

24
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1875-6,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. V.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1875-6.

(IN SIX VOLUMES.)

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(Arranged as the Papers should be bound.)

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1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR

1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of Act 30 Vict. No. 22, sec. 27.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1875.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honor, in compliance with the requirements of the Public Schools Act, to submit this our Ninth Annual Report upon the condition of Public Schools, being that for the year 1875.

I.—COUNCIL.

During the past year the Council consisted of the same Members as in 1874, viz. :—

Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, M.L.A.
 William Augustine Duncan, Esquire.
 The Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C.
 The Honorable John Smith, M.D., M.L.C., President.
 The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

It is to be noted, however, that Mr. Holt withdrew from the Council after the termination of 1875, and that his name does not appear among the signatures to this Report.

The duties of President were performed by the Honorable John Smith during the year ending 31st December; and on the expiration of that period he was again unanimously re-elected to the office, for the year 1876.

II.—NEW REGULATIONS.

In consequence of the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly that Regulation 2 ought not in future to be enforced, it became necessary to expunge that rule from the code. The Council further deemed it expedient to take advantage of the occasion thus offered to revise the whole of the Regulations. Much time and consideration were accordingly devoted to the revision, and the task of re-casting the Regulations, when agreed upon in substance, was entrusted to Sir Alfred Stephen who kindly consented to undertake the duty. The revised Regulations were finally adopted by the Council on the 29th November, 1875, and took effect from the 1st January of the present year. The Council passed and recorded a vote of thanks to Sir Alfred Stephen in consideration of the trouble taken by him in connection with these Regulations. In this Report will be found various allusions to the new Regulations, and their effect upon the different points of the system administered by the Council.

III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

During the past year the number of Primary Schools maintained or aided by the State has, for the first time in the history of the Colony, exceeded one thousand. The subjoined return exhibits a net increase of forty schools upon the number in operation in 1874, forty-one Public Schools and eighteen Provisional Schools having been added to the list, and six Half-Time and thirteen Certified Denominational removed therefrom.

SCHOOLS.

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Denominational.	Total.
1867	288	31	6	317	642
1868	318	103	38	289	748
1869	336	146	61	264	807
1870	359	164	82	241	846
1871	378	181	96	229	878
1872	396	194	101	211	902
1873	400	216	117	209	942
1874	420	244	122	204	990
1875	461	262	116	191	1,030

The aggregate number of pupils enrolled has also increased by 4,072. In Public Schools the increase of enrolled scholars amounted to 5,109, and in Provisional Schools to 784, while the Half-Time Schools show a diminution to the extent of 112, and Certified Denominational Schools of 1,709 pupils.

PUPILS.

PUPILS.

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Denominational.	Total.
1867	28,434	733	267	35,306	64,740
1868	34,284	3,113	593	35,930	73,920
1869	37,593	4,788	1,242	37,026	80,649
1870	39,731	5,185	1,445	36,460	82,821
1871	43,494	5,633	2,267	35,919	87,313
1872	46,458	6,673	1,792	33,564	88,487
1873	48,831	7,466	2,209	33,512	92,013
1874	53,702	8,002	2,462	36,218	100,384
1875	58,811	8,786	2,350	34,509	104,456

From the more general interest manifested in the subject of primary education during 1875, it might have been anticipated that the schools would have exhibited evidences of greater prosperity, and such expectations would doubtless have been realized but for adverse circumstances. The prevalence of sickness of a serious nature throughout the year, by which the suspension of many schools for lengthened periods was rendered necessary, the floods with which the Colony was visited in the earlier months, and the long drought the effects of which were severely felt in the latter part of the year, all affected school attendance unfavourably; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, regular attendance, as may be seen from the following table, has declined but slightly.

Proportion of pupils in average attendance to the average number enrolled:—

Year.	Public School.	Certified Denominational.	All Schools.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1872	69·3	67·5	68·6
1873	67·	65·7	66·
1874	65·7	64·	65·6
1875	64·8	64·	64·5

Appendix A.

The returns for the last quarter of 1875, however, show a decided improvement as regards regularity of attendance over those of the preceding year. During that quarter, the number of pupils in average attendance was in Public Schools 67·5 per cent., and in Denominational Schools 66·5 per cent. of the number enrolled. In all schools the proportion was 67·6 per cent.

The payments on account of school fees amounted to £56,246 12s. 8d., an increase of £2,740 7s. 6d. The number of free scholars was raised from 6,426 in 1874, to 6,600 in 1875.

FEES.

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Denominational.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867	14,404 0 10½	162 12 5	18 9 7½	16,134 5 10	30,719 8 9
1868	17,588 8 11	1,099 14 11	77 15 11	15,398 3 9	34,164 3 6
1869	20,658 19 7	1,981 9 9	174 13 8	16,803 10 11	39,618 13 11
1870	21,113 8 10½	2,077 10 6	234 0 10	16,158 3 2½	39,583 3 5
1871	24,824 0 8	2,154 2 3	284 4 3	16,240 14 6	43,503 1 8
1872	27,048 18 11	2,701 4 6	456 9 3	15,787 9 11	45,994 2 7
1873	28,579 15 11½	3,430 15 11	529 16 11	16,406 18 0	48,947 5 11½
1874	31,656 1 7½	3,670 1 11½	769 13 0½	17,440 8 7	53,536 5 2
1875	33,985 12 6½	3,860 14 4½	677 9 9½	17,722 15 11½	56,246 12 8

IV.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Appendix B.

An increase of 41 in the number of Public Schools, as already noticed, took place in 1875. Of the 420 in operation in 1874, four were closed last year; and forty-five new schools were added to the list. These consisted of five schools formerly in existence, and re-opened in 1875; five converted from Denominational, and twelve from Provisional Schools; and twenty-three entirely new schools. Considering that seventy-one applications for new Public Schools to provide means of instruction for 5,583 children were received in 1875, and that forty-seven of them were acceded to, it might have been expected that a larger number would have been brought into operation. The great difficulty experienced by the Council in obtaining sites, and the inability of the architect to keep pace with the demand for plans and specifications of the necessary buildings, will explain in a great degree the delay which has taken place in completing the arrangements requisite to enable the schools to be opened.

Appendix C.

The desire for the establishment of Public Schools has doubtless been greatly stimulated by the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on April 20th, 1875, on the motion of Mr. Parkes. The terms of that resolution were—"That so much of the Regulation of the Council of Education, numbered two, under the head of 'School Administration,' which requires in the case of the establishment of Public Schools the contribution from private sources of one-third of the cost of erecting and furnishing school buildings, inclusive of schools now in course of construction where sufficient funds have not been privately subscribed, ought not in future to be enforced."

The belief is very generally entertained that by this Resolution the people are entirely exempted from raising local contributions, either for the repair of school buildings or for any other purpose in connection with the schools. Demands are consequently now made upon the Council, not only for the entire cost

cost of Public Schools on their first establishment, but also for additions, repairs, furniture, and improvements generally, at the sole expense of the public. Applications for grants for these purposes are on this account not only more numerous, but, from the absence of the check furnished by the necessity for contributing one-third of the cost, are less restricted by considerations of economy than in previous years. There is therefore greater need for rigid inquiry and for exact information in dealing with such applications, while a corresponding increase in the amount of work under this head is entailed upon the Council and its officers.

V.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

The number of Provisional Schools in operation during the year was 262, consisting of 216 of those existing in 1874 and forty-six newly opened schools. Seventy-nine applications for aid to Provisional Schools were received in 1875, of which forty-nine were granted, fifteen were refused, and the remainder were still under consideration at the close of the year. Appendix D.
Appendix E.

The new Regulations have made an important change in the relation of the Provisional Schools to the Council. In some instances it has been found that these schools were regarded by their supporters as virtually Denominational, notwithstanding that aid had been originally granted by the Council on the express condition that they should be conducted in every respect as Public Schools. Moreover, the teachers being appointed by the Local Boards did not at all times consider themselves amenable to the Regulations, were often but poorly qualified, and in many cases were procured with difficulty and after delays that proved injurious to the schools. These defects are remedied by the 92nd Regulation, which prescribes the character both of the instruction and management of Provisional Schools, and by the 31st Regulation, by which the appointment of teachers is vested in the Council. In connection with this latter point, it is necessary to state that means have been adopted for maintaining a regular supply of teachers sufficiently acquainted with the duties they are required to perform in Provisional Schools.

VI.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

A slight decrease is observable in the number of Half-Time Schools, but in a majority of cases the schools removed from the list continue in existence as Provisional Schools. In such instances the population of the localities has increased to such an extent as to warrant the appropriation of the whole time of a teacher to one school. Appendix F.

Applications still continue to be received for the establishment of Half-Time Schools which provide the means of instruction for sparsely peopled localities. More than a hundred such places are thus supplied that must otherwise have remained destitute of any assistance by the State as regards primary education. Appendix G.

VII.—INSPECTION.

Owing to the increase in the number of schools and in the amount of business to be transacted in connection with them, it became apparent early in the year that the existing staff would be inadequate to the proper inspection of all the schools.

The Council accordingly resolved to form two new districts and to appoint two additional Inspectors. In the Southern portion of the Colony, the Bathurst, Goulburn, and Braidwood districts contained the largest number of schools, and required their Inspectors to spend the greatest amount of time in travelling. On these grounds, a certain number of schools were removed from each of these districts and included in a new district, of which Yass is the centre. For similar reasons, some of the schools included in the Armidale District, in the North, were separated into a new district, of which Grafton is the head quarters, and which extends along the coast from the Tweed to the Hastings. For the Yass District, the Council selected Mr. J. H. Murray who had been trained in the Mother Country, and had served in the National and Public Schools of the Colony for a period of twenty years. The charge of the Grafton District was conferred upon Mr. T. Dwyer, whose service, though extending over a shorter period, had been such as to indicate the possession by him of the necessary qualifications for the office. The inspection of schools in the Bathurst District was performed by three Inspectors in addition to the officer in charge, the latter having been unable through ill-health to discharge the duty. Notwithstanding this assistance, twenty-one of the schools in the district were not inspected in 1875. Mr. Murray having been engaged for a time in examining schools in the Bathurst District, was thereby prevented from entering upon his own proper duties till a comparatively late period of the year, and as a consequence was compelled to omit the inspection of twenty-six schools. With these exceptions, the duty of inspecting schools appears to have been performed with fair regularity and diligence. The annexed table exhibits the number of schools inspected in each district.

Districts.	Number of Schools or Departments existing during the year.	Number fully inspected.	Number not fully or regularly inspected.
Albury.....	63	55	8
Armidale.....	48	39	9
Bathurst.....	78	57	21
Braidwood.....	90	83	7
Camden.....	106	102	4
Cumberland.....	92	92	...
Goulburn.....	89	85	4
Grafton.....	67	62	5
Maitland.....	90	84	6
Mudgee.....	68	63	5
Newcastle.....	104	88	16
Sydney.....	110	110	...
Yass.....	77	61	26
Total.....	1,082	971	111

The condition of schools generally is estimated by the Inspectors with reference to a fixed Standard which takes account of all the various points of school management. Appendix H.

The

The subjoined table shows the percentage of each class of school, reaching, falling below, or rising above this standard.

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Public.....	33.3	31.7	37.4	36.9	29.3	31.3
Provisional.....	78.2	75.6	17.6	19.6	4.2	4.6
Half-time.....	38	54.6	42.4	32	19.6	13.3
Denominational.....	46.5	47.9	39.9	31.6	13.6	20.4
All Schools.....	45.6	46.3	34.8	31.8	19.6	21.3

Compared with the results obtained in 1874, little improvement is shown in schools of any description, though it is but reasonable to suppose that the large number of new schools brought under inspection for the first time may have increased the proportion of those returned as below the standard.

Subjects.	Estimated proficiency of the Pupils in 1875.				
	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to Indifferent.	Totals.
<i>Reading—</i>					
Alphabet.....	967	1,532	1,474	1,757	6,130
Monosyllables.....	4,092	5,697	3,827	1,940	15,556
Easy Narrative.....	3,668	5,725	3,603	1,587	14,583
Ordinary Prose.....	4,619	4,733	2,303	789	12,444
Totals.....	13,346	18,087	11,207	6,073	48,713
<i>Writing—</i>					
On slates.....	7,195	7,181	3,357	2,196	19,929
In copybooks or on paper.....	10,330	10,591	3,471	996	25,388
Totals.....	17,525	17,772	6,828	3,192	45,317
<i>Arithmetic—</i>					
Simple rules.....	5,589	8,217	6,310	7,708	27,824
Compound rules.....	1,321	2,600	1,738	2,211	7,870
Higher rules.....	1,246	1,268	980	576	4,070
Totals.....	8,156	12,085	9,028	10,495	39,764
<i>Grammar—</i>					
Elementary.....	3,690	4,603	3,109	3,257	14,659
Advanced.....	2,951	3,664	2,601	2,589	11,805
Totals.....	6,647	8,267	5,710	5,846	26,464
<i>Geography—</i>					
Elementary.....	4,457	5,595	3,399	3,558	17,009
Advanced.....	3,903	3,304	1,741	2,118	11,066
Totals.....	8,360	8,899	5,140	5,676	28,075
<i>Other Subjects—</i>					
Scripture and moral lessons.....	5,180	4,541	2,557	1,505	13,783
Object lessons.....	11,770	14,218	10,094	8,679	44,761
Drawing.....	5,625	8,782	4,837	2,877	22,171
Music.....	3,873	10,800	5,919	3,631	29,273
Puclid.....	558	801	153	363	1,880
Algebra.....	281	453	174	110	1,018
Mensuration.....	222	244	60	26	552
Latin.....	340	251	127	87	805
Trigonometry.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Needlework.....	4,899	4,196	2,356	1,060	12,511

A larger number of pupils (48,713) were examined than in any previous year. As regards proficiency, little improvement could be expected, considering the circumstances already described that militated against regular attendance at school. With the exception of writing and geography, no decided advance can be recorded in any subject; but on the other hand no material retrogression, as may be seen from the foregoing table, is discernible. This, having regard to all the facts of the case, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

VIII.—TEACHERS.

a. Pupil-Teachers.

THE number of applicants for employment in the capacity of Pupil Teacher during 1875 was 135 only—a marked decline from the numbers of previous years. A larger proportion, however, was successful in passing the required examination, the number found eligible for appointment being 82. By the Regulation now in force on this subject (No. 63 and Appendix B) the qualifications required of applicants for the office of Pupil Teacher have been slightly raised. No difficulty is apprehended in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable candidates in consequence of this step, which, moreover, has an important bearing upon other provisions for the maintenance of the staff of teachers.

Equally

Equally satisfactory results are apparent from the examinations of Pupil Teachers holding appointments in schools. The percentage of failures was but 13·7, while that for 1874 was 16.

In the new Regulation No. 63, provision is also made for an extended course of instruction for Pupil Teachers. Some time may possibly elapse before full effect can be given to this provision, but it is hoped that by this means a more thoroughly qualified class of candidates may be prepared for the training school.

For the purpose of comparison with the previous year's results, the following statistics are given:—

	1875.	1874.
Applicants examined.....	135	193
" successful	82	102
" unsuccessful	53	91

Pupil Teachers promoted:—

From Class IV to Class III.....	90	60
" III to " II.....	57	61
" II to " I.....	56	48
" I to Training School	54	34
Failing to gain promotion.....	41	39

b. Training School.

Besides the 54 first class Pupil Teachers who were found to be eligible for admission to the Training School, 31 applicants were examined with a view to test their suitability for training, and of these 22 were successful. Of the whole number of the candidates that completed the course of training, 59 gained classifications, as shown in the following Table:—

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CLASS II.			
Section A	0	5	5
" B	12	13	25
CLASS III.			
Section A	6	4	10
" B	4	6	10
" C	7	2	9
Total.....	29	30	59

Two of the candidates failed to gain classification.

The necessity for raising the standard of qualification for admission to the Training School had on many occasions made itself felt, by the fact that, after undergoing six months' instruction, some of the candidates gained very low classifications. In 1874, for example, eight candidates obtained the lowest classification, and nine others only one grade above it; while in the past year two failed altogether, nine were placed in the lowest rank, and ten in the lowest but one. Moreover, as the want of thoroughly competent teachers to fill vacancies in the larger schools became increasingly urgent, the Council was compelled to devise means for meeting the demand. On these grounds the Council has provided:—

1. A higher standard of qualifications for admission to the Training School. (Regulation 55 and Appendix D.)
2. A longer period of training and extended course of instruction. (Regulation 57 and Appendix D.)

The experiment of teaching History in the Training School will, in accordance with the latter provision, be tried during 1876.

c. Examinations.

Examinations under the provisions of Article 37 of the Regulations of 8th March, 1869, were held as usual during the year 1875, with the following results:—

Total number examined	219
Promoted	85
To III C	26
" B	23
" A	25
II B	5
" A	5
" B	1
Failed to gain promotion	134
Total	219

For several years past a large number of failures has been recorded, and it may be inferred that a certain proportion of teachers in the lower grades will never be found qualified for promotion, however often subjected to the test of examination. The Council determined therefore, in the revised Regulation, to omit the provision requiring teachers holding the two lowest classifications to undergo examination every year, and (Regulation 44) to leave it optional with teachers whether they would endeavour to gain promotion by that means.

On the other hand, it was found that teachers possessed of comparatively meagre attainments, secured by Article 39 of the old Regulations promotion to grades entitling them to the charge of schools which they could not efficiently conduct. The new Regulation on this subject, No. 46, remedies this defect, and only allows of promotion, for good service, under restrictions that effectually guard against advancement to the higher grades of persons unequal to the increased responsibilities of such a status.

The

The total number of teachers promoted under the provisions of the rule formerly in force was 30, viz. :—

To III A	...	...	...	4
II B	...	...	...	8
" A	...	...	...	4
I B	...	...	...	4

d. Emoluments.

At the close of 1875 there were 1,504 teachers in the service of the Council, viz. :—975 principal teachers in charge of schools, 220 assistants, and 309 pupil teachers.

Their emoluments amounted in the aggregate to £156,044 6s. 0½d., of which £99,797 13s. 4d. was paid by the Council, and the remainder £56,246 12s. 8¾d. consisted of school fees. The average amount paid was £103 15s. 0½. From more precise calculations, however, it appears that the remuneration of principal teachers was, for 1875, at the following rate:—

	Salary.	Fees.	Total.
	£	£	£
Teachers holding certificates of I A	150	251	401
" " B	138	169	307
" II A	126	98	224
" " B	114	86	200
" III A	102	42	144
" " B	90	32	122
" " C	78	23	101

In country schools a residence is generally provided in addition.

The emoluments of teachers in the various classes of schools, but excluding pupil teachers, are exhibited in the following Table:—

Schools.	Salary.	Fees.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public	96 6 6½	57 0 5½	153 7 0
Provisional	44 17 1¾	14 12 5¾	59 9 7½
Half-time	66 2 1½	11 9 7¾	77 11 9½
Church of England.....	99 3 5½	72 13 8¾	171 17 2¼
Roman Catholic.....	92 4 7½	54 2 7¾	146 7 3¼
Presbyterian.....	111 15 9¼	75 5 4	187 1 1½
Wesleyan	95 15 3¼	68 19 4	164 14 7¼

Although the foregoing statistics disclose some improvement in the pecuniary position of teachers generally, the Council was of opinion that the remuneration of those holding low-class certificates, and employed in the smaller Public and Denominational Schools, as well as those in charge of Provisional Schools, was insufficient. In the new Regulations (48 and 50) provision, therefore, is made for a considerable increase in the salaries of these teachers from 1st January, 1876. By this increase it is hoped that no classified teacher will receive less than £120 per annum in addition to a residence.

IX.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

With a view to improve the character of the local supervision, of which complaint has been made in former Reports, the revised Regulations Nos. 67, 68, 69, and 70 exhibit in a more systematic form than heretofore, the various duties expected of Local Boards. Moreover, there has been some reason to suppose that the omission by Inspectors to give notice of their visits of inspection has contributed to render Local Boards indifferent to the welfare of the schools under their care. This ground of complaint has been removed by the 73rd Regulation, which requires that, at one inspection in each year, the Local Board shall be invited to be present, due notice being given to the Chairman or Honorary Secretary. In future the Council hopes to be able to report more favourably of the performance of the duty of local supervision.

X.—FINANCE.

Although the Parliamentary Vote for primary schools was increased from £120,000 to £180,000, the increase was not available until the month of September, and hence the Council was unable to give effect to the resolution of the Assembly until late in the year. The total amount at the Council's disposal was £183,059 16s. 8d., consisting of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1874	...	873	8 11
Vote for Public Instruction...	...	180,000	0 0
Church and School Estates Revenue	...	2,186	7 9
Total	...	£183,059	16 8

Adding to this the amount of local contributions received in 1875 towards Buildings, £4,049 12s. 11d., and the sum paid as School Fees, £56,246 12s. 8¾d., there would be a grand total of £243,356 2s. 3¾d.

The past year has been one of great trial to many of the schools, and if no great progress can be recorded, the circumstances detailed in previous portions of this Report may be viewed as furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the fact. Not to have retrograded is as favourable a state of things as could, under such adverse influences, reasonably have been expected.

We submit this as our Report upon Public Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1875; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(L.S.)

J. SMITH, President.
W. A. DUNCAN.
S. C. BROWN.
ALFRED STEPHEN.

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Returns from Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average attendance.			Amount of School fees paid.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	P.C.	P.es.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s.	d.
MARCH, 1875.															
Public Schools	21,150	17,844	38,994	17,480	6,569	5,116	5,939	3,940	38,994	13,408.1	10,825.9	24,233.9	7,243	9	3½
Provisional Schools	3,311	3,199	6,510	2,762	2,555	639	466	88	6,510	2,256.6	2,122.2	4,378.8	846	10	9
Half-time Schools	916	915	1,831	938	644	120	113	16	1,831	607.5	641.5	1,249.0	157	12	8½
Totals	25,377	21,958	47,335	21,130	9,768	5,875	6,518	4,044	47,335	16,272.1	13,589.6	29,861.7	8,247	12	9
JUNE, 1875.															
Public Schools	21,509	18,271	39,780	17,670	6,681	5,345	5,873	4,211	39,780	13,849.4	11,198.5	25,047.9	8,401	0	9½
Provisional Schools	3,233	3,147	6,380	2,699	2,469	655	471	86	6,380	2,171.4	2,093.6	4,265.0	891	18	0
Half-time Schools	857	866	1,723	912	561	115	119	16	1,723	572.0	604.1	1,176.1	159	7	8½
Totals	25,599	22,284	47,883	21,281	9,711	6,115	6,463	4,313	47,883	16,592.8	13,896.2	30,489.0	9,452	6	6
SEPTEMBER, 1875.															
Public Schools	22,270	19,111	41,381	18,502	6,964	5,509	6,160	4,246	41,381	15,105.1	12,325.7	27,430.8	8,736	2	11½
Provisional Schools	3,205	3,213	6,418	2,716	2,490	596	494	122	6,418	2,222.4	2,201.4	4,423.8	1,002	3	3½
Half-time Schools	817	870	1,687	922	531	115	107	12	1,687	569.7	618.9	1,188.6	160	9	2
Totals	26,292	23,194	49,486	22,140	9,985	6,220	6,761	4,380	49,486	17,897.2	15,146.0	33,043.2	9,898	15	4½
DECEMBER, 1875.															
Public Schools	22,577	19,385	41,972	18,854	7,070	5,622	6,192	4,234	41,972	15,506.7	12,840.8	28,347.5	9,604	19	6½
Provisional Schools	3,488	3,467	6,945	2,951	2,673	677	523	121	6,945	2,420.4	2,407.2	4,827.6	1,120	2	4½
Half-time Schools	823	870	1,693	914	547	110	111	11	1,693	598.1	655.1	1,253.2	200	0	2½
Totals	26,888	23,722	50,610	22,719	10,290	6,409	6,826	4,366	50,610	18,525.2	15,903.1	34,428.3	10,925	2	1½

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APPENDIX B.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Public Schools, as certified by the Public School Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Table with columns: Name of School, Number of Children on Rolls (Boys, Girls, Total), Average Attendance (Boys, Girls, Total), Expenditure from Public Funds (Salaries, Books and Apparatus, Travelling Expenses and Forage, Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.), Local Contributions (Buildings, Furniture, &c., School Fees), Total. Rows list various schools like Aberdeen, Aberglasslyn, Adelong, etc.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.							Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Local Contributions.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.		School Fees.				
Coonamble	40	21	61	35	19	1	5	33	18	52	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cooranbong	24	29	53	47	4	3	3	15	17	32	66	0	0	1	16	10	68	2	9
Cootamundra	33	21	54	47	4	4	4	19	14	33	35	6	5	10	3	9	5	18	5	17	17	3
Coraki	30	21	51	25	18	4	4	19	14	33	102	0	0	1	9	5	5	33	0	3
Cow Flat	40	49	89	13	10	57	1	29	27	56	52	0	0	14	9	8	43	7	0	33	0	3
Cowper	31	28	59	25	13	15	2	27	13	40	31	17	0	3	19	2	0	17	0	42	11	3
Cowra	55	3	58	50	9	26	3	43	24	67	185	0	0	3	11	7	.....	.....	116	2	5
Croki	41	4	45	17	3	4	57	27	28	55	143	10	0	3	5	6	72	0	0	33	0	3
Crookby	67	42	109	33	13	7	28	47	30	77	132	1	2	5	0	5	8	11	8	83	4	5
Crookwell	32	27	59	22	2	23	12	23	17	40	102	11	3	12	0	0	64	2	2	46	12	0
Croom Park	11	14	25	6	6	10	3	7	10	17	72	0	0	1	1	8	.....	.....	15	3	11
Crookline	28	18	46	31	11	4	1	18	13	31	63	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	0
Culgeong	21	19	40	35	5	.....	.....	15	14	29	61	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	0
Culludone	25	24	49	10	12	11	5	15	21	37	47	0	8	9	7	3	.....	.....	30	6	3
Cundletown	26	31	57	15	16	11	15	22	24	46	66	4	1	1	19	0	.....	.....	57	17	10
Cunialing	14	13	27	6	21	.....	.....	11	10	21	6	0	0	1	1	10	.....	.....	44	15	11
Currawang	55	49	104	35	54	2	13	35	29	64	128	0	0	5	7	10	.....	.....	72	13	7
Dalton	19	23	42	8	11	.....	.....	12	12	24	103	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3	4
Dapto	19	19	38	16	17	5	.....	14	13	27	33	18	8	2	4	2	.....	.....	4	10	6
Dentilquin	85	4	89	73	52	8	.....	58	26	84	179	5	5	6	11	0	.....	.....	123	12	6
Dennis Island	17	13	30	3	3	.....	.....	13	8	21	78	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	9
Devonshire-street	124	84	208	77	14	22	14	73	30	103	130	17	0	4	6	0	60	0	0	137	14	5
Dingo Creek	28	17	45	13	13	7	13	11	24	67	18	6	1	6	11	40	0	0	14	0	4
Dobroyde	22	24	46	8	.....	.....	.....	13	11	24	102	0	0	2	15	2	.....	.....	31	18	0
Dubbo	92	82	174	97	35	19	18	61	46	107	162	0	0	5	8	3	100	6	8	45	16	8
Dumaresq Island	26	27	53	16	11	10	11	17	16	33	103	0	0	3	2	1	75	0	0	20	6	0
Dundas	42	43	85	47	11	.....	.....	32	31	63	178	0	11	4	0	2	.....	.....	53	13	3
Dundee	16	10	26	26	9	7	16	51	5	9	0	9	6	30	0	0	26	3	0
Dungog	30	37	67	31	19	10	12	27	21	48	117	12	3	1	16	11	59	9	4	37	8	6
Dunmore	46	37	83	28	8	21	26	30	27	57	69	3	10	3	0	0	24	18	3	55	15	1
Dural	22	31	53	24	1	2	26	13	21	34	100	0	0	3	3	2	.....	.....	27	7	11
Eagleton	17	21	38	9	16	5	4	13	14	27	102	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	4
Eden	26	15	41	12	6	21	4	21	10	31	116	6	8	2	9	7	.....	.....	37	15	0
Edwardstown	25	22	47	23	7	6	1	13	14	27	69	10	11	2	2	0	.....	.....	35	12	3
Eglinton	32	30	62	22	16	8	1	22	23	45	99	0	0	2	15	11	.....	.....	47	11	0
Eling Forest	13	21	34	22	3	8	1	9	12	22	49	0	0	1	4	6	.....	.....	10	18	7
Elizabethfield	12	18	30	8	1	9	3	12	21	25	45	0	8	16	11	7	0	3
Elialong	9	23	32	32	8	18	26	49	2	10	3	3	0	5	17	6	11	0	3
Eschbank	58	51	109	42	26	15	23	34	21	55	118	3	10	8	1	10	1	15	0	34	2	6
Eunonyharenyah	10	10	20	13	1	6	.....	19	16	35	102	0	0	1	8	10	.....	.....	43	14	0
Evans	24	22	46	6	5	2	32	23	3	26	42	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	0
Evans Plains	21	29	50	8	13	29	.....	13	5	18	76	5	7	3	0	0	.....	.....	25	14	11
Faby Meadow	38	38	76	18	17	26	11	25	26	51	153	14	11	3	12	4	112	16	3	41	10	6
Fabrook	11	22	33	17	13	3	.....	8	14	22	61	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	0
Fernmount	12	22	34	16	8	8	13	11	24	60	10	0	1	17	3	10	0	0	9	3	6
Fishery Creek	22	22	44	11	33	14	16	30	65	6	8	0	13	4	1	10	0	19	1	6
Fish River Creek	16	27	43	29	13	.....	.....	9	2	11	75	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3
Five Dock	37	29	66	47	6	10	3	23	14	37	105	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	14	9
Five Islands	14	16	30	8	15	3	4	9	9	18	66	0	0	1	8	4	2	0	0	21	17	6
Forbes	113	57	170	66	50	48	4	79	37	117	150	0	0	3	5	9	.....	.....	164	11	6
Forest Vale	20	7	27	12	7	3	5	15	2	17	57	10	0	0	3	1	5	9	0	20	12	6
Fort-street	825	664	1489	693	247	213	157	517	454	1035	1274	2	5	30	3	3	1	0	0	1897	19	5
Frogmore	13	13	26	8	10	.....	.....	13	12	25	11	0	0	8	15	6	.....	.....	5	5	0
German Hill	11	8	19	11	5	3	.....	8	3	11	13	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0
Germanton	15	19	34	12	6	16	.....	11	14	25	33	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10	3
Ghinni Ghinni	17	15	32	10	5	8	9	14	10	24	68	8	11	1	12	4	.....	.....	11	18	1
Glebe	251	195	446	264	39	49	50	178	131	310	528	10	0	6	6	11	107	11	5	410	9	4
Gladwood	19	17	36	29	4	4	.....	11	11	22	60	10	0	1	16	2	.....	.....	14	4	6
Glen Innes	66	62	128	74	27	23	3	43	40	83	164	0	0	23	12	7	22	6	0	163	4	3
Glenmore	22	12	34	13	.....	.....	.....	16	11	27	44	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	12	0
Gocuy	30	28	58	19	39	23	10	33	65	0	0	8	0	0	138	0	0	67	15	6
Goodrich	14	23	37	13	12	4	5	5	7	12	63	0	0	2	17	1	4	0	0	18	6	9
Goosford	37	41	78	63	15	.....	.....	23	27	50	90	0	0	4	17	3	.....	.....	24	0	7
Gosforth	32	28	60	21	30	21	22	43	91	16	1	4	2	7	1	2	6	31	12	0
Gosling Creek	35	25	60	18	10	13	.....	23	14	37	102	0	0	10	4	6	.....	.....	36	19	6
Goulburn	218	183	406	171	22	40	140	155	122	276	469	17	11	2	7	2	5	3	0	312	17	9
Grafton	235	188	424	221	20	72	89	147	113	260	341	10	9	13	4	9	10	10	0	365	16	10
Greggians town	17	21	38	19	12	.....	.....	9	12	21	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2
Greenfell	87	84	171	101	7	46	15	58	59	118	279	7	10	10	11	8	.....	.....	152	14	4
Greta	100	86	186	59	14	25	47	55	42	97	167	10	0	3	0	0	4	6	8	105	12	8
Grono Park	26	14	40	25	7	8	.....	18	4	22	86	18	0	1	5	6	.....	.....	22	5	1
Gulgong	130	87	217	152	8	14	22	82	47	129	267	18	10	12	11	11	4	6	6	140	6	9
Gullen	25	38	63	32	12	5	14	15	19	34	67	16	8	2	18	9	.....	.....	35	9	11
Gundagai	63	61	124	60	50	3	11	45	38	83	168	0	0	4	14	7	102	10	0	114	11	6
Gundarimba	23	32	55	20	17	6	8	18	25	43	78	0	0	3	13	7	8	5	0	22	15	0
Gundaroo	24	9	33	7	13	9	.....	10	1	11	7	0	0	2	9	2	.....	.....	28	19	9
Gunnedah	45	53	98	67	22	6	36	39	75	45	4	2	11	11	8	16	18	3	573	6	8
Gunning	69	69	138	64	35	12	27	46	52	98	183	14	9	4								

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.						Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Local Contribution.		Total.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Heat, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.		School No.					
Kelsö	23	19	42	39	...	...	3	14.2	12.9	27.1	102	8	0	10	0	0	43	9	6	155	17	6
Kempsey	39	47	86	39	...	...	16	32.4	36.7	69.1	118	13	0	3	7	4	79	2	8	201	3	0
Kiana	168	97	265	103	37	61	65	110.4	61	171.4	323	0	7	10	5	3	233	18	0	567	3	0	
Kinchela Creek	16	16	32	18	12	...	...	9.7	12.9	22.6	63	2	10	9	0	0	14	8	4	108	7	0
Kincumber	15	11	26	17	...	...	...	10.3	7.3	17.6	66	0	0	1	8	5	14	8	4	83	1	0
Kiora	21	23	44	22	7	...	...	14.1	14.8	28.9	81	0	0	1	9	5	42	16	1	125	5	6
Kirkeonell	17	29	46	18	11	...	...	12	20	32	60	0	0	1	5	0	21	3	7	82	8	7
Kogerah	27	26	53	37	...	...	...	17.6	18.5	36.1	102	0	0	0	15	4	38	1	0	142	14	4
Kurrajong, South	14	17	31	20	...	...	...	8.2	11.3	19.5	16	10	0	...	...	...	17	11	9	34	1	9
Laguna	25	16	41	34	...	...	...	20.1	13.1	33.2	86	17	4	3	6	10	18	1	0	125	17	7
Lake Albart	26	29	55	49	...	...	...	17.8	8	25.8	66	0	0	1	3	8	40	1	4	107	5	0
Lambton	332	313	645	115	15	89	88	226.9	191.8	418.7	495	10	0	10	17	1	364	6	9	791	7	1	
Lane Cove	26	28	54	41	...	...	...	22.5	23.5	46	102	0	0	0	13	6	38	0	10	158	19	4
Lawson's Creek	14	12	26	15	9	...	...	11.4	8	19.2	70	10	0	...	...	...	21	11	6	93	1	7
Leichhardt	66	66	132	46	15	7	...	42.3	39.1	80.6	153	5	10	10	0	0	103	15	4	300	13	7	
Limekilns	21	16	37	5	21	11	...	11.6	11.8	23.4	82	10	0	3	4	10	22	7	7	108	12	5	
Lismore	36	39	75	44	14	11	...	27.8	29.7	57.3	107	2	6	3	3	8	54	5	9	201	18	10	
Little River	27	31	58	23	13	14	...	18.9	22	40.9	130	1	3	1	10	10	37	0	6	168	12	7	
Liverpool	49	39	88	54	...	...	...	34.7	27.7	62.4	153	13	1	3	13	9	67	12	3	239	19	1
Ilandelio	21	21	42	34	...	...	...	10.5	10.8	21.3	80	8	0	1	10	7	19	9	8	111	18	1
Lochinvar	41	22	63	36	4	9	10	27.4	13.5	40.9	90	10	0	3	16	11	38	0	6	157	12	5	
Lucknow	37	42	79	45	14	7	13	28.7	32.2	60.9	106	14	5	3	12	3	99	4	0	212	13	8	
Luddenham	31	29	60	47	5	2	...	15.6	16.6	32.2	105	0	0	1	13	9	16	0	9	166	5	0	
McDonald, Central	10	7	17	10	...	...	...	7.7	5.3	12.9	42	10	0	0	10	10	8	18	0	112	7	0
McDonald, Lower	17	9	26	13	2	3	...	10.3	5	15.3	57	11	7	2	8	0	8	6	7	93	6	2	
Macquarie Plains	26	18	44	24	20	...	...	17.3	13.2	30.5	11	0	0	7	1	5	5	16	6	23	17	11
Maitland, East	121	89	210	98	15	48	49	89.1	62.3	151.4	255	2	3	7	0	6	128	9	4	830	10	7	
Maitland, West	297	103	400	226	25	56	131	232.6	131.3	363.9	504	8	0	15	18	10	480	5	104	1,431	19	9	
Major's Creek	46	42	88	42	33	8	...	31.6	27.2	58.8	156	8	3	3	11	5	58	1	0	318	5	8	
Mangrove Creek	13	6	19	...	...	...	...	12.7	5.6	18.3	48	0	0	0	12	2	12	7	6	62	4	8
Manly	63	36	99	45	18	17	16	40	22.9	62.5	107	2	3	2	7	5	108	2	0	218	9	2	
March	23	35	58	34	10	11	...	13.1	20.9	34	66	0	0	2	10	4	32	14	0	401	0	4	
Marengo	18	16	34	19	12	1	...	8.1	8.3	16.4	102	0	0	1	11	10	22	4	0	125	15	10	
Markwell	15	22	37	8	26	...	...	11.0	16.4	26.4	66	0	0	2	8	10	8	0	6	77	16	4
Marles	18	12	30	19	...	...	...	11.7	8.6	20.3	66	0	0	0	19	5	7	11	4	80	10	9
Marrickville	129	121	250	87	19	9	17	90.2	73.6	163.8	262	19	2	12	12	2	223	4	6	594	10	7	
Marshall Mount	25	28	53	6	29	...	...	18	17	35	117	15	0	2	18	9	40	7	1	157	0	7
Marulan	16	15	31	12	9	10	...	11	12	23	64	0	0	1	3	5	6	1	0	71	4	5	
Maryland	20	31	51	22	15	9	...	12.9	22.2	35.1	58	10	4	10	6	9	53	13	9	276	4	10	
Meadow Flat	15	12	27	10	6	6	...	8.3	8	16.3	18	5	1	...	...	...	4	15	0	23	0	1
Menangle	20	31	51	47	...	...	...	12.9	21.3	34.2	102	0	0	1	16	0	20	4	0	143	12	6
Menindie	19	20	39	25	14	...	...	9.4	8	17.4	78	11	0	0	12	8	58	2	6	156	6	8
Merimbula	19	20	39	11	8	20	...	16	16.7	32.7	63	1	5	2	10	0	27	15	6	150	11	11	
Meroo	15	14	29	...	...	...	...	11.1	10.5	21.6	78	0	0	2	7	5	16	14	0	101	7	5
Merriva	34	32	66	22	4	3	...	26.9	27.4	54.3	106	4	2	3	17	0	66	10	0	176	11	2	
Millfield	18	34	52	27	18	...	...	11.1	17.8	28.9	94	1	5	5	18	3	22	11	1	418	11	0
Minimbah	24	17	41	29	6	6	...	10.2	12.1	31.3	90	0	0	2	15	4	15	7	11	109	10	3	
Minni	65	65	130	21	19	42	15	39.4	37.1	76.5	123	13	6	3	4	3	65	6	6	102	18	3	
Mitchell's Creek	26	23	49	20	1	5	...	18.6	15.1	33.7	102	0	0	2	5	7	36	17	5	143	3	0	
Mitchell's Island	35	40	75	41	13	17	4	25.8	28.7	54.5	78	0	0	15	3	0	40	11	3	135	1	11	
Mittagong, Lower	15	17	32	28	...	...	...	12.7	12.9	25.6	58	0	0	6	10	0	21	12	3	86	2	3
Mittagong, Upper	27	24	49	31	8	7	3	15.8	10.6	26.4	72	0	0	2	17	8	21	7	7	98	1	3	
Mooma	35	29	64	23	13	19	5	4	10.8	15.9	35.7	71	10	0	3	5	9	51	2	1	132	4	10
Moolah	69	63	132	73	40	5	7	40.6	32.2	72.8	153	9	6	10	18	0	123	2	6	336	7	11	
Molong	54	34	88	41	27	5	11	35.2	24	59.2	129	18	0	2	4	5	80	9	6	292	11	11	
Monkral	12	13	25	19	...	...	...	7.9	10.8	18.7	62	17	1	...	...	...	4	7	8	67	4	9
Monkittce	15	12	27	7	17	3	...	12.4	8.4	20.8	66	0	0	1	3	10	20	19	3	91	12	8	
Morebringer	10	14	24	10	8	4	...	4.7	8.6	13.3	63	0	0	3	18	0	24	14	9	91	12	8	
Moorowoolen	26	20	46	21	10	13	2	19.6	15	34.6	90	0	0	...	...	...	25	11	8	115	11	8
Mosquito Island	18	19	37	30	7	...	...	8.9	7.9	16.8	20	0	0	5	10	8	14	10	1	81	7	4
Moss Vale	37	28	65	30	5	18	3	15.8	13.9	29.7	90	0	0	0	7	2	29	19	44	166	1	6	
Mount Adral	19	16	35	16	18	1	...	14.5	13.5	28	23	9	7	...	...	...	14	17	6	41	11	1
Mount Keira	41	31	72	13	32	...	...	33.9	23	56.9	105	16	6	3	4	7	62	16	0	171	17	1
Mount Macquarie	14	23	37	19	5	3	10	10.9	14	24.9	66	0	0	1	1	8	22	7	0	92	3	8	
Mount Taraia	19	26	45	21	15	2	7	13.9	18	31.9	60	10	0	3	19	5	27	6	3	100	15	8	
Mount Victoria	30	35	66	42	21	1	...	24.7	23.1	47.8	78	0	0	0	15	2	55	15	5	136	0	7	
Mudgee	199	187	386	131	25	97	118	14	137.8	125	252.8	345	15	11	...	...	336	17	8	719	12	7
Mulgoa	21	22	43	34	7	...	...	15.3	15.6	30.9	52	3	8	2	6	9	30	3	9	84	14	2
Mulgoa Forest	24	10	34	15	1	8	9	10.7	8	21.8	12	0	0	...	...	...	8	19	6	115	10	6
Mullenjandra	11	19	30	12	6	11	1	7	11.6	18.6	61	10	0	...	...	...	18	13	0	93	8	0
Mulwala	14	21	35	9	26	...	...	12	17.9	29.9	63	11	0	1	11	0	38	6	6	113	11	6
Mummell	12	18	30	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.5	14.6	73	0	0	3	8	2	21	10	9	161	13	11
Mummell, East	17	15	32	14	18	...	...	11.5	10.2	21.7	57	15	0	...	...	...	18	16	2	76	11	2
Murrumbateman	21	19	39	10	9	18	2	12.3	14.5	26.8	80	8	2	2	15	5							

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.						Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Local Contributions.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.		Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.
Parramatta Junction	24	42	66	23	13	1	20	4	17.8	25.1	43.9	60 10 0	3 1 3	20 0 0	11 14 0	46 1 0	109 12 3
Paterson	45	36	81	47	13	15	4	2	32.6	25.7	58.7	90 2 9	12 4 2	20 0 0	11 14 0	44 6 8	178 7 7
Penkhurst	39	27	67	36	4	...	13	4	22.4	20.9	43.3	66 0 0	4 10 5	...	...	31 13 7	102 14 0
Peel	31	31	62	26	36	...	...	...	22.6	23.8	46.4	100 9 0	2 15 7	12 10 6	...	34 7 6	140 3 7
Peelwood	35	21	56	23	28	...	...	...	17	11.6	28.6	64 0 0	3 13 10	1 16 0	149 13 4	50 0 0	27 12 11
Pennington Hills	43	44	87	30	20	...	...	...	26.6	28.7	55.3	150 15 6	3 9 3	94 15 0	14 0 0	54 15 0	317 14 9
Perth	106	95	201	139	5	17	40	6	81.4	71.2	152.6	100 15 5	6 2 5	3 0 0	283 5 8	99 6 8	183 14 8
Peterborough	19	22	41	27	...	...	...	...	12.5	13.8	26.3	105 6 8	1 6 5	...	21 6 8	10 13 4	39 4 0
Pielon, Lower	88	66	154	112	31	5	6	0	52.5	39.2	91.7	174 7 0	6 19 2	2 2 4	33 3 8	6 11 10	104 19 4
Pielon, Upper	26	16	42	10	19	...	...	...	18.1	9.6	27.7	94 10 0	1 16 6	...	6 6 0	...	58 0 0
Pipeclay Creek	25	22	47	26	17	...	...	...	15.7	12.4	28.1	94 0 0	3 6 11	1 0 0	...	...	108 0 0
Pitt-street	122	88	210	106	7	30	26	41	78.8	51.8	130.6	244 4 4	5 6 2	...	71 4 0	...	162 16 5
Plattsburg	166	153	319	39	10	63	12	195	102.7	91.3	194	267 11 5	11 10 0	6 0 0	303 19 4	...	172 14 6
Ponto	8	14	22	9	9	4	...	...	5.7	9.7	15.4	68 11 2	1 7 10	...	...	...	38 8 3
Portland, Lower	19	16	35	19	...	...	...	...	12.8	13.5	26.3	90 0 0	3 13 6	...	376 2 4	...	20 6 4
Port Macquarie	49	33	82	35	12	23	12	...	36.2	25.4	61.6	128 0 0	2 14 6	4 0 0	2 1 4	1 0 8	82 13 2
Prospect	31	21	52	38	14	...	...	...	20.5	12.5	33	102 0 0	1 0 3	...	4 7 0	...	42 10 10
Pyramul	22	26	48	29	16	3	...	...	14.2	17	31.2	102 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 2 6
Pyramont	134	105	239	60	8	142	19	10	97.1	72.7	169.8	259 1 8	5 11 2	...	58 5 0	...	243 12 10
Queanbeyan	52	45	97	63	19	10	5	...	36	34.6	70.6	137 0 0	3 18 10	...	...	...	75 13 6
Raglan	36	21	57	45	10	1	1	...	22.1	14.4	36.5	93 12 3	...	...	53 13 0	...	51 11 3
Rainbow Beach	27	33	60	23	33	4	...	...	15.7	10.8	26.5	66 0 0	4 5 3	...	8 0 0	4 0 0	31 11 10
Ramorie	31	27	58	29	13	13	3	...	21.8	16.9	38.7	102 0 0	2 18 7	...	...	...	37 14 2
Raymond Terrace	26	19	45	12	2	1	30	...	19	14.8	33.8	105 10 4	2 19 11	...	103 16 0	...	41 14 1
Redbank	37	29	66	17	11	34	4	...	27.7	21.6	49.3	66 0 0	4 3 0	0 10 0	1 1 0	...	11 10 0
Regentville	20	27	47	17	7	6	11	6	15.7	17.3	33	75 0 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	23 0 6
Richmond	96	79	175	81	7	55	32	...	67.6	55.7	123.3	202 8 6	2 17 8	...	20 0 0	...	238 5 6
Richmond, North	34	35	69	59	...	...	...	...	25.9	20.5	46.4	147 0 0	1 14 5	...	...	...	93 13 0
Robertson	25	21	46	28	22	1	3	...	15.9	15	30.9	121 3 10	...	11 10 0	20 10 0	...	26 5 1
Rockley	30	13	43	13	11	2	14	3	20.9	9.8	30.7	97 4 9	...	2 0 0	5 0 0	...	33 4 0
Rocky Mouth	39	33	72	3	10	40	18	...	28.1	22.9	51	102 0 0	3 19 4	...	18 0 0	...	33 4 0
Rocky River	27	31	58	29	16	13	3	...	16.3	17.8	34.1	105 0 0	1 9 2	...	...	...	24 4 6
Roxy Hill	19	20	39	30	9	...	...	...	14.4	14.9	29.3	102 0 0	9 8 3	1 10 0	212 16 2	...	28 9 2
Rose Valley	13	17	30	7	1	14	9	...	12.3	13.4	25.7	64 10 0	0 14 5	1 5 6	...	...	18 10 9
Roslyn	16	13	29	12	5	12	...	...	12.9	10.7	23.6	50 19 5	...	...	3 0 0	...	7 13 9
Rought	30	15	45	17	20	8	...	...	18.3	10.3	28.6	90 0 0	3 11 9	...	...	...	37 16 2
House Hill	24	25	49	39	7	3	...	...	17.1	14.4	31.5	51 4 6	4 6 11	1 10 0	20 0 0	...	29 10 0
Rydal	37	33	70	30	39	1	...	...	27.4	17.5	44.9	78 0 0	...	1 10 0	9 0 0	...	39 16 9
Hydo	101	73	174	87	...	...	...	...	62.1	54.9	117	221 19 0	3 16 1	...	...	...	153 17 1
Hylstone	38	28	66	31	13	2	20	...	25.7	19.7	45.4	102 0 0	1 9 3	...	...	...	84 17 0
Snamsrez	25	46	71	36	14	...	...	...	20.9	29	49.6	66 3 3	1 5 10	15 8 9	94 3 0	44 2 6	23 2 4
Seaham	49	22	71	9	20	11	1	...	11.2	12.3	23.5	63 4 0	1 19 10	...	...	...	7 3 4
Seven Oaks	59	42	101	21	36	10	21	4	31	30.5	61.5	105 10 2	3 3 5	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 2
Shellharbour	37	54	91	41	27	11	7	5	26.6	36.2	62.8	119 18 4	2 0 2	...	2 2 0	5 6 8	62 2 0
Singleton	105	106	211	90	4	40	75	2	79.4	79.5	158.9	245 9 4	7 18 2	5 16 6	40 15 0	18 10 0	131 3 0
Smithfield	42	23	65	32	19	2	3	9	30.1	14.3	44.4	116 19 0	2 5 11	...	...	...	53 11 0
Smith's Flat	28	34	62	25	14	23	...	...	19.6	25.4	45	106 7 6	4 15 10	...	...	...	78 1 4
Solferino	15	28	43	15	13	15	...	...	11.3	18.3	29.6	49 10 0	3 3 5	...	...	...	37 1 4
South Arm	24	15	39	16	11	5	7	...	18.1	11.8	29.9	16 9 0	...	...	...	...	4 10 6
Southgate	32	34	66	29	6	13	18	...	19.5	10.4	30.9	102 2 6	3 13 8	...	...	...	38 7 6
Spring Flat	20	25	45	21	15	...	...	...	10.1	13.6	23.7	62 15 1	...	...	...	...	23 2 6
Spring Grove	30	34	64	43	8	4	9	2	19.7	22.6	42.3	114 10 0	4 18 10	...	...	...	43 6 6
St. Alban's	24	14	38	20	8	...	...	...	19.1	11.9	31.0	58 1 8	1 1 5	...	...	...	11 11 4
St. Leonards	143	110	253	172	4	34	27	16	94.4	70.6	165	258 11 7	8 2 3	844 18 9	...	...	213 7 9
St. Mary's	17	13	30	18	9	3	...	...	10.2	7.3	17.5	90 0 0	0 19 9	...	1 1 0	...	14 3 3
Stanhope	42	23	65	22	43	...	...	...	28.6	16.2	45	93 3 4	4 3 9	1 10 0	...	...	45 2 7
Stockton	78	87	165	116	5	33	6	5	51.3	51.6	102.9	30 6 0	11 19 11	3 8 6	...	...	27 15 9
Strontian Park	15	26	41	14	5	9	13	...	8.5	10.3	18.8	89 0 0	2 10 5	...	245 0 0	100 0 0	38 0 10
Sugarloaf	28	26	54	8	...	...	...	...	18.8	18.5	37.3	72 19 0	4 3 1	1 10 0	...	...	28 1 6
Sunmerland	17	28	45	20	4	...	...	...	11.4	20.3	31.7	102 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	4 0 0	15 3 4
Sussex-street	73	50	123	82	4	13	14	10	41.5	27	68.5	187 0 7	2 8 0	...	25 0 0	...	86 7 11
Sussex-street, South	131	97	228	133	35	14	15	31	75.1	50.7	125.8	333 3 3	4 13 9	3,508 2 0	...	...	159 16 9
Swan Creek	37	25	62	32	...	...	...	...	24.6	14.9	39.5	101 0 0	2 19 7	...	36 0 0	18 0 0	50 16 10
Taloumbi	21	16	37	19	7	11	...	...	13.7	11.2	24.9	82 10 0	2 2 0	0 19 6	...	...	28 5 6
Tamborona	40	51	91	50	32	10	8	...	30.3	30.3	60.6	92 10 5	2 70 2	...	28 17 0	9 19 0	58 5 9
Tamworth	77	59	136	82	2	16	31	5	52.8	30	82.8	164 0 0	14 5 3	9 5 0	...	...	107 19 9
Tantawanglo	14	17	32	25	6	1	...	...	7.5	11	18.5	102 10 0	1 4 1	...	...	...	27 10 6
Tarago	22	15	37	25	1	6	5	...	14.4	10.1	24.5	60 0 0	...	1 8 0	4 1 4	2 0 8	37 10 9
Taralga	21	24	45	31	...	...	...	...	14.5	16.2	30.7	91 16 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	32 10 8
Taree	61	34	95	32	13	35	12	2	43.2	21	64.7	152 17 0	3 8 1	...	...	...	52 9 4
Tatalla	13	14	27	2	18	...	...	...	9.8	9.9	19.7	60 0 11	3 14 8	15 10 0	6 13 4	3 6 8	19 16 9
Ten-pot Swamp	13	14	27	2	18	...	...	...	9.3	11.1	20.4						

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.							Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Local Contributions.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Westlyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.		School Fees.	
Warialda	14	15	29	21	8	...	...	102	107	209	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Warkworth	24	25	49	37	12	...	...	142	137	279	18 10 8	1 13 5	...	19 11 8	...	28 9 3	43 15 5	
Warren	31	31	62	47	15	...	...	249	233	482	102 0 0	1 19 0	...	50 0 0	30 0 0	119 12 0	313 11 9	
Watson's Bay	39	25	64	24	20	...	...	315	189	504	118 10 8	5 3 0	...	...	...	99 1 9	222 16 1	
Wattle Flat	39	28	67	43	4	...	...	232	174	406	105 6 5	2 5 0	...	...	...	39 8 9	146 19 11	
Wellington	108	67	175	108	26	23	14	4	836	459	1395	194 12 0	8 12 10	...	5 10 0	...	152 5 2	361 0 6	
Wellworth	47	29	76	42	12	19	1	2	348	165	513	130 16 5	3 9 4	40 0 0	50 2 4	25 1 2	200 3 0	449 12 3	
Westbrook	20	19	39	34	...	...	...	...	138	14	278	52 5 1	...	...	...	...	23 17 0	76 2 1
White Rock	19	14	33	19	...	...	...	...	11	98	208	78 0 0	1 1 1	...	...	...	21 2 2	103 3 3
Wiltbertree	22	21	43	13	...	...	...	...	23	231	451	100 8 5	8 11 8	3 0 0	630 0 0	300 0 0	70 5 6	1,112 5 7
Wilcunania	33	40	73	50	13	...	...	...	142	128	155	422 6	401 7	824 3	954 8 4	31 9 7	1345 12 3	1,201 13 19
William Street	640	599	1220	695	196	142	128	155	4226	4017	8243	954 8 4	31 9 7	...	...	...	...	3,536 3 3
William Town	32	30	62	29	6	12	15	...	239	27	439	104 10 0	1 6 2	...	4 0 0	...	42 13 6	152 9 8	
Wilton	29	26	55	37	16	...	...	...	156	123	279	102 0 0	0 16 6	...	...	...	13 2 9	115 10 3
Windeyer	12	16	34	19	13	...	...	...	112	101	213	66 0 0	4 4 8	...	16 2 0	9 18 0	26 11 4	122 16 0
Windsor	102	97	199	122	5	24	29	19	748	618	1366	283 7 10	8 1 2	...	2 18 0	...	196 11 6	499 18 6	
Wingham	38	26	64	36	...	...	...	...	284	15	444	120 0 0	0 17 3	1 0 0	...	...	17 19 7	139 16 10
Wollombi	34	27	61	30	...	...	...	...	187	187	374	147 4 1	4 13 3	5 0 0	17 4 8	5 19 10	47 15 7	227 17 5
Wolongong	79	79	158	42	10	21	52	33	587	564	1151	319 17 11	6 10 6	2 0 0	66 5 0	...	182 1 1	576 14 6	
Woluma, North	7	7	14	4	8	69	59	128	62 13 6	13 16 6	76 10 0
Woluma, South	38	31	69	31	19	10	9	...	243	243	486	92 6 5	2 3 0	...	...	...	35 17 0	130 6 5
Wombat	28	32	60	23	19	8	...	...	117	144	261	117 16 11	3 2 1	...	...	...	35 19 0	156 18 9
Wondalga	16	6	22	8	11	...	...	...	13	51	181	22 0 0	11 10 0	...	...	...	14 5 3	86 17 1
Woodford Dale	16	29	36	9	5	...	...	...	121	152	273	100 10 0	3 4 10	1 10 0	...	...	32 12 10	137 17 8
Woodford Leigh	30	34	64	12	6	39	7	...	14	229	259	102 18 2	0 16 1	10 8 4	...	...	49 14 9	164 0 4
Woodstock	43	37	80	25	11	8	35	7	317	256	573	142 1 10	1 16 4	...	...	...	53 18 6	197 16 8
Woolla Woolla	26	19	45	...	18	14	13	...	173	14	313	134 19 10	1 5 10	...	116 4 4	53 17 2	24 7 2	300 14 4	
Woomargama	23	15	38	26	10	...	...	...	151	111	232	66 0 0	0 13 5	...	...	...	19 14 9	86 8 2
Worragee	21	21	42	11	1	...	...	...	136	...	...	66 0 0	1 14 9	...	...	...	22 1 6	89 16 3
Wyadon	18	14	32	22	4	...	...	...	152	106	258	80 0 0	2 12 5	3 2 6	10 0 0	...	40 3 10	143 16 4
Wyrallah	11	24	35	4	4	23	4	...	82	155	237	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	32 19 4	115 11 9
Yaypo	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	53	23 11 7	...	...	...	...	6 10 8	30 2 3
Yarramundi	23	17	40	39	1	...	...	...	161	64	225	77 3 7	8 17 6	...	13 2 0	...	35 9 2	134 12 3
Young	106	102	208	92	30	49	37	9	767	704	1471	262 12 3	8 19 11	...	30 10 0	...	222 0 2	524 2 4	

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1875.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Children residing in the locality within 2 miles of site.							Children promised to attend.						Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's decision.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.		Wes.	Others.	Total.		
Argyle East	4	27	23	50	23	20	7	...	...	27	23	50	23	20	7	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Boil's Creek	...	41	32	73	38	13	14	8	...	24	20	44	22	10	8	4	...	8	3	3	1	...	15	Agreed to.		
Bernerce	6	26	33	59	17	29	4	4	5	26	33	59	17	29	4	4	5	6	9	1	2	1	19	Do.		
Blacktown	...	60	50	110	80	26	4	...	...	47	42	89	61	25	3	...	...	19	10	1	...	...	30	Do.
Booligal	50	25	18	43	19	10	11	3	...	16	12	28	12	6	8	2	...	4	1	4	1	...	10	Declined.		
Box Ridge	7	28	31	59	20	32	4	...	3	26	28	54	20	27	4	...	3	4	8	1	...	14	Agreed to.			
Brundah	8	27	14	41	12	6	5	10	8	27	15	42	14	7	3	8	10	5	2	2	2	2	13	Under consideration.		
Brisbane Valley	10	17	25	42	...	42	...	...	...	22	26	48	...	48	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	Do.
Brocklesby West	10	20	25	45	19	5	15	...	6	20	25	45	19	5	15	...	6	7	1	4	...	5	17	Do.		
Broke	2	38	27	65	34	27	4	...	...	39	28	67	34	28	5	...	...	12	7	1	...	...	20	Do.
Broughton Vale	3	25	31	56	19	5	5	27	...	15	22	37	17	...	20	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	10	Agreed to.
Burrawang (Gardiner's Corner)	2	81	89	170	113	24	22	3	8	44	50	94	60	13	3	8	...	19	2	5	1	2	29	Do.		
Burrawang (near the Reserve)	...	64	64	128	Information not given.					60	54	114	43	14	25	22	10	14	5	8	4	3	34	Declined.		
Cassilis	22	21	21	42	25	17	...	...	...	21	21	42	25	17	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	14	Agreed to.
Cootamundra	15	25	25	50	30	12	...	4	4	25	15	40	32	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	2	2	12	Do.
Cotta Walla	3½	34	27	61	6	24	...	21	10	25	19	44	1	16	...	17	10	1	4	...	5	4	14	Under consideration.		
Cow Flat	3	95	80	175	50	23	...	98	4	78	78	156	47	19	...	86	4	19	11	...	33	2	65	Agreed to.		
Cooyal	8	23	19	42	15	20	...	5	2	23	19	42	15	20	...	5	2	6	8	...	2	1	17	Do.		
Dapto	3	52	37	89	35	35	12	7	...	30	22	52	19	24	7	2	...	7	8	3	1	...	19	Do.		
Dapto, East (Brown's)	...	44	37	81	35	19	9	18	...	54	47	101	45	22	13	21	...	11	5	4	4	...	24	Declined.		
Downside	5	27	31	58	35	7	8	8	...	38	41	79	49	11	10	9	...	11	2	2	2	...	17	Agreed to.		
Elizabethfield	8	17	17	34	7	10	...	17	...	11	14	25	7	8	...	10	...	3	2	...	2	...	7	Do.		
Emu	2	101	88	189	126	9	13	41	...	69	67	136	87	4	4	41	...	26	1	1	11	...	39	Do.		
Esk Bank	2	41	41	82	33	24	14	9	2	41	41	82	33	24	14	9	2	15	8	4	4	2	33	Do.		
Forest Hill	5	26	27	53	14	31	2	...	6	36	39	75	17	46	6	...	6	5	10	1	...	2	18	Do.		
Frogmoor	5½	19	15	34	9	11	...	14	...	19	15	34	9	11	...	14	...	3	2	...	4	...	9	Do.		
Germantown	9	21	17	38	6	19	12	...	1	17	21	38	6	19	12	...	1	6	3	5	...	1	15	Do.		
Gladstone	2½	40	26	66	Information not given.					29	18	47	19	9	5	14	...	6	3	1	4	...	14	Do.		
Goulburn North	2	Information not given.										119	92	211	100	34	16	19	33	40	9	6	9	12	76	Under consideration.
Giant's Creek	9	39	26	65	65	...	...	...	...	30	23	53	53	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	Do.
Guildford	3½	30	32	62	33	15	...	7	7	30	32	62	33	15	...	7	7	13	4	...	2	2	21	Agreed to.		
Harden	9	22	23	45	21	20	...	...	4	17	12	29	9	16	...	4	2	3	...	...	1	6	6	Do.
Hurstville	3	52	52	104	70	19	2	11	2	52	52	104	70	19	2	11	2	23	7	1	3	1	35	Do.		
Jamberoo	2	100	100	200	Information not given.					83	100	183	96	40	29	18	...	27	7	7	4	...	45	Do.		
Jindalee	11	24	22	46	19	7	...	16	4	24	22	46	19	7	...	16	4	8	4	7	...	3	22	Do.		

APPENDIX C—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School. Miles.	Children residing in the locality within 2 miles of site.								Children promised to attend.								Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's decision.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.				
Kangaroo River	4	26	30	56	24	10	10	6	6	20	20	40	27	5	...	8	...	8	1	...	2	...	11	Agreed to.			
Kimberley	7	35	25	60	Information not given.								25	14	39	Information not given.								14	Do.		
Kurradjong South	4	21	22	43	30	9	4	...	...	17	19	36	27	5	4	...	...	11	3	2	...	...	16	Do.
Laurieton	8	10	11	21	12	2	4	3	...	11	15	26	14	3	5	4	...	6	1	1	1	...	9	Do.			
Micketamulga	6	25	12	37	16	15	...	...	6	25	12	37	16	15	...	6	...	6	7	...	...	2	15	Under consideration.
Milton	2	108	94	202	73	23	5	68	33	97	80	177	73	22	5	58	19	27	9	2	22	8	68	Agreed to.			
Mogalla	3 1/2	30	26	56	42	14	...	...	...	30	26	56	42	14	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	18	Do.
Moruya	...	100	100	200	Information not given.								33	37	70	35	6	14	15	10	1	6	4	...	21	Under consideration.	
Mount Adrah	8	17	18	35	17	12	6	...	...	36	27	63	21	35	7	...	...	8	10	1	...	...	19	Agreed to.
Mugwill	4	23	18	41	33	2	...	6	...	20	11	31	27	2	...	2	...	10	1	...	1	...	12	Under consideration.			
Mulgoa	4 1/2	20	22	42	32	10	...	...	...	17	16	33	26	7	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	14	Agreed to.
New Lambton	2	427	Information not given.								589	Information not given.								181	Do.		
New Line	10	28	20	48	5	43	...	...	...	28	20	48	5	43	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	13	Declined.
New Wallsend	6	21	18	39	23	9	...	2	5	21	18	39	23	9	...	2	5	7	3	...	1	2	13	Under consideration.			
Nowra Hill	5	25	18	43	13	11	...	14	5	22	18	40	12	11	...	13	4	3	3	...	5	2	13	Do.			
Paterson	5	66	60	126	86	13	19	...	8	38	34	72	48	5	19	...	...	20	2	5	...	...	27	Agreed to.
Pitt Town	Information not given.								94	Information not given.								53	Do.		
Quirindi	6	Information not given.								37	29	66	42	9	12	3	...	12	3	3	1	...	19	Do.
Round Swamp	8	10	9	19	8	2	5	...	4	21	16	37	27	5	5	...	...	16	2	1	...	...	19	Do.
Rouse Hill	2	28	28	56	37	12	3	4	...	21	23	44	31	6	3	4	...	17	1	1	2	...	21	Do.			
Sackville Reach	2	31	26	57	28	...	6	23	...	31	26	57	28	...	6	23	...	10	...	2	7	...	19	Do.			
Smithtown	7	33	32	65	23	25	13	1	4	34	33	67	25	25	13	...	4	6	8	3	...	1	18	Under consideration.			
South Arm	3 1/2	18	9	27	11	2	7	7	...	17	9	26	11	2	6	7	...	4	1	3	3	...	11	Agreed to.			
Southgate, Lower	6	27	23	50	5	...	15	30	...	21	16	37	5	...	15	17	...	3	...	6	6	...	15	Do.			
Spring Hill	4	39	25	64	9	14	...	29	12	40	26	66	10	14	...	30	12	4	5	...	13	3	25	Do.			
Springside	5	43	54	97	15	32	...	48	2	43	54	97	15	32	...	48	2	7	11	...	14	1	33	Do.			
Vegetable Creek	32	68	77	145	70	49	14	12	...	68	77	145	70	49	14	12	...	32	19	4	4	...	59	Do.			
Wagra	15	40	35	75	45	20	6	...	4	33	25	58	32	24	2	...	...	10	6	1	...	...	17	Do.
Walgett	100	21	6	27	21	3	3	...	...	21	6	27	21	3	3	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	11	Declined. Case for Provisional School.
Waverley (Sydney)	...	220	160	380	100	80	60	100	40	97	85	182	64	24	1	71	22	19	9	1	19	6	54	Under consideration.			
Wickham	2	127	142	269	175	18	30	8	38	126	141	267	175	18	30	8	36	78	8	4	2	14	106	Do.			
Wild's Meadow	2 1/2	20	20	40	18	18	4	...	...	18	22	40	15	21	4	...	...	6	6	2	...	...	14	Declined.
Wombah	4 1/2	30	31	61	24	7	17	13	...	30	31	61	24	7	17	13	...	9	2	4	4	...	19	Under consideration.			
Wondalga	8	25	10	35	10	15	10	...	...	22	8	30	10	13	7	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Woodhouselee	5	20	16	36	30	6	...	...	...	18	10	28	28	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	Do.
Woodford Island	3	25	22	47	6	14	20	7	...	25	22	47	6	14	20	7	...	1	6	5	2	...	14	Under consideration.			
		2,712	2,444	5,583	2,068	1,051	428	712	243	2,427	2,214	5,324	2,177	1,058	425	711	231	763	331	133	220	86	1,781				

APPENDIX D.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Provisional Schools, as certified by the Local Committees, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Table with columns: Name of School, Number of Children on Rolls (Boys, Girls, Total), Average Attendance (Boys, Girls, Total), Expenditure from Public Funds (Salaries, Books and Apparatus, Travelling Expenses and Forage, Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.), Local Contributions (Buildings, Furniture, &c., School Fees), Total.

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.							Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Local Contributions.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Traveling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.		School Fees.	
Six-mile Swamp	13	6	19	7	11	1	1	74	44	118	£ 8	10	11				£ 8	10	11
Spring Creek	14	16	30	17	13	3	3	103	119	222	59	0	0				9	7	4
Springfield	13	19	32	20	12	1	1	83	137	220	66	0	0	1	4	0	35	8	0
St. Joseph's	13	12	25	6	19	1	1	102	114	216	35	6	8	2	0	6	5	16	6
Stockyard Creek	9	11	20	13	7	1	1	81	97	178	34	4	8	3	14	5	3	18	4
Stone Hut	11	15	26	12	9	5	1	86	94	180	54	0	0	2	6	4	18	9	6
Sugarloaf Hill	28	9	37	10	15	1	1	99	47	146	47	0	0	0	12	11	11	12	10
Summerhill	12	20	32	3	29	1	1	76	142	218	60	0	0	2	3	0	7	12	6
Tallagandra	14	13	27	10	17	1	1	11	11	221	60	0	0	2	15	3	25	19	3
Taugungaroo	6	12	18	3	15	1	1	44	91	135	30	0	0	1	19	2	15	6	6
Tara	13	11	24	11	13	1	1	102	59	161	16	12	10				6	6	6
Tarlo	14	14	28	13	15	1	14	98	104	202	60	0	0	1	7	7	19	5	3
Tarrigal	12	9	21	12	9	1	1	49	4	89	8	0	0				0	16	1
Theresa Park	13	18	31	20	11	1	1	56	45	171	60	0	0	1	4	8	5	19	0
Timbriungie	12	13	25	9	16	6	1	8	11	11	2	0	0				5	19	0
Tongarra	23	26	49	11	29	9	1	115	141	256	60	0	0				17	9	6
Tucki Tucki	8	9	17	3	4	10	1	55	72	127	6	0	0	1	11	3	4	12	4
Tuggranong	18	12	30	1	29	1	1	142	81	223	60	0	0	4	15	7	15	1	4
Tunstall	11	19	30	12	17	1	1	32	155	237	60	0	0	1	5	6	5	11	6
Three Creek	10	14	24	23	1	1	1	79	123	202	53	7	8				18	18	0
Twoel Junction	16	12	28	18	6	4	1	84	111	195	39	16	9	3	8	7	16	9	2
Two-mile Creek	17	17	34	2	32	1	1	82	65	147	33	10	0	1	6	3	23	2	61
Tyndale	12	11	23	13	10	3	3	8	91	171	60	0	0	1	3	10	17	9	3
Vegetable Creek	39	30	69	37	32	3	2	131	175	357	15	0	0	16	10	2	12	7	6
Vere	19	14	33	2	31	1	1	129	8	209	35	0	0				8	9	2
Vineyard	17	15	32	12	20	1	1	94	109	203	60	0	0	0	10	2	15	14	11
Victoria	19	20	39	15	24	1	1	121	142	253	60	0	0	2	14	10	26	0	31
Wallgett	19	7	26	10	16	4	1	139	53	197	13	0	0	0	13	6	0	19	6
Walton	15	11	26	6	20	3	1	113	88	206	60	0	0	1	10	8	21	10	61
Wandook	5	6	12	4	8	1	1	42	44	86	24	0	0	0	4	5	14	0	0
Wandsworth	5	10	15	11	4	1	1	37	64	101	28	0	0	1	7	10	19	0	0
Wanganelia	19	14	33	10	23	1	1	6	107	167	52	0	0	1	17	10	29	8	6
Wardell	20	19	39	18	21	2	4	124	111	234	60	0	0	1	13	0	15	16	6
Waterford	16	13	29	15	14	4	1	71	72	143	23	0	0				7	10	6
Wattamulla	14	11	25	17	8	2	4	11	89	199	61	0	0	2	13	5	17	2	2
Wauchope	12	16	28	4	24	5	1	9	128	218	58	7	8				5	4	0
Waverley	18	13	31	27	4	1	1	97	72	169	37	10	11	2	8	4	7	0	3
Webber's Creek	19	24	43	19	24	1	1	107	141	248	60	0	0	1	15	8	17	10	6
Webangera	19	10	29	12	17	11	12	122	116	238	49	16	8				10	5	6
Wee Wee	18	17	35	20	14	1	1	11	115	225	60	0	0	2	15	2	29	5	91
Welaregang	13	10	23	8	15	1	1	93	82	175	48	0	0				25	11	3
Werombi	10	21	31	21	10	1	1	53	106	154	58	0	0	0	11	10	10	19	3
Werriberri	12	13	25	21	4	1	1	92	103	195	58	0	0	1	14	10	12	19	0
Winga	7	6	13	2	11	1	1	23	3	53	2	0	0				1	2	6
Wingen	14	17	31	2	29	1	1	102	111	213	60	0	0	0	13	8	21	8	2
Wollar	13	12	25	2	23	1	1	6	61	151	60	0	0	0	13	6	14	5	0
Wollongbar	8	7	15	8	7	1	1	6	66	126	39	0	0	3	12	7	8	11	0
Wombah	17	12	29	14	15	11	4	135	92	227	60	0	0	1	4	7	23	16	8
Wyong Creek	13	12	25	12	13	1	1	75	64	139	60	0	0	3	11	9	17	13	7
Yarras	9	9	18	10	8	1	1	7	74	144	9	0	0	2	17	2	2	19	4
Yarrangah	15	9	24	13	9	2	1	95	72	167	60	0	0				16	19	0
	17	14	31	16	15	1	1	124	89	213	50	0	0	1	6	7	14	12	0

APPENDIX E.

APPLICATIONS for aid to Provisional Schools, received during the year 1875.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School. Miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality within two miles of site.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Others.	Total.
Bald Hills.....	3½	18	7	25	17	2	6	...	...	18	7	25	17	2	6	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	10	Agreed to temporarily.
Ballington.....	3½	12	8	20	3	15	2	...	...	12	8	20	3	15	2	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Banks' Meadow.....	2½	21	20	41	16	13	3	7	2	21	20	41	16	13	3	7	2	5	4	2	2	1	14	Declined.
Baradine.....	30	8	9	17	11	6	...	...	...	8	9	17	11	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Bartlett's Camp.....	5	46	38	84	43	37	2	...	2	8	20	28	12	16	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	14	Agreed to.
Brawlin.....	8	15	20	35	7	28	...	...	...	7	20	27	3	24	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	Declined—Case for Public School.
Bridgman.....	9	12	15	27	11	16	...	...	...	10	11	21	8	13	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Brisbane Valley.....	6	22	29	51	2	49	...	...	...	22	28	50	2	48	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	15	Agreed to.
Broken-shaft Creek.....	3	25	20	45	13	32	...	...	...	14	20	34	10	23	1	...	...	4	10	1	...	...	15	Under consideration.
Brown's Creek.....	6	18	39	57	26	22	5	1	3	18	39	57	26	22	5	1	3	8	7	2	1	1	19	Do.
Briandah.....	7	38	23	61	14	9	17	9	12	22	10	32	7	6	4	7	8	2	2	2	3	1	10	Withdrawn. Public School applied for.
Bryan's Gap.....	4	15	17	32	3	25	4	...	...	15	17	32	3	25	4	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Buckley's Crossing.....	30	11	14	25	6	19	...	...	...	12	14	26	6	20	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Badgerabong.....	22	9	18	27	15	8	4	...	...	9	18	27	15	8	4	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	9	Agreed to conditionally.
Bullamah.....	4	23	18	36	23	6	7	...	...	23	14	37	23	7	7	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	11	Do.
Burrill.....	3	39	26	65	29	5	...	12	10	14	17	31	18	4	...	7	2	6	1	...	2	1	10	Agreed to.
Busby Park.....	6	10	14	24	14	10	...	...	...	10	10	20	10	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined.
Camboon.....	6	23	11	34	21	3	...	10	...	22	13	35	22	3	...	10	...	9	1	...	2	...	12	Agreed to.
Campbell's Creek.....	22	20	17	37	Information not given.					11	9	20	17	3	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Canonbar.....	40	14	13	27	18	9	...	...	...	13	12	25	18	7	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Canowindra.....	14	15	17	32	22	6	4	...	...	12	14	26	20	6	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	10	Do.
Cathcart.....	10	26	22	48	16	32	...	...	...	26	22	48	16	32	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	12	Do.
Clarendon.....	6	6	3	9	6	...	3	...	...	18	6	24	6	10	8	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	9	Do.
Clontarf.....	...	19	21	40	30	6	4	...	...	9	7	16	14	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Do.
Coalgate.....	18	7	11	18	15	3	...	...	...	10	12	22	18	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Do.
Coroc.....	17	10	15	25	6	13	6	...	...	11	16	27	6	14	7	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	7	Agreed to conditionally.
Cullen Bullen.....	9	7	13	20	11	1	5	...	3	7	13	20	11	1	5	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	6	Withdrawn. Half-time School applied for.
Currajong.....	2	17	21	38	20	1	5	12	...	17	22	39	19	1	4	12	3	8	...	2	4	1	15	Agreed to.
Dick's Camp.....	30	11	4	15	15	...	...	...	...	11	4	15	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Agreed to temporarily.
Eccleston.....	8	20	17	37	Information not given.					17	13	30	16	2	12	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Elizabethfield.....	7	9	17	26	6	5	...	15	...	11	15	26	7	5	...	14	...	2	1	...	4	...	7	Declined—Case for a Public School.
Fell Timber.....	7	15	13	28	...	23	5	...	...	14	12	26	...	22	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Agreed to.
Forest Lodge.....	3	23	24	47	16	9	7	15	...	14	19	33	12	8	2	11	...	4	2	1	3	...	10	Declined.
Fullerton.....	6	10	19	29	18	2	3	6	...	10	19	29	18	2	3	6	...	7	1	1	1	...	10	Agreed to.
Galgabba.....	6	12	19	31	25	...	6	...	...	10	8	18	18	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Do.
Goolma.....	18	16	6	22	7	15	...	...	...	16	6	22	7	15	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	Do.
Goorangoola.....	20	18	26	44	36	2	...	6	...	9	16	25	17	3	...	5	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	Do.
Greenwich.....	3	9	14	23	20	3	...	...	...	9	14	23	20	3	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	Agreed to temporarily.
Halton (Allyn River).....	5	7	9	16	4	5	7	...	...	7	9	16	4	5	7	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Herding Yard Creek.....	35	17	20	37	12	6	7	7	5	17	20	37	12	6	7	7	5	6	3	3	4	2	18	Agreed to.

APPENDIX E—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School. Miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality within two miles of site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	
Hodge's Creek	3½	18	16	34	17	4	...	13	...	12	15	27	15	12	...	5	4	...	9	Declined.
Huntingdon	...	12	13	25	3	...	22	12	13	25	3	...	22	1	...	6	7	Under consideration.
Jacqua	5	24	14	38	29	9	...	...	...	21	12	33	25	8	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Agreed to.
Kameruka	3½	12	18	30	21	9	...	...	...	12	18	30	21	9	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	Agreed to conditionally.
Kangaroo Flat	5	25	23	48	18	30	...	...	...	17	12	29	10	19	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	11	Agreed to.
Keepit	10	15	13	28	1	27	...	...	...	15	13	28	1	27	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	11	Do.
Lewis Ponds, Lower	7	13	12	25	9	7	6	3	...	13	15	28	14	5	6	3	5	2	2	1	...	10	Under consideration.	
Lewis Ponds, Upper	3½	23	14	37	20	5	5	7	...	22	12	34	17	5	5	7	6	2	1	3	...	12	Agreed to.	
Lunatic Reefs	40	8	11	19	11	...	8	...	...	7	9	16	11	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	5	Under consideration.	
Macquarie Plains (Railway Station)	3½	32	34	66	38	15	...	13	...	16	14	30	27	2	...	1	9	1	...	1	...	11	Declined. Public School formerly in operation re-opened.	
Manchester Square	4	12	11	23	22	...	1	...	...	12	11	23	22	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Maxton	6	11	14	25	8	3	1	6	7	12	13	25	7	3	1	7	7	5	1	1	1	2	10	Agreed to.
Melrose	5	13	11	24	10	14	...	...	...	14	10	24	10	14	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	12	Do.
Mimosa Park	10	16	11	27	1	15	...	9	2	12	6	18	1	15	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	6	Agreed to conditionally.
Moonan	4	10	11	21	5	5	11	...	...	11	11	22	6	5	11	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Morven	16	8	11	19	5	9	5	...	...	12	7	19	5	9	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	Agreed to.
Mount Rivers	5	11	15	26	12	14	...	...	...	11	15	26	12	14	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	16	Do.
Mugwill	4	26	15	41	38	3	...	...	...	26	15	41	38	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	12	Agreed to temporarily.
Mullengullenga	6	20	12	32	27	5	...	...	...	13	10	23	21	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Muumi	4	9	11	20	12	...	5	3	...	9	11	20	12	...	5	3	5	...	3	1	...	9	Declined.	
Nangus	7	11	14	25	18	1	6	...	...	11	14	25	18	1	6	...	9	1	3	...	...	13	Agreed to.
Native Home	3	19	17	36	22	5	3	6	...	19	17	36	22	5	3	6	10	1	1	2	...	14	Do.	
Rock Hill	5	4	14	18	10	...	8	...	...	4	14	18	10	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Rye Park	14½	25	14	39	4	12	4	19	...	12	9	21	2	7	3	9	1	3	1	4	...	9	Agreed to.	
Salisbury	6	17	12	29	2	1	4	22	...	17	12	29	2	1	4	22	1	1	1	11	...	14	Do.	
Sedgefield	4	25	11	36	10	26	...	...	...	25	15	40	9	24	...	7	2	5	...	2	...	9	Do.
Spring Hill	3½	36	29	65	23	12	...	16	14	15	6	21	5	...	7	9	2	...	...	2	2	6	Declined—Case for Public School.
Tara	4	11	10	21	9	12	...	...	...	13	8	21	9	12	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Tarramia	8	14	15	29	13	12	4	...	...	13	14	27	13	10	4	...	5	3	1	...	...	9	Agreed to conditionally.
Timbriungie	35	25	14	39	14	18	7	...	...	18	11	29	9	14	6	...	3	5	1	...	...	9	Do.
Tooms	5	16	6	22	13	4	2	1	2	16	6	22	13	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	8	Do.	
Tucki Tucki	2½	9	8	17	...	3	12	...	2	9	8	17	...	3	12	...	2	5	...	1	...	8	Agreed to.	
Tunstall	3	11	25	36	23	13	...	...	...	7	15	22	10	12	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	Do.
Tighe's Hill	2	31	19	50	14	15	3	5	13	31	19	50	14	15	3	5	13	9	8	1	2	4	24	Declined.
Waggallalah	...	11	10	21	8	...	13	...	...	11	10	21	8	...	13	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	Agreed to conditionally.
Walgett	100	19	7	26	20	3	3	...	...	19	7	26	20	3	3	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Wetangera	4	13	15	28	4	8	6	10	...	16	12	28	4	8	6	10	3	1	2	...	...	8	Do.
Woodford Bay	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	3	10	...	7	1	4	...	...	4	9	Under consideration.
Woodhill	3	15	28	43	...	7	5	29	2	8	19	27	...	...	3	24	...	...	1	7	...	8	Declined.
		1,303	1,240	2,543	1,091	772	243	275	88	1,099	1,049	2,148	952	685	219	224	68	336	236	78	73	23	746	

APPENDIX F.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Half-time Schools, as certified by the Local Committees, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1876, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Table with columns: Name of School, Number of Children on Rolls (Boys, Girls, Total, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presby-terians, Wesleyans, Others), Average Attendance (Boys, Girls, Total), Expenditure from Public Funds (Salaries, Books and Apparatus, Travelling Expenses and Forage, Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.), Local Contributions (Buildings, Furniture, &c., School Fees), Total. Rows list various schools like Adaminaby, Australian Farm, Back Creek, etc.

APPENDIX H.

REPORTS of Inspectors upon Schools in the—

Albury District.
Armidale ..
Bathurst ..
Braidwood ..
Camden ..
Cumberland ..
Goulburn ..
Grafton ..
Maitland ..
Mudgee ..
Newcastle ..
Sydney ..
Yass ..

ALBURY DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Council of Education this General Report upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Certified Denominational Schools in the Albury District for the year 1875.

During the year new schools were brought into operation at Booligal, Clarendon, Hopefield, Morven, and Morebringer; final arrangements were made for the establishment of schools at Bungo-wannah, Coree, Downside, Forest Hill, Nangus Creek, Tooma, and Tarramia; the Provisional Schools at Germanton (Ten-mile Creek), Mount Adrah, Urana, and Wondalga were converted into Public Schools; and the necessary steps taken to re-open the Public School at Moulamein.

Owing to reduced attendance, due partly to decrease of population and partly to local differences, the Non-vested School at Eunonyhareenyah had to be closed in the early part of the year, and there is little prospect of its being re-opened for some time, as on the occasion of my last visit to the locality in July there were only eight children whose attendance could be guaranteed.

As in previous years, the residents in newly-formed agricultural areas evinced a commendable degree of interest in assisting to provide the means of education for these localities; and wherever fifteen or more children of the school ages may be found within a radius of two or three miles from some common centre, there are few places in this district at which a school is not either in operation or in course of erection. At present the chief impediment to educational progress is the delay that occurs in the survey of lands selected, approved, and applied for as sites for vested schools. Until the Council obtains a legal title to these lands all action for the erection of the necessary buildings has to be deferred; and it sometimes happens that before the title is perfected the local promoters of the schools have grown apathetic or become dissatisfied; and the children for whom they were primarily intended have lost no inconsiderable portion of the time in which they could best acquire the training and instruction which these schools should have supplied. The inconvenience arising from the delay here referred to is so grave as to make it worthy of consideration whether special arrangements could not be made with the Survey Department to facilitate the acquisition of titles to sites for vested Public Schools. It may be urged in support of such a course, that the liberal provision recently made for the erection of school buildings would be enhanced if this matter of survey could be expedited.

In my General Report for 1874 attention was invited to the fact that the fulfilment of the "residence clause" of the *Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861* operated in numerous cases against the education of children in rural districts. It is true that the recent change in the Land Laws has virtually abolished this incentive to ignorance, by depriving minors under sixteen of the right to select; but it has also rendered the education of conditional purchasers between the ages of five and fifteen years more precarious, by reason of the very rigid supervision now exercised over those whose term of residence is not yet completed. It is very undesirable that this legal hindrance to the work of popular education should be longer continued, and I venture to point out that it could be obviated by the adoption of a regulation whereby a certificate of attendance at any school in the Colony would be accepted in lieu of residence from conditional purchasers between the ages of five and sixteen years.

The material state of the schools vested in the Council shows progressive improvement. Within the year new buildings were opened at Wilcannia and Hopefield; the schoolhouse at Balranald was enlarged; a teacher's residence provided at Tumut; and substantial improvements made to the school premises at several places. Contracts were also accepted for the erection of school buildings at Bruceedale, Germanton, Jindera, Jerilderie, Morebringer, and Urana; and steps taken to provide similar accommodation at Downside, Forest Hill, Mount Adrah, Adelong, and Moama. The result of the efforts made to provide suitable accommodation and equipment for the schools in this district may be perhaps best shown by a comparison of the value of the property vested in the Council at the close of the years 1870 and 1875. For the former year it was appraised at £13,000, and for the latter at £22,000, showing a net increase in five years of £9,000. The charge of this property is not the least important of the Teachers' duties, and it is gratifying to note that in a large majority of the schools the care with which it is discharged merits unqualified praise; and in only one instance during the year was there reason to suspect the want of reasonable oversight.

The supply of books, maps, and other educational appliances annually granted by the Council was found sufficient for the requirements of nearly all the schools visited; and, as regards the few in which the stock of working materials was limited, the deficiency was due to isolated position and the want of any regular means of carriage to the localities. In the distribution of requisites for schools, valuable assistance is yearly afforded me by the Teachers of the Public Schools at Albury, Adelong, Deniliquin, Gundagai, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, and Wentworth, who receive for, and forward to the schools in their respective neighbourhoods the supplies forwarded by the Council's agent at Sydney.

For the first five months of the year the attendance of pupils at every school in the district was more or less affected by the prevalence of measles and other forms of juvenile sickness. An unusually cold, rainy, and prolonged winter caused a reduction of the daily average in most of the country schools; and towards the close of the September quarter those at some of the large centres of population had to be closed for a time as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of scarlatina. For the reasons here specified the aggregate attendance of pupils during the first six months was 10 per cent. less than the number for the corresponding period of 1874; and for the September quarter 5 per cent. less; but with the return of more favourable weather the attendance rapidly increased, and the number of pupils on rolls for the closing quarter of the year exceeded that for any previous period. Due regard being paid to the exceptional circumstances here indicated, it may be stated that the requirements of punctuality, order, attention, and the other conditions to a healthy and well regulated system of discipline were as satisfactorily met as in previous years.

Inquiry as to the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of schools maintained by the State, but not in attendance thereat nor otherwise receiving instruction, was carefully made, and with very encouraging results. As compared with the returns for 1874, the number of absentees for

for the current year shows a considerable reduction, and gives ground for the belief that a healthy growth of public opinion and a clearer perception of parental duty are influencing many of those who heretofore withheld from their children the means of education placed at their disposal by the State.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that the causes which led to a reduced and an irregular attendance of the pupils during the major part of the year must have had a corresponding effect upon the work of instruction. And this was found to be the case more especially in grammar and geography. In these subjects the number of pupils whose attainments ranged from fair to good was 10 per cent. less than in the previous year. In reading and arithmetic the high degree of proficiency recorded for 1874 was fully sustained; and in writing and dictation there was a slight improvement in favour of 1875. Viewed as a whole the results achieved may in the circumstances be accepted as satisfactory evidence of educational progress, and of the competency and industry of the Teachers. A summary of my special report upon each school is annexed.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,
Inspector of Schools.

Inspector's Office, Albury, 21st January, 1876.

ANNEX A.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools, inspected during year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ADELONG :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 64; girls, 49; total, 113. Present :—Boys, 39; girls, 32; total, 71.

This school is held in non-vested premises affording very inadequate accommodation. There is a full supply of working materials, and the general organisation is as good as circumstances permit. A want of punctuality is the most noticeable defect in the discipline; and the prevalence of measles and whooping cough during the three months preceding the date of inspection caused a considerable reduction in the attendance, and seriously interfered with the work of instruction. The pupils' attainments, though not so high as for the previous year, show a fair approach to the requirements of the standard.

ADELONG CROSSING :—Regular inspection, 2nd June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 18; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

The material state of the school is good, and the premises are neatly kept. Five-sixths of the children of the locality are enrolled and attend with reasonable regularity. The work of instruction is conducted with zeal and industry, and the average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

ADELONG, UPPER :—General inspection, 15th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 19; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 6; girls, 6; total, 12.

On date of inspection a majority of the pupils were suffering from measles, and others were absent through fear of contagion. All the children in the locality are enrolled, and from the behaviour and answering of those present at examination it may be assumed that the training and instruction afforded by the school are reasonably judicious and profitable.

ALBURY (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 10th, 11th, and 12th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 84; girls, 81; total, 165. Present :—Boys, 74; girls, 69; total, 143.

Recent improvements to the school buildings and playgrounds have rendered the material state of the premises excellent. The general discipline is of fair worth, the work of instruction is duly regulated. The results range from fair to good, and the progress made since last inspection warrants the formation of a "Fifth Class."

ALBURY (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 72; girls, 59; total, 131. Present :—Boys, 64; girls, 46; total, 110.

A neat and well ordered schoolroom, amply found in suitable educational appliances. The routine admits of a judicious alternation of "lessons" and "play," and the methods of teaching are fairly intelligent. The average proficiency of the children is up to standard.

BALRANALD :—Regular inspection, 1st November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 45; girls, 33; total, 78. Present :—Boys, 36; girls, 30; total, 66.

The schoolhouse has been enlarged since last inspection, and the accommodation is now adequate and of fair quality. The attendance is unpunctual, and many of the pupils are slovenly in dress; otherwise the discipline shows improvement and fair efficiency. The instruction is duly regulated; the methods of teaching are tolerably skilful, and the pupils' attainments average moderate. A large influx of new pupils and the recent promotions from class to class account in part for this limited proficiency.

BATLOW :—Regular inspection, 14th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 17; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.

The premises have recently been fenced, and the school buildings painted. Owing to the prevailing epidemic (measles) the attendance has for some time been partial; but the discipline is of fair quality, and the results of instruction exceed tolerable.

BLACK RANGE :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 16; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28.

The premises are non-vested, unfenced, and deficient of out-buildings. The school is suitably furnished and fairly organised. About two-thirds of the children in the locality are enrolled; the discipline is tolerably effective, and the instruction is productive of moderate results.

BLOWRING :—General inspection, 22nd April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 17; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.

The schoolroom is small, and increased accommodation is much needed. Otherwise the organisation is judicious; the moral tone of the school pleasing, and the instruction profitable. The general proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

BOWNA :—Regular inspection, 4th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 18; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 11; total, 22.

The schoolhouse is a wooden building of mean appearance and in bad repair. There is an ample supply

supply of furniture, and the internal arrangements are reasonably judicious. The pupils are very irregular in attendance, and their parents appear to attach very little value to the school. The work of instruction is profitable, and notwithstanding the many drawbacks to its success, the average attainments rank as fair.

COOLAC :—Regular inspection, 17th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

A slab building roofed with shingles, fairly furnished, and fully provided with working materials. Nine-tenths of the children in the locality are enrolled ; the moral aspect of the school is pleasing ; and the results of instruction show a fair approach to the standard of proficiency.

DENLIQUIN :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 73 ; girls, 34 ; total, 107. Present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 33 ; total, 104.

The accommodation for pupils is rather limited ; in other respects the material state of the school is good. The discipline is lax, and the pupils' attainments range from moderate in the lower classes to tolerable in the upper grades. The comparatively meagre results of instruction are in part due to the prevalence of scarlatina, through which the school had to be closed for a short period preceding the date of examination.

EDWARDSTOWN :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 17 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 13 ; total, 18.

The schoolhouse and residence need repairs, and the premises are unfenced. The school is amply supplied with working materials, but the attendance is partial and irregular. Reasonable progress has been made since last inspection ; and the actual proficiency of the pupils averages tolerable.

FOREST VALE :—General inspection, 13th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 7 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 6 ; total, 23.

A neat and well ordered schoolroom, amply found in the necessary working materials. All the children in the locality are enrolled and attend regularly ; the moral aspect of the school is pleasing ; the good progress is being made in the several subjects of instruction, and the actual proficiency of the pupils averages fair.

GERMANTON :—General inspection, 14th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.

The premises in which the school is held temporarily are very unsuitable, but tenders for the erection of vested buildings have been accepted. The attendance is, in general, regular, and punctual ; the discipline is effective ; and good progress is being made in the work of instruction. The average proficiency is fair.

GOCUP :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 30 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 23 ; total, 46.

A spacious schoolroom, well furnished, and tastefully arranged. All the children in the locality are enrolled, and attend regularly ; the disciplinary arrangements are very good ; the work of instruction is conducted with zeal and industry ; very satisfactory progress has been made since last inspection, and the general results may be estimated as very fair.

GUNDAGAR :—Regular inspection, 10th and 11th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 43 ; total, 95. Present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 40 ; total, 70.

At date of inspection the premises needed repairs and improvements which have since been effected. The general organisation is judicious, and the results of instruction show a fair approach to the standard.

HAY :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 40 ; total, 100. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 26 ; total, 64.

A weathershed is needed. In other respects the material equipment is complete ; the discipline admits of favourable report ; and, due regard being had to the interruptions caused by bad weather and the prevalence of juvenile sickness, the results of instruction are reasonably satisfactory.

HOWLONG :—General inspection, 16th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 42 ; total, 67. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 40 ; total, 60.

The premises are unfenced, and the teacher's residence needs enlarging. There is an ample supply of furniture and working materials suitably arranged and tastefully kept. 90 per cent. of the children in the locality are enrolled, and attend with very fair regularity ; the moral condition of the school is healthy ; and the work of instruction realises fairly satisfactory results.

HOPEFIELD :—General inspection, 22nd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.

A new school opened four months previous to date of inspection. Its material state is excellent, and there is a liberal supply of educational appliances. Wet weather and bad roads have kept down the average attendance during the winter months ; and as the great majority of the pupils have not been at school for more than one quarter, the actual proficiency is small, but the progress made may in the circumstances be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

JEREELDERIE :—General inspection, 8th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 13 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 13 ; total, 43.

This school is held temporarily in non-vested premises affording very moderate accommodation. The general organisation is as good as circumstances permit ; the disciplinary arrangements are judicious, the attendance is good, and the results of instruction fairly meet the requirements of the standard of proficiency.

LAKE ALBERT :—General inspection, 24th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 32 ; total, 45. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

The material state of the school is good, the general discipline is effective, and the instruction is based upon correct methods. The results average fair. The attendance on date of inspection was unusually small, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

MOAMA :—

MOAMA :—Regular inspection, 11th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 27 ; total, 61. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 21 ; total, 50.

The premises are non-vested, and but ill adapted for school purposes, both as to accommodation and equipment. Four-fifths of the children in the locality are enrolled ; the attendance is reasonably regular, and the moral tone of the school is pleasing. Fair progress has been made within the year in most of the subjects of instruction, and the average proficiency shows a tolerable approach to the standard.

MOREBRINGER :—General inspection, 15th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

The school is held temporarily in a small hut, badly furnished, and in every respect unsuitable for educational purposes. The ordinary attendance falls below 50 per cent. of the numbers on rolls,—the chief cause being the negligence of parents. The few pupils who attend regularly evince fair proficiency, but the average results of instruction are small.

MULLENJANDRA :—General inspection, 9th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 19 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

Repairs and improvements to the premises are much needed, but the internal organisation of the school is fairly satisfactory. For a considerable portion of the year the attendance was partial and irregular, but since the present teacher took charge a decided improvement has taken place in this and all other features of the general management ; and the present condition of the school may be estimated as tolerable.

MULWALA :—Regular inspection, 24th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 18 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

The premises are non-vested and need repair—but the supply of furniture and working materials is suitable and sufficient. The discipline is judicious and effective ; the proficiency in reading and writing is satisfactory, but in other subjects the results are meagre.

NARANDERA :—Regular inspection, 5th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 15 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 15 ; total, 38.

A spacious schoolroom fully provided with the necessary educational appliances. Its organisation is very unsatisfactory—the floors, windows, and furniture showing many signs of rough usage and neglect. The pupils are unpunctual, and many are negligent in dress ; the lesson documents are incomplete, and the results of instruction fall short of moderate.

TATTAI :—General inspection, 12th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

The premises are unfenced, and need some minor improvements. The schoolroom is well furnished, and its internal arrangements are excellent. In its various features the moral aspect of the school is pleasing ; the instruction is duly regulated, and the results average fair.

THURGOONA :—Regular inspection, 5th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 38 ; total, 78. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 37 ; total, 75.

The premises present an exceedingly neat and well-ordered appearance, and the general organisation is judicious. All the children of the locality are under instruction ; the discipline is highly effective, and the moral tone of the school excellent. The work of instruction is prosecuted with zeal and industry ; substantial progress has been made since last inspection, and the general proficiency ranges from good to very good.

TUMBERUMBA :—Regular inspection, 8th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.

The schoolroom is well furnished and fairly organised. Three-fourths of the children in the locality are enrolled ; the attendance is irregular, and the pupils evince but little interest in their work. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

TUMUT :—General inspection, 28th and 29th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 63 ; total, 116. Present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 39 ; total, 80.

A teacher's residence, lavatories, and weathersheds have recently been erected, and the material state of the school now ranks as excellent. Owing to the prevalence of sickness the attendance on date of inspection was unusually low, but the moral condition of the school is in other respects very pleasing. The instruction is duly regulated, and based upon intelligent methods. The results range from fair to good, the average proficiency being very fair.

URANA :—General inspection, 28th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

The school is held temporarily in non-vested premises, affording sufficient accommodation, but of poor quality. Two-thirds of the children in the locality are under instruction. The general discipline is passable ; and the results of instruction approach to moderate.

WAGGA WAGGA (Boys) :—Regular inspection, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th June.

Enrolled :—165. Present :—138.

The accommodation is rather limited for the present attendance, but in other respects the material state of the school is all that could be desired. In its various features the moral aspect of the school is very pleasing ; the instruction is duly regulated, and in its results the exceptionally high standard attained for the previous year has been fully sustained. The general proficiency of the pupils warrants the formation of a "fifth class" and the promotion of all except those in the lowest draft of the "first class" to a higher grade of classification.

WAGGA WAGGA (Girls) :—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd June.

Enrolled :—114. Present :—85.

The accommodation is adequate, and the general equipment of the school satisfactory. On the whole the discipline is reasonably healthy ; the methods of teaching range in kind and quality from moderate to very fair, and the general proficiency is tolerable. In the higher classes very fair work is being done.

WAGRA :—Regular inspection, 16th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 15 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.

The schoolhouse is a slab building in fair repair, but indifferently organised. The attendance is partial

partial and irregular, and the general discipline lax. The methods of teaching are chiefly mechanical; the instruction is not regulated by the prescribed lesson documents, and the average proficiency of the pupils is small.

WOOMARGAMA :—Regular inspection, 10th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 15; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 6; total, 16.

The school buildings are suitable and substantial, but need to be kept with greater neatness and care. Five-sixths of the children in the locality are enrolled, but the quality of the attendance is poor. The proficiency of the pupils in reading, writing, and grammar is fair, but in the remaining subjects very moderate.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

COOBA CREEK :—General inspection, 27th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 7; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 7; total, 17.

A new schoolhouse, tolerably furnished and fairly found in working materials. Three-fourths of the children in the locality are enrolled, and the government is mild but unsystematic. Moderate progress has been made in reading and writing, but in other subjects the proficiency attained is very small.

FERNDALE :—Regular inspection, 17th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 11; total, 19.

A suitable schoolroom, judiciously organised and neatly kept. The discipline is healthy, and fair progress is being made in the leading subjects of instruction. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

HILLAS CREEK :—General inspection, 11th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 9; girls, 6; total, 15.

The hut in which the school is temporarily held is in every way unsuitable; but steps are being taken to provide the necessary buildings, and it is expected that they will be ready at the close of the year. With four exceptions, all the children in the locality attend, and the general discipline is of very fair worth. The instruction is well regulated, and the pupils' proficiency fairly satisfactory.

HUON :—Regular inspection, 8th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 18; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 4; girls, 5; total, 9.

Since last inspection the premises have received substantial repairs, and the material state of the school is now reasonably good. All the children of school ages in the locality are enrolled, but owing to harvesting operations the attendance on date of visit was unusually small. From the answering of those present it may be inferred that the general results of instruction average moderate.

LACMALAC :—General inspection, 4th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 14; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

The schoolroom is too small for the ordinary attendance, but in other respects its material state is tolerable. Three-fourths of the children in the locality are enrolled and attend with fair regularity. The general discipline is lax, and the results of instruction average indifferent.

MAJOR'S PLAINS :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 13; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 5; girls, 9; total, 14.

The general organisation of the school is fairly satisfactory, but the pupils are unpunctual and irregular in attendance. In other respects the discipline is judicious. Fair progress is being made in the more important subjects of instruction, and the general proficiency of the pupils shows a tolerable approach to the requirements of the standard.

MOUNT ADRAH :—Regular inspection, 10th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20; girls, 9; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 6; total, 19.

The schoolhouse is in fair repair and well furnished, but the general organisation is faulty. The attendance is partial, and many of the pupils are irregular. An injudicious classification obtains; the methods of teaching are mechanical; and the results average very moderate. A change of teachers has since been effected, by which the condition of the school has been improved.

MORVEN :—General inspection, 9th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 9; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 7; girls, 6; total, 13.

An excellent schoolhouse, but partially furnished and indifferently organised. The attendance is irregular; the general discipline lacks system; the methods of teaching are obsolete, but applied with fair industry; and the average proficiency of the pupils is very moderate.

WANDOOK :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 6; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 6; girls, 6; total, 12.

This school is held in premises lent by one of the members of committee, and fairly suitable for the purpose. Owing to the apathy of parents, bad roads, and other causes, the attendance of pupils at this school has, since establishment in June, 1874, been much below the promised average; and there is but little prospect of improvement in this respect. The work of instruction is duly regulated; the methods of teaching are suitable; and the average proficiency is fairly up to standard.

WANGANELLA :—Regular inspection, 21st October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 14; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20.

The premises need fencing, but in other respects the material state and equipment of the school rank as very fair, and its moral tone is pleasing. In reading, writing, and dictation, fair progress has been made since last inspection; and in the remaining subjects the pupils' proficiency is moderate.

WELAREGANG :—General inspection, 12th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 13; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 13; total, 21.

The schoolhouse is a new slab building, suitable in design and fairly furnished. About four-fifths of the children in the locality are enrolled, and regular in attendance; the general discipline is tolerably effective; reasonably good progress is being made in reading and writing, but the average proficiency in other subjects is very moderate.

WONDALGA :—General inspection, 16th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 4; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 4; total, 15.

The schoolhouse is in tolerable repair and fairly equipped. Not more than three-fifths of the children in the locality are enrolled; the disciplinary arrangements are tolerably suitable. In the three leading

leading subjects of instruction the pupils' proficiency average moderate, but their answering in the other subjects prescribed by the standard was comparatively small.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

TARCUTTA, LOWER:—General inspection, 14th June.

Enrolled:—Boys, 12; girls, 12; total, 24. Present:—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20.

A residence for the teacher has recently been provided, and the equipment of the schoolroom is suitable. All the children in the locality are enrolled and regular in attendance; but in other respects the discipline is weak. Due regard being paid to the recent influx of new pupils, the general proficiency of the pupils may be considered as moderately satisfactory.

TARCUTTA, UPPER:—General inspection, 15th June.

Enrolled:—Boys, 11; girls, 7; total, 18. Present:—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17.

The bark hut in which this school is held affords very poor accommodation and is unsuitably furnished. All the children in the locality attend with fair regularity; and the average results of instruction approach to tolerable.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,
Inspector of Schools.

Inspector's Office,
Albury, 19th February, 1876.

ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for the year 1875.

IN the early part of the year the Armidale District was subdivided, and all schools on the coast within the basins of the Rivers Hastings, Macleay, Nambuccra, Bellenger, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed were handed over to the supervision of Inspector T. Dwyer, under the designation of the Grafton District. At present the Armidale District comprises within its limits the whole of the northern table-land, and that portion of the western plains drained by the Rivers Namoi, Gwydir, and Macintyre—the schools on the first-named river being added to, when those on the coast were withdrawn from, my district.

Within the limits last defined, there have been brought into operation during the year three new Public Schools—Barraba, Dundee, and Gunnedah; and five new Provisional Schools—Bryan's Gap, Herding Yard Creek, Keepit, Vegetable Creek, and Walgett. The Half-time Schools at Killalee and McIntyre Flat have been closed during the year, owing to the paucity of attendance in the case of the latter school, and the unsuitableness of the building provided for school purposes at Killalee. The Half-time Schools on Saumarez Creek have been closed, and their place is supplied by a good Public School, securing an attendance of pupils more than double of that reached in the two Half-time Schools. Altogether, forty-eight schools have been in operation during the whole or part of 1875, viz. :—

25 Public Schools.
21 Provisional Schools.
1 Church of England School.
1 Roman Catholic School.

—
48 Total.
—

All parts of the district in which schools were situated have been visited; and six ordinary, nineteen regular, and twenty general inspections have been made. Nine schools did not receive full inspection; but, of these, four were opened after the date of my visit and consequent thereon, and the remainder were not in operation when due, and visited, for inspection.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the educational wants of the district are very fairly provided for. There are indeed some few localities where the establishment of Provisional Schools is possible, but where steps have not been taken by the residents for providing the necessary buildings and furniture, in the expectation that legislative enactment may relieve them from the necessity for such expenditure. The condition of the school buildings and general equipment have, in many instances, materially improved. Provision has been made for the erection of first-class school premises at Tamworth, Inverell, and Bingera; and more or less extensive repairs and additions have been effected at Barraba, Boggabri, Dundee, Maryland, Rocky River, Tenterfield, and Uralla. Viewed in their educational aspect, the condition of the schools is not so good as, under favourable circumstances, it should be; the average proficiency in each class of school inspected being as follows:—

Public Schools..... Tolerable to fair.
Provisional Schools..... Moderate to tolerable.
Certified Denominational Schools... Tolerable to fair.

Of the schools inspected, 62 per cent. fell below the requirements of the standard, 18 per cent. met the requirements, and 20 per cent. exceeded them. For the previous year the results were—

55 per cent. below the standard.
17 " " up to " "
28 " " above " "

Considerable allowance, however, should be made for the serious interruption to the attendance occasioned by the prevalence of protracted epidemic sickness that characterised the earlier half of the year. Many schools were closed for two and three weeks; and the attendance at all schools in the district was injuriously affected for several months. Notwithstanding that the attainments of the pupils show a falling off as compared with those of last year, it is pleasing to observe general improvement in school discipline, and the better order and moral tone prevailing as a consequence. The absence of a uniform system of school drill, referred to in former reports, is still, however, a serious defect.

The Teachers as a body maintain a character for respectability and industry. A few cases have occurred where the intemperate habits of the Teacher have formed the subject of complaint to the Council; and, in two instances, dismissal has been the consequence. All Teachers due for examination under the provisions of Article 37 of the Regulations were subjected to the ordeal, but only one (out of six) gained a higher classification. Three Teachers were promoted for good service, under Article 39 of the Regulations; and all the Pupil Teachers in the district, except one, passed successful examinations.

The character of the local supervision still leaves great room for improvement. In some cases, periodic Board meetings are held, and matters pertaining to the school discussed; but in no instance has systematic visitation of the school been practised throughout the year. The Boards whose supervision leaves least room for complaint are those of the Public Schools at Bowling Alley Point, Glen Innes, Inverell, Nundle, Tamworth, and Uralla.

Summaries of reports on all schools examined during the year are appended.

J. D. BRADLEY,
Inspector of Schools, Armidale District.
ARMIDALE

ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

ANNEX A.

Summaries of Reports upon Public and Provisional Schools examined during the year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ARMIDALE (V.) :—General inspection, 26th, 27th, 28th October.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 119 ; girls, 82 ; total, 201. Number present :—Boys, 99 ; girls, 71 ; total, 170.

1. Extensive and urgent repairs and additions to the premises are needed. The school is well found in all necessary working appliances, and the general organisation is good.

2. The attendance has been seriously affected by sickness and change of teachers during the year, but is now steadily increasing. The pupils attend with very fair regularity, and, with few exceptions, are punctual. The discipline is healthy and shows improvement, more especially in the points noted as defective at the last inspection. The moral tone of the school is very good.

3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and, in addition, elementary Latin and Algebra are included in the course of instruction for the Fourth Class. The lesson documents are carefully compiled, and the teaching, as a whole, is marked by industry and intelligence. Except in the case of the lowest class, the attention of the pupils is prompt and well sustained ; and, otherwise, very fair mental training is shown. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair* ; and the results are by no means unsatisfactory when allowance is made for the many hindrances to progress that have occurred during the year.

BARRABA (V.) :—General inspection, 13th August.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28. Number present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The playground is unfenced, and some minor repairs to the building and furniture are needed. The general organisation is tolerable.

2. The pupils, as a whole, are regular and punctual. In other respects the discipline is lax, and the attention and mental training of the pupils defective.

3. Singing and drawing are not taught ; otherwise the prescribed course of instruction is followed. The methods, as far as observed and judged by results, are of tolerable merit. Rote work appears to be too much relied upon. The average proficiency of the pupils rates at *moderate to tolerable*.

BENDEMEER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41. Number present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

1. The premises are in reasonably good condition, but the schoolroom is small and badly shaped, and prevents proper organisation. Under the circumstances, the arrangements made by the teacher are fairly satisfactory.

2. School drill has not received sufficient attention, but the discipline is in most respects fair ; and the appearance and general demeanour of the pupils are creditable.

3. The course of instruction is complete ; the teaching earnest ; and the methods, on the whole, suitable. The average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds tolerable*.

BOGGABRI (V.) :—General inspection, 28th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29. Number present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. Except that a weathershed is needed, the material condition and organisation leave little to be desired.

2. The attendance has fallen off considerably since last inspection, but the pupils enrolled attend with very fair regularity and punctuality. The discipline, as a whole, is very fairly effective.

3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is judiciously regulated. The teacher shows an acquaintance with good methods ; but it is very doubtful that they have been diligently applied, the average proficiency of the pupils being but *tolerable*. Some irregularities in the conduct of the teacher have seriously operated against the interests of the school.

BOWLING ALLEY POINT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 27 ; total, 54. Number present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 16 ; total, 43.

1. The premises generally are in good condition and well kept, and the organisation is equally satisfactory.

2. About 75 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and good punctuality is secured. In other respects the results of the discipline continue to be very satisfactory—the attention of the children being ready and well sustained, their appearance and demeanour pleasing, and mental training very fair. The moral tone of the school is very good.

3. The course of instruction comprises all the prescribed subjects, and is regulated with very fair judgment. The methods are fair in themselves, and the teaching is energetic and painstaking. The average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds fair*. Much credit is due to the teacher's wife for the nature and extent of the assistance rendered by her.

BRODIE'S PLAINS (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12. Number present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7.

1. The premises are in very fair condition, but the schoolroom is not large enough for the prospective requirements of the locality. The organisation is very fair under existing circumstances.

2. The attendance at and previous to, inspection shows a great diminution. This, in part, is attributable to the prevalence of measles, but the main cause is the unpopularity of the teacher. The order is good, and the pupils are well behaved, obedient, and respectful. The government, however, appears to have been characterised by undue harshness.

3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fairly regulated. The teaching is marked by energy and fair skill, and the pupils are trained to habits of industry and self-reliance. The average proficiency *exceeds fair*.

BUNDARRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 25 ; total, 43. Number present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

1. The premises generally are in good condition and neatly kept. The enlargement of the schoolroom is a pressing want. The accommodation afforded is insufficient for the present attendance of pupils, and there is every prospect of substantial increase in the enrolment. There is an adequate supply of all necessary working appliances, and otherwise the organisation is good.

2. The discipline is sound, and the order and moral tone are good. More attention, however, to drill is necessary.

3. The course of instruction is in accordance with the "Standard," and the lesson documents are framed with very fair skill, and appear to be duly observed. The teaching is energetic and painstaking, and the mental training and average proficiency of the pupils are *fair*. The attainments, though not quite equal to those of last year, are not unsatisfactory when allowance is made for the unfavourable circumstances—epidemic sickness, and illness of teacher—that for some time back have affected the school.

DUNDEE (N. V.):—General inspection, 27th May.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 8; total, 21. Number present:—Boys, 6; girls, 4; total, 10.

1. The school is conducted in temporary premises pending the completion of extensive repairs to the proper schoolhouse. The furniture in use is sufficient in quantity, but generally speaking of an unsuitable kind. The organisation is in other respects bad.

2. Nothing approaching to discipline is observable, and neither teacher nor pupils appear to have any notion of order. The condition of the school in this respect is as low as that of any I have visited.

3. No documents have been framed by which to regulate the teaching, if what has been done deserves to be called teaching; and the results are barely appreciable. On the commonest matters arising out of the reading or other lessons, the pupils exhibit the most pitiable ignorance. The average proficiency is *bad*.

(The services of the Teacher have been dispensed with.)

GLEN INNES (V.):—General inspection, 16th and 17th June.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 76; girls, 62; total, 138. Number present:—Boys, 43; girls, 38; total, 81.

1. The school buildings are new and of an excellent description. Accommodation for boarders, however, is desirable; and the Teacher's residence requires enlargement accordingly. The school is well found in working appliances, and otherwise the organisation is very good.

2. The attendance has been lower than usual of late on account of sickness. Ordinarily the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is effective; and the order and moral tone, good.

3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated; the methods are suitable and skilfully applied; and the teaching is marked by earnestness and energy. In all the classes the pupils are very attentive under examination, and exhibit evidence of careful mental training. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair*. These results are creditable for the short time the school has been in operation, and promise well for the future.

GUNNEDAH (V.):—General inspection, 27th September.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 38; girls, 41; total, 79. Number present:—Boys, 31; girls, 33; total, 64.

1. The premises are of brick, well arranged, and new; but the schoolroom is too small for even the present attendance, and many more pupils may be expected. In all points for which the teacher is accountable the organisation is good.

2. The attendance is increasing daily, and the pupils are regular and punctual. In its other effects the discipline is very satisfactory.

3. The school has only been in operation for about a month, consequently the absolute attainments are but small. Good work has been done nevertheless. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents are well arranged and duly observed. The teaching is energetic and skilful. The average proficiency of the pupils is *nearly tolerable*.

INVERELL (V.):—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th July.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 41; girls, 43; total, 84. Number present:—Boys, 39; girls, 37; total, 76.

1. The schoolroom is much too small for the requirements of the place, but steps are in progress for the erection of new and more commodious premises. The present buildings are in very fair repair and well kept; and the garden and other surroundings are creditable to the teacher. There is an adequate supply of apparatus and books, and otherwise the organisation is very fair. 2. The attendance is just recovering from serious interruption occasioned by the prevalence of measles. Ordinarily, however, it is much lower than might reasonably be expected in so large a town. As a rule, the children are clean in appearance and well-behaved, but their attention under instruction is not sufficiently active. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is, on the whole, judiciously regulated. There is still no fourth class in the school, and its absence, together with the comparatively low results reached in all but the second class under the assistant teacher, reflect great discredit on the teacher. The reading throughout the school is very unsatisfactory, and there is evidence of a want of thoroughness in the teaching, and an absence of proper mental training. The average proficiency of the pupils is about *tolerable*—the attainments in third class being much below the requirements of the "Standard."

KELLY'S PLAINS (V.):—General inspection, 17th May.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22. Number present:—Boys, 6; girls, 7; total, 13.

1. The buildings are in very fair repair, but need cleaning and painting. The condition of the schoolroom is dirty and untidy in the extreme. The organisation, as far as the teacher is concerned, is very indifferent, and the state of the school records most unsatisfactory. 2. The attendance has dwindled away since the appointment of the present teacher, who on account of his slovenly habits and for other reasons is deservedly unpopular. The few pupils present at examination were obedient and well-behaved, but this doubtless is the result of former training. 3. Nominally all the prescribed subjects are taught; but the instruction appears to have been haphazard and feeble. In most subjects fairly satisfactory results were obtained at examination, but simply in consequence of the thoroughness of the former teaching. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*.

(Consequent upon the report on this inspection the teacher's services were dispensed with.)

MARYLAND (V.):—General inspection, 3rd June.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 23; girls, 35; total, 58. Number present:—Boys, 20; girls, 30; total, 50.

1. The buildings are new and of a very fair description; but both schoolroom and teacher's residence afford insufficient accommodation. The stock of books and apparatus is ample, and the organisation otherwise is good. 2. The attendance is good both as regards regularity and punctuality; and nearly every child in the locality of the school age is enrolled. The discipline is salutary but needs to be more precise, and the moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are in general appropriate, and the teaching is animated and fairly effective in most subjects. The average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds tolerable*.

NARRABRI (V.):—Regular inspection, 30th September.

Number enrolled:—Boys, 21; girls, 22; total, 43. Number present:—Boys, 20; girls, 22; total, 42.

1. The premises are in the same condition as when last inspected, but extensive repairs are about to be effected. The furniture is sufficient and in good condition, and the same remark applies to the books; but much of the apparatus—wall-tablets and pictures—has been so damaged by silverfish as to be useless. 2. The attendance is small considering the population, but the pupils enrolled are regular and

and punctual. The discipline seems sound and effective—the general demeanour of the pupils and moral tone being good. 3. The classification is in general correct, and the lesson documents are very fairly arranged. The teaching seems energetic and careful, and the average proficiency of the pupils is *fair*.

NUNDLE (V.) :—General inspection, 19th and 20th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 48 ; total, 99. Number present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 44 ; total, 89.

1. The premises generally speaking are in good condition, but do not afford sufficient accommodation for either pupils or teacher. A water-supply is also much required. There is an ample supply of apparatus and books, and the general organisation, as far as circumstances admit, is very good. 2. About 90 per cent. of the school population attend, and a very satisfactory degree of regularity and punctuality is secured. In other respects the discipline is equally effective ; and the order, appearance, and demeanour of the pupils leave very little to be desired. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the lesson documents are compiled with skill and neatness. The classification is correct, but general promotions are now necessary. The methods are appropriate, and appear to be applied with vigour and earnestness. Under examination, the attention of the pupils in the first class is very good ; in the second, third, and fourth classes, excellent. The degree of mental training evinced is very satisfactory also. The average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds very fair* ; and as far as the teacher is accountable, the general condition and results are highly creditable.

ROCKY RIVER (V.) :—General inspection, 30th August.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50. Number present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 23 ; total, 39.

1. Weather-shed, hat-room, and lavatory are not provided ; otherwise the material condition may be considered good. The shed is much needed, as the playground affords no shelter from sun or rain. There is a sufficiency of furniture, apparatus, and books ; and in other respects the organisation is very fair. 2. The pupils attend punctually, and under favourable circumstances about three-fifths of the number enrolled are regular in their attendance. The discipline generally is salutary, and the order and moral tone are good. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught. The classification is in the main correct, though at present the numbers preponderate unduly in the lowest class. The methods of teaching are very fair in kind and general results—the average proficiency reaching *fair to very fair*.

SAUMAREZ (V.) :—General inspection, 9th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 33 ; total, 54. Number present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.

1. The school buildings have been removed to a more central site, and with beneficial results. A water-supply is urgently needed. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and there is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. In other respects the organisation is but tolerable, and the condition of the school records is not satisfactory. 2. An increased attendance is secured, and the degree of regularity and punctuality observed is creditable. The order is very fair in most respects, but would be improved by the agency of school drill. 3. The classification is defective, and the instruction is not regulated in sufficient accordance with the "Standard." The teaching is painstaking and earnest, but the methods are not very suitable. The average proficiency of the pupils is but little above *indifferent* ; but the school has been in operation for only a short period, and disadvantages have been contended with since its opening.

TAMWORTH (V.) :—General inspection, 5th and 8th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 75 ; girls, 52 ; total, 127. Number present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 35 ; total, 99.

1. The school buildings are unfit for occupation, but the erection of new and suitable premises on a better site have been provided for. The organisation is very fair under existing circumstances. 2. The attendance has increased, but not more than one-third of the school population are enrolled. About 75 per cent. of the pupils are regular in their attendance, and the degree of punctuality secured is good. The discipline has improved considerably, and the order and moral tone of the school are now very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated. The classification is defective, but proper organisation in this respect is prevented by the insufficiency and unsuitableness of the accommodation. The methods are of very fair merit, and the teaching seems energetic ; but corresponding results are very difficult of attainment under existing circumstances. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

TENTERFIELD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th June.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 84 ; girls, 80 ; total, 164. Number present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 50 ; total, 121.

1. The spouting of the main building is very defective, and the whole of the external wood-work needs painting. In other respects the material condition of the premises is reasonably good. There is an adequate supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, and the organisation is good. 2. The attendance of the pupils is satisfactory as regards punctuality, and the degree of regularity secured is very fair. The discipline is of a high order, and the moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated, and the classification of the pupils in general correct. The methods of the principal teacher, as far as observed, are appropriate, and his teaching is marked by zeal and energy. The assistant teacher is, however, not sufficiently animated, nor does he exercise sufficient vigilance over the actions of his class. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair*, and would have been higher but that very general promotions recently made have brought down the standard of attainments.

TINGHA (N.V.) :—General inspection, 16th July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30. Number present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 6 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom is a weather-board building, large and comfortable, and well equipped with all necessary appliances. The interior arrangements are neat, and the school property is well kept. 2. At present the attendance is low on account of measles ; but, under favourable circumstances, it is not nearly so good as it should be in view of the population. The order, generally speaking, is good, though at times the younger pupils are somewhat unsteady and careless in their answering. 3. Singing and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction ; the classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are compiled with fair judgment ; the methods are fair, and the teaching appears to be energetic and painstaking ; the average proficiency is *nearly fair*.

URALLA (V.) :—General inspection, 1st and 2nd September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 43 ; total, 92. Number present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 39 ; total, 80.

1. Both schoolroom and residence have recently been enlarged, and they are now in excellent condition and adequate to all requirements. The school is well found in working appliances, and otherwise the organisation is good. 2. A full and very fairly regular attendance is secured, and the degree of punctuality is very satisfactory except in a few cases. The discipline is judicious, and the order and moral tone very good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The classification is, at present, rather low, but general promotions are about to be made. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, and the methods of the principal teacher are on the whole good ; those of the pupil teacher rate at tolerable to fair. The general proficiency of the pupils *approaches very fair*.

VIOLET

VIOLET DALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36. Number present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom presents rather a mean appearance, but affords fair accommodation for the present attendance of pupils. There is a sufficiency of working appliances, and, as a whole, the organisation may be estimated at fair to very fair. 2. The attendance is low on account of sickness. Ordinarily the degree of regularity and punctuality secured is very fair. The discipline is steadily improving, and the order and moral tone are very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught. The timetable and lesson programmes are carefully compiled, and the classification is in the main correct. The lessons given indicate careful preparation on the part of the teacher, but his instruction has not sufficient force and penetrativeness. The average proficiency of the pupils rates at *tolerable to fair*.

WALCHA (V.) :—General inspection, 8th December.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 22 ; total, 54. Number present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 17 ; total, 46.

1. The buildings are in need of extensive repairs, and the fencing is dilapidated and useless. Desks are required for first class, and several of the maps are old and incorrect. As far as the teacher is accountable the organisation is good. 2. A very fair attendance of pupils is secured, and about 80 per cent. are regular. The discipline is correct on the whole, but possibly inclining to severity. The conduct and appearance of the children are creditable, and the moral tone is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, and the instructional documents are compiled with very fair judgment. The classification is in the main correct, but promotion from the lower grades is necessary. The teaching seems to have been energetic and painstaking, and the methods, as far as observed, are of very fair merit. The average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds fair*.

WALLABADAH (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61. Number present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 28 ; total, 57

1. Since last inspection the exterior of the building has been coated with weatherboards over the slabs, and its appearance and comfort have been much improved thereby. There is a sufficiency of books and apparatus, and the organisation is good. The defects and omissions in the keeping of the school records noted at the last inspection are not now observable. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual. The discipline is healthy ; and the appearance and demeanour of the pupils, order, and moral tone, are good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are very creditably compiled. The classification is judicious, the teaching vigorous, and the methods of a very fair order. The average proficiency of the pupils is *nearly fair*, and would doubtless have been higher, but for the prevalence of epidemic sickness.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

ASHFORD (N.V.) :—General inspection, 23rd July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Number present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

1. The building is fairly suitable, but needs repair. Desks and book-press are required, and the stock of working materials is insufficient and in bad condition. 2. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual in their attendance, and the discipline is not sufficiently exacting in these points. The general order is but moderate. 3. There is no "Standard of Proficiency" in the school ; and, as a consequence, the classification of the pupils and instructional arrangements generally are very defective. Appropriate methods of teaching are but little understood ; and the instruction is mainly mechanical. The average proficiency of the pupils is *indifferent*.

CARROLL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th October.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23. Number present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. The building is good of its kind, and fairly equipped, but the organisation as effected by the teacher is only moderate. 2. The attendance fluctuates considerably. The children are well behaved, but, beyond this, have little idea of order, and their power of attention is small. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. No opportunity was afforded of observing the methods employed, as the teacher was absent through illness ; but, judged by results they are of a rather low order. The average proficiency of the pupils is *very moderate*. Some allowance, however, should be made for the preponderance of new pupils on the day of examination.

COCKBURN RIVER (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29. Number present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. The building, furniture, &c., are sufficient for existing requirements, and the general organisation is fair. The attendance has been very unsettled for some time past owing to the prevalence of sickness, but is daily improving. The discipline continues satisfactory, and the order is good for the class of school. 3. The classification is tolerably correct, and the compilation of the lesson documents effected with fair judgment. The methods are tolerably appropriate, but the results of the teaching are below those of last year, probably owing to the interruption to the attendance occasioned by sickness. The average proficiency rates at *moderate to tolerable*.

DUNGOWAN (N.V.) :—General inspection, 17th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21. Number present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

1. The building is good of its kind, but not centrally situated. The furniture is sufficient in quantity, but unsuitable. There is a very fair supply of books and apparatus. In other respects the organisation is moderate. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual in their attendance. In its other effects the discipline is tolerable. 3. All the ordinary subjects but singing are taught, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The instruction seems careful, but the teacher has but a limited acquaintance with appropriate methods. The pupils give very fair attention under examination, and their average proficiency is about *moderate*.

ELSMORE (N.V.) :—General inspection, 7th July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15. Number present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolhouse is a bark building, large, cleanly kept, and tolerably comfortable. The school stock is ample, but has been supplemented at the expense of the teacher. The furniture is fairly suitable, and otherwise the organisation is reasonably good. 2. At the time of inspection measles were very prevalent, and the attendance was thereby diminished. Ordinarily, however, the attendance is lower than it should be. Of the pupils enrolled nearly all are regular and punctual ; and the effects of the discipline in other respects are in general satisfactory. Although the order is not of a high character, there is much in the appearance and demeanour of the children pleasing to observe. 3. The lesson documents are compiled with care and are fairly suitable ; and, though the methods employed are in themselves defective, the industry and earnestness that characterise the teaching go far to compensate for the deficiency. The average proficiency of the pupils rates at *tolerable to fair*.

GLEN MORRISON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33. Number present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

1. The slabs need closing, and a large number of the window-panes are broken. In other respects the buildings are in good repair. Since last inspection suitable furniture has been provided, and the organisation is now in essential points reasonably satisfactory. 2. The pupils enrolled attend with fair regularity, but many parents neglect to send their children to school. The discipline has improved considerably, and the moral tone of the school is fair. Singing and drawing are not taught. The lesson programmes are tolerably suitable, but the time-table is faulty. The teaching appears to have been painstaking, and the average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

KENTUCKY (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25. Number present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The buildings are fairly adequate to present requirements, and there is a sufficiency of all necessary working appliances. The general organisation, as far as the teacher is accountable, is tolerable. 2. The attendance has been affected by sickness, and about half of the pupils were absent from this cause on the day of examination. The discipline and moral tone are fair. 3. Except as regards singing, the prescribed course of instruction is followed. The lesson documents are fairly suitable and appear to be observed. The methods are of tolerable merit, and the teaching appears to have been careful and painstaking. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

MOREE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th August.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28. Number present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 17 ; total, 26.

1. The school is still conducted in the Wesleyan Chapel, and proper organisation and discipline are obstructed by the presence of chapel furniture. The furniture proper to the school is not of a fit description ; and, altogether, the material part of the organisation is but indifferent. 2. The attendance is, in general, regular and punctual. The discipline has improved in some respects, but the movements of the pupils are still noisy and irregular. The moral tone is fair. 3. The lesson guides are but moderately suitable. The methods, as far as noted, are mainly mechanical, but the teaching seems to have been painstaking, and in some subjects reasonably satisfactory results are produced. The average proficiency is *moderate to tolerable*.

QUIRINDI CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25. Number present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. Except that the slabs need closing, the condition of the building is very fair. Some alterations to the furniture, suggested at the last inspection, have been effected, and the material part of the organisation is now reasonably good. In other points, for which the teacher is accountable, the organisation is but moderate. 2. The attendance has been interrupted by sickness and the death of the late teacher. The general discipline is tolerable, and the order is better than formerly. 3. The classification is defective, and no lesson programmes have been prepared. The teaching is painstaking but mechanical, and the average proficiency of the pupils *very moderate*.

ROCK VALE (N.V.) :—General inspection, 16th December.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 6 ; total, 23. Number present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 5 ; total, 22.

1. The school building is of slabs, roofed with bark, and is tolerably suitable. The furniture is of good quality, but barely sufficient, and the supply of books and apparatus is fairly adequate to existing requirements. 2. The pupils enrolled attend with very fair regularity and punctuality ; but more than one-third of the number of children of the school age in the locality do not attend the school, owing to the indifference and neglect of the parents. The general demeanour and conduct of the pupils are very fair on the whole. The discipline, however, appears to be rather lax and indulgent. 3. Singing and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction. The time-table and lesson programmes are of tolerable merit and appear to be observed. The pupils give very fair attention under examination ; and their average proficiency is *tolerable*.

SIX-MILE SWAMP (N.V.) :—General inspection, 31st May.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Number present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 6 ; total, 17.

1. The school accommodation is at present very inadequate, and the organisation indifferent. 2. The children attend with very fair regularity and punctuality ; but in other respects the results of the discipline are not very satisfactory. 3. Except as regards singing and drawing, instruction in the prescribed subjects is given ; but neither time-table nor lesson programmes have been prepared. The classification is faulty. The attention of the pupils under examination is unsteady, and their attainments are low. The average proficiency is *indifferent*.

WANDSWORTH (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14. Number present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The premises are unfenced, but otherwise the material condition is reasonably good ; and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient and suitable. The organisation, as far as the teacher is accountable, is fair. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual, but the school population has decreased, and it is with difficulty that an attendance sufficient to secure payment of the minimum salary is maintained. The children are obedient and well behaved, and the general order and moral tone are very fair. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught, but otherwise the prescribed course is followed. The classification is tolerably judicious, and the lesson documents are suitable and apparently duly observed. The methods are not of much merit in themselves, but the teaching is painstaking and produces *fair* results.

WEE WAA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd October.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27. Number present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

1. The premises are in good condition and suitable, but the playground needs fencing. There is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books ; and otherwise the organisation is fair. 2. The attendance for a considerable time back has been interrupted by sickness. Ordinarily the pupils attend with very fair regularity and punctuality. The order and moral tone of the school are very fair. 3. The classification is tolerably judicious, and the lesson documents in general are suitable. The methods are of tolerable merit, and the average proficiency of the pupils *exceeds tolerable*.

J. D. BRADLEY,
Inspector of Schools, Armidale District.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1875.

I.—AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEANS OF EDUCATION.

At the beginning of 1875, there were 120 schools or departments on the list for this district; but in the second quarter of the year, 30 of the schools then on the list were transferred to the "Yass District." During the last three (3) years arrangements were made for bringing 60 additional schools into operation in the district; and at the end of 1875 the number on the list was 114.

The existing schools are very fairly distributed throughout the district, but there are still a few localities in which the educational arrangements are not satisfactory. In three places (Bathurst, Orange, and Sofala) there are too many schools in existence; and in twelve or thirteen localities new schools are still needed. The following list will show the localities for which schools have still to be provided—the aggregate school population residing in such localities being about 450:—

Name or description of locality.	Kind of School needed.
At Euabalong—on the Lachlan River, 45 miles west of Condobolin	A Provisional School is needed.
At Ccdgillico Lake—16 miles south of Euabalong	Do.
At Bumbury—on Orange and Parkes Road	Do.
At Gilcomundry—do.	Do.
On the Orange and Forbes Road	Four Half-time Schools are needed.
In the locality between Toogong and Cargo	A Provisional or a Public School is needed.
At Borenore—8 miles west of Orange	A Public School is needed.
At the Canobolas—near Orange	A second Public School is needed.
At Lower Lewis Ponds and Ophir	Two Half-time Schools are needed.
At Torrens—near Vittoria	A Public School is needed.
At Brown's Creek—near Blayney	Do.
At Mundurama—new township	Do.
And in the locality between O'Connell and Brisbane Valley	Half-time Schools are needed.

During 1875 "Forms of Application" for the establishment of schools under the Council were forwarded to the localities named in the foregoing list, and by the end of 1876 nearly all these localities will, I think, be provided with schools.

II.—CONDITION OF THE EXISTING SCHOOLS.

Since the date of my last Report the material condition of a large number of the existing schools has been improved. During 1875 arrangements were completed or were in progress, for the erection of 24 new buildings for Public Schools; and it is likely that the whole of such buildings will be ready for occupation before the close of 1876. During the greater part of 1875, I was unable, through illness, to undertake the work of inspecting schools. Under the circumstances the Council directed Mr. Inspector O'Byrne, of Mudgee, and Mr. Inspector Murray, of Yass, to examine a large number of schools in my district; and those gentlemen have furnished their own separate reports upon the schools they examined. The schools in Bathurst and those in the western part of the district were examined by me in the latter part of the year. Of the schools so examined I am able to report that in most instances satisfactory progress is being made. The Public School at Forbes, and the three departments of the Public School (Non-vested) at Bathurst, have greatly improved in numbers and efficiency since last inspection. The Forbes school will soon need an infants' department to accommodate its increased attendance. Bathurst requires superior vested school buildings, and I am glad to be able to report that satisfactory arrangements for the erection of such buildings have now been made. Statistics showing the estimated proficiency of the schools examined by me are forwarded separately, and the detailed statements for Public, and Certified Denominational Schools will show the condition of each school visited.

The teachers in the district are, as a body, conscientious, industrious, and painstaking in the discharge of their duties; and they appear to be earnestly endeavouring to improve both in attainments and practical skill.

I cannot report that there is any marked improvement in the character of the supervision exercised by School Boards. In a few instances the Boards attend to their duties with care and regularity; but, speaking generally, the local supervision exercised throughout the district is but moderately beneficial in promoting the interests of education.

III.—PROGRESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Fairly satisfactory progress is, I think, being made in the existing schools throughout the district; and by the end of 1876, nearly every locality which has a school population of not less than 12 children will probably be provided with the necessary means of education; but at the same time I am decidedly of opinion that a very large number of the children in the district will still derive no advantage from the means of education provided, unless the Legislature frame a law to render "school attendance" compulsory.

Bathurst, 1st March, 1876.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

ANNEX A.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Condition of Schools inspected in 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (Boys—N. V.) :—Visited, 17th December, 1875. Regular inspection.

Number present :—98.

1. The school is conducted in premises belonging to the Presbyterian denomination. The material condition and organisation are only tolerable; but arrangements have now been made for the erection of suitable vested buildings. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the classification is appropriate, and the teaching is carried on with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency in the second and third classes is very fair, and in the fourth class it is very good. (On the day of inspection 12 of the regular pupils were absent.)

BATHURST (Girls—N. V.) :—Visited, 16th December. Regular inspection.

Number present :—95.

1. The material condition and organisation are fair. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is very satisfactory in all respects. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed; and the classification is very fairly appropriate. The methods are suitable, and they are applied with earnest industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

BATHURST

BATHURST (Infants—N.V.) :—Visited, 13th December. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 74 ; girls, 60 ; total, 134.

1. The new building is greatly needed for this department. *Suitable* infant-school arrangements cannot be made in the premises now occupied. The department has a good supply of requisites.
2. The discipline is healthy.
3. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed ; the classification is appropriate ; and the methods are suitable.
4. The proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

CONDOBOLIN (N.V.) :—Visited, 2nd December. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35.

1. New vested buildings are being erected for this school. The *present* organisation is very unsatisfactory.
2. The pupils are very fairly regular, and they are clean and neat in appearance. In other respects the discipline is defective.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught, drawing excepted. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but the methods are unsuitable and ineffective.
4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

CARGO (N.V.) :—Visited, 8th December. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 29 ; total, 58.

1. Arrangements are being made for the erection of new vested buildings. The material condition of the present building is indifferent, and, in other respects, it is unsuitable for school purposes. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory.
2. The discipline is in all respects fairly effective.
3. Singing is omitted from the proscribed course. The teaching is carried on with industry, but the methods are only tolerably suitable.
4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

FORBES (V.) :—Visited, 25th and 26th November. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 87 ; girls, 40 ; total, 127.

1. Additional furniture is needed, and the schoolroom should be whitewashed. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a teacher's residence and for improvements to the school premises. It is probable that an infants' department will shortly have to be organised. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory.
2. The discipline is very fairly satisfactory, and the attendance at the school has greatly increased since last inspection.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and industry ; the lesson documents are carefully arranged ; and the classification is very fairly appropriate.
4. The proficiency is very fairly satisfactory.

GERMAN HILL (V.) :—Visited, 9th December. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

1. A supply of suitable furniture is needed ; the school-ground should be fenced, and the buildings should be lined with boards or with lath and plaster. The supply of requisites is tolerably satisfactory for the present attendance of pupils.
2. The discipline is good.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and skill.
4. At the date of inspection the school had only been in operation a month. There should be a larger attendance of pupils, but in other respects very satisfactory progress is being made. There is a private R.C. school in the locality.

MARCH (V.) :—Visited, 10th December. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. A porch, a lavatory, a tank, and a playshed are needed ; and the school-ground should be divided for boys and girls. Arrangements have been made for enlarging and improving the teacher's residence.
2. The pupils are only moderately regular, but in other respects the discipline is fair. On the day of inspection a large number of the pupils had been kept at home to assist in harvest work, &c.
3. The classification is fair, and the instruction is carefully regulated. The methods are only moderately suitable, but they are applied with industry and painstaking.
4. The proficiency is tolerable.

PARKES (N.V.) :—Visited, 19th and 22nd November. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 30 ; total, 60.

1. Since the date of inspection new vested buildings have been completed and occupied.
2. The pupils are very irregular in their attendance, but in other respects the discipline may be considered as fairly satisfactory.
3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, drawing excepted. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The instruction is fairly well regulated, and it is carried on with industry.
4. The proficiency is about tolerable. (A new teacher has been appointed since the date of inspection.)

ROCKLEY (V.) :—Visited, 30th December. Regular inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 11 ; total, 35.

1. The school buildings are only moderately suitable, and they are in bad repair. A new site has been obtained, and arrangements are being made for the erection of new buildings. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory.
2. The pupils are tolerably regular. In other respects the discipline is fair.
3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed ; the lesson documents are tolerably suitable ; the classification is appropriate ; and the teaching is carried on with industry and fair skill.
4. The proficiency is about fair.

TRUNKY (N.V.) :—Visited (by Mr. Allpass), 7th May. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9.

1. There is no playground ; otherwise the material condition and organisation are tolerable.
2. The attendance of pupils is much smaller than it should be ; but in other respects the discipline is fair.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the methods are suitable and applied with industry.
4. The proficiency is fair. There are two (2) private schools (one R.C.) in the locality. (The Public School has been closed since the date of inspection.)

WHITE ROCK (N.V.) :—Visited 24th December. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. New vested buildings are much needed for this school. Mr. McPhillamy has promised to give a suitable site for such buildings. There is a fair supply of school requisites.
2. When the river is crossable the pupils are very fairly regular and punctual in their attendance. In other respects the discipline is good.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught (singing excepted) with intelligence and industry. The classification is appropriate ; and the instruction is properly regulated.
4. The proficiency is above fair.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

CURRAJONG (N.V.) :—Visited, 23rd November. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

1. The material condition and organisation are only moderately satisfactory. The supply of requisites is sufficient.
2. The discipline is fair in all respects.
3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing

drawing are omitted from the prescribed course; the instruction in the other subjects is carried on with painstaking industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.
(This school is only aided temporarily; it will be closed if the new buildings at Parkes—2 miles distant—should be found sufficient for the accommodation of the children from both places.)

MANDAGERY (V.) :—Visited, 7th December. General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4; girls, 6; total, 10.

1. The building and furniture are tolerably suitable for a Provisional School. Whitewashing and other improvements are needed. A few "First Books" and a supply of slate pencils are also needed. 2. The discipline is tolerably satisfactory. During the week of my visit many pupils were kept at home to assist in harvest work; the usual attendance is about 20. 3. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and object lessons are taught with painstaking industry. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

J. HUFFER, Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Condition of Schools in the Bathurst District, examined during the year 1875.

BOWENFELS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 28; total, 53. Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 9; total, 32.

Now out-offices have just been completed. The walls want whitewashing, and some repairs are required to the roof; otherwise the material condition is pretty good. A good supply of requisites and furniture is found in the school. The discipline secures very fair order and attention. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The classification is correct, and the instruction is suitably arranged. The methods are not very skilful, but they are industriously applied. The results are tolerable.

CARANGARA (N.V.) :—General inspection, 16th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 30; total, 45. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 22; total, 35.

The building was not originally designed for a school, and it has a patched-up appearance. It is low, and the light and ventilation are imperfect. The residence is very small, and out-offices have yet to be provided. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; nearly all are clean and neat in person. There is a sufficient supply of school requisites,—some defects were noticed in the records. Fair order is maintained. The usual subjects for three classes are taught. A very large proportion of the pupils were found in the first class, and it was too much subdivided. The methods are suitable, but more vigour and thoroughness are required. The proficiency, measured by the two lower standards, is tolerable.

COOERWUL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 38; girls, 41; total, 79. Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 29, total, 55.

The schoolhouse is a fine spacious stone building, intended to answer the double purpose of church and school. The furniture has been constructed with the same ends in view, without very well securing either. The school is well supplied with working appliances. More than three-fourths of the pupils are regular, and punctuality is pretty good. Cleanliness is fairly attended to. The discipline secures very fair order and attention. The instruction is not well regulated—the same set of programmes being made to serve more than one quarter. The teaching is intelligent and earnest. The proficiency is very fair.

ESKBANK (N.V.) :—General inspection, 6th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50; girls, 43; total, 93. Numbers present :—Boys, 20; girls, 26; total, 55.

This is a new wooden building designed as church and school. The accommodation is ample, but the furniture is not of the most suitable kind. There are sufficient school requisites—the discipline is good. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. Owing to the backward state of the pupils, singing and drawing had not been introduced when the school was examined. The instruction is very well regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is animated and effective. The proficiency is nearly tolerable. There were only two classes in the school, but it had been open only for six weeks.

EGLINTON (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 28; girls, 29; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 14; total, 36.

The material condition is very indifferent, and a new vested school is required. The furniture is good and sufficient. The school materials are adequate to present wants. The schoolroom was very dirty, and had not been swept for some days. The pupils are reasonably clean, orderly, and attentive. The marching in and out of school is not orderly, but in all other respects the discipline is very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is very well regulated. It is creditable to find more than half the children in the third class. The results are about tolerable.

GUYONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 20; total, 45. Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.

The premises are nearly new, and they are substantially built. The interior of the schoolroom needs to be plastered. A kitchen, a verandah, and a few other improvements are necessary to complete the organisation. The records have been kept with gross negligence. The classification is pretty good, and the methods are reasonably intelligent—they should be more earnestly applied. The proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

GOSLING CREEK :—General inspection, 24th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 25; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37.

This is a new weatherboard school; it is in good condition so far as the wants have been supplied, but there are several defects in the material organisation. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness is satisfactory, and the tone of the school pretty good. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. The singing is very creditable. The proficiency exceeds moderate.

HARTLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 23; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 19; total, 33.

The material condition of this school is indifferent. The residence is very unsuitable. The school is fairly supplied with working materials. Nearly three-fourths of the enrolled pupils attend regularly. The general discipline is between fair and very fair. The methods appear to be fairly intelligent, but the results are somewhat disappointing. The average proficiency is barely tolerable.

HARTLEY

HARTLEY VALE (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 32; girls, 35; total, 67. Numbers present:—Boys, 20; girls, 17; total, 37.

The schoolroom is built of slabs and roofed with bark. The building is used as a church; it is well lighted and ventilated. The furniture is good and sufficient. The premises and pupils were very clean and tidy. The instruction is well regulated, and the work of the school seems to be carried on with industry and care. The results are between tolerable and fair.

ICRLY (N.V.):—General inspection, 16th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 37; girls, 34; total, 71. Numbers present:—Boys, 25; girls, 15; total, 40.

The schoolhouse is constructed of "wattle and daub"; it is roofed with bark. The plastering on the outside is falling off. The interior of the building is in fair repair. The residence is small and bad. The school is fairly supplied with working materials. The classification is appropriate and the instruction properly regulated. The methods are intelligent, and they are applied with reasonable care. The results are nearly fair.

KELSO (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 15; total, 33. Numbers present:—Boys, 14; girls, 7; total, 21.

A vested school in a more central position is very desirable. The whole premises have a gloomy and dingy appearance,—they need a thorough renovation. A fair supply of furniture and working materials is found in the school. The records are carelessly kept. Fair order is maintained in the school, but the marching out is not good. Two-thirds of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, but the enrolment ought to be larger. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the instructional documents should be compiled with greater care. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

LIMEKILNS (V.):—Regular inspection, 19th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 20; girls, 18; total, 38. Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 28.

So far as supplied, the material condition is very good. The most noticeable defect is the want of a kitchen. The residence has only three rooms, and that used for cooking smokes very much. The out-offices are not well kept. Several panes of glass have been broken in the schoolroom windows. The class-room has been converted into a lumber-room. The prescribed subjects, singing excepted, are taught, and the instruction is very well regulated. The general discipline is fair. The methods are of tolerable worth, and they are applied with industry and care. The proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

LUCKNOW (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 18th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 32; girls, 41; total, 73. Numbers present:—Boys, 18; girls, 28; total, 46.

The schoolroom is unsuitable in several respects. It is very fairly furnished, and the supply of requisites is sufficient. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The general discipline is good. The prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are intelligent and earnestly applied. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

MOUNT VICTORIA (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 26; girls, 28; total, 54. Numbers present:—Boys, 22; girls, 18; total, 40.

The material condition and organisation are indifferent. A new vested school is wanted. The pupils are regular but not punctual. It is hard to improve this latter feature of the discipline, owing to the scattered state of the population. I think the children living in the vicinity of the school should receive the full five hours' instruction. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fairly satisfactory. The records are correct, but the books are not neatly kept. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods should be applied with more energy. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

ORANGE (V.):—Regular inspection, 20th and 21st September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 110; girls, 106; total, 216. Numbers present:—Boys, 87; girls, 83; total, 170.

The site, the schoolroom, and the residence are far too small to meet the requirements of a town like Orange. The time has arrived for dividing the school into separate departments. So far as the material condition has been provided, it is in a good state of preservation. The interior of the school should be plastered, and the walls kept free of dust. The school material, when not in use, should be more methodically disposed of. Nearly four-fifths of the pupils are regular, and punctuality is satisfactory. In addition to the usual subjects, the rudiments of Euclid, Algebra, and Latin are taught. The discipline, on the whole, is fair. The instruction is very fairly regulated, and the work of the school is conducted with earnestness. The attainments are not so high as might be expected. The proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

RAGLAN (V.):—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 32; girls, 32; total, 64. Numbers present:—Boys, 20; girls, 13; total, 33.

The schoolroom is a new one, but it is not a substantial building. There is no residence for the teacher, and the grounds are unfenced. The furniture is sufficient and good. The school is very well provided with working materials. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual; cleanliness is satisfactory. The discipline secures fair order and attention. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. Tolerable skill and creditable industry are shown in the methods and their application. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

RISDAL (V.):—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 31; girls, 26; total, 57. Numbers present:—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.

Since last inspection the grounds have been fenced, but a supply of water has yet to be provided. Hat-pegs are wanted, and the floor of the porch should be repaired. There is no residence. Three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness is pretty good. The pupils are talkative and do not apply themselves steadily to work. The prescribed subjects, singing excepted, are taught. The teaching should be more earnest and thorough. The attainments approach tolerable.

SPRING GROVE (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 17th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 23; girls, 30; total, 53. Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 22; total, 37.

The schoolroom is too small—it is in poor repair and otherwise unsuitable. It is well furnished and properly supplied with school requisites. A good site has been secured for a vested building. The pupils are very irregular and somewhat unpunctual. The discipline is very fair. The usual subjects are taught. The instruction is well regulated, and the teaching is industrious. A very large proportion of the children were found in the first class, but it was satisfactory to find that great attention had been paid to that class. The average proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

WATTLE FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 23 ; total, 56. Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 17 ; total, 39.

The school is a substantial brick building, centrally situated, and affording good accommodation for the number of pupils attending. The playground is unfenced, and there is no residence. The out-offices should be kept in a better state. The school is suitably furnished. The prescribed subjects, except singing, are taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the methods are suitable, but they should be more vigorously applied. The attainments exceed tolerable.

WYAGDON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 19 ; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

The material condition and organisation are very fair. The supply of books is sufficient. The records are badly kept. Two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly. The discipline is very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are fairly intelligent. The teacher's manner in the school is too boisterous. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

WALLERAWANG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.

Out-offices have been built, the floor relaid, and new furniture provided since last inspection. The residence is very small. The material condition is pretty good, so far as it has been supplied. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness is fair. The instruction is regulated with tolerable judgment. The methods are of fair worth, but they need to be applied with greater vigour and thoroughness. The results approach tolerable.

II.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

KIRKCONNELL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 11 ; total, 17.

The material condition and organisation of this school are good ; a few minor improvements are required. Scarcely half the pupils attend regularly ; punctuality is satisfactory. The general discipline is very fair. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are of average merit. The proficiency is tolerable.

LOWTHER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

The material condition of this school is pretty good. It is well furnished and has a good supply of requisites. The attendance is low and irregular. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are of more than average merit ; however, they do not appear to have been industriously applied. The proficiency on the two lower standards is tolerable.

III.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

KANIMBLA (N.V.) :—Visited, 9th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

The morning of my visit had been showery, and when I reached the school I found it closed and the teacher absent. The material condition is bad. The records are very carelessly kept. The attendance has fallen very low. The school has been closed since my visit.

MILLAMURRA (V.) :—Visited, 17th August.

The school had been closed a short time before my visit. The schoolroom and teacher's residence are of very indifferent structure. A good deal of improvement is necessary to make the premises suitable. The furniture is sufficient, and the school has a fair supply of working materials.

MALMSBURY (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

The schoolroom is unpretentious, but a comfortable little building. It is very fairly furnished, and the supply of working materials is sufficient. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular. Cleanliness is very satisfactory. Fair order is maintained. The methods are not skilful, but they are industriously applied. The results obtained on the two lower standards are nearly fair.

YARRAS (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16. Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

The schoolroom is a pretty roomy, thatched building, used occasionally as a church. The furniture and materials are sufficient. The attendance is very small. Punctuality requires more attention. The pupils are fairly clean, orderly, and attentive. The methods are very mechanical, and the results on the two lower standards only moderate.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools, inspected during June, 1875.

BLANEY :—Visited, 19th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—36. Present :—26.

The material condition is fair. The discipline is mild, firm, and effective. The classification is suitable, and the attainments are good. Local supervision hardly exists. In everything for which the teacher can be held responsible the condition is good, and satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

BURKEVILLE :—Visited, 22nd June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—35. Present :—19.

The material condition is fair. The discipline is sound and healthy. The attainments for both classes are a little over fair. The local supervision is merely nominal.

CARCOAR :—

CARCOAR:—Visited, 23rd June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—60. Present:—45.

The material condition is at present only moderate. The discipline is good, and the classification correct. The attainments are a little over fair. The local supervision is at present very slack.

COWRA:—Visited, 25th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—86. Present:—53.

The building and outfit are good. The discipline is sound and effective. The attainments are very nearly good. Local supervision is merely nominal.

EVANS PLAINS:—Visited, 10th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—60. Present:—45.

The material condition is very fair. The discipline is sound. The instruction is properly regulated, and the classification is suitable. The attainments are a little in excess of fair. The Local Board hold no meetings, and seem to consider their office as a sinecure.

FIVE ISLANDS:—Visited, 15th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—35. Present:—21.

The desks are good; in all other respects the material condition is of the worst possible description. The discipline is tolerable. The proficiency of the pupils is as follows:—First class, tolerable; second, between indifferent and moderate; third, indifferent. There is no local supervision.

MT. MACQUARIE:—Visited, 5th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—47. Present:—29.

The material condition is indifferent; the discipline is bad. The instructional documents exhibit but little skill in their compilation. The attainments are low.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

COOMBING CREEK:—Visited, 4th and 5th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—36. Present:—28.

The material condition is of a low type. The discipline is good. The instructional documents are carefully compiled. The attainments are as high as can be expected under all the circumstances of the school. The moral tone is good. The only man who takes any interest in the school is a Mr. Neal, who is not a member of the Local Board.

GRECHAMSTOWN:—Visited, 14th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—29. Present:—15.

The material condition is the worst possible. The classification is correct. The attainments are nearly moderate. Nothing favourable can be said of the local supervision.

MUNDORAMA:—Visited, 2nd June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—36. Present:—15.

The material condition is very moderate. The discipline is lax, but the children are quiet. The classification is tolerable, and the attainments the same. Correctly speaking, there is no local supervision.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

TRENDON GRANGE:—Visited, 11th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—34. Present:—28.

The material condition is bad. The discipline is sound. The instruction is fairly skilful. The attainments are over fair for the two classes. The local supervision is almost barren of good results.

VICTORIA CREEK:—Visited, 11th June.

Regular inspection.

Enrolled:—24. Present:—17.

The material condition is of the worst possible description. The discipline is fair and the classification is correct. The attainments are tolerable. The local supervision is of little or no practical utility. The teacher has to collect the money required for any repairs and then superintend its expenditure.

J. H. MURRAY,
Inspector.

BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1875.

In the Braidwood District 112 schools have been in operation this year. Four, however, not having sufficient pupils to maintain them, were only open for a short period. In June, 22 schools were transferred to the newly-formed district of Yass. Twenty of these were fully examined before the transfer, and an account of each of them will be found appended to this Report. Of the 86 schools remaining,

remaining, all were inspected except Bega, R.C., and Whinstone Valley and Good-Good, Half-Time. The Bega school was without a teacher, when I visited it, and the other two were not established, when I was in their neighbourhood. Altogether, 103 schools were regularly examined and reported on during the year.

2. In 1876, eight or ten schools, in localities where a few people have lately taken up land, will probably be opened, but as every place with anything like a settled population has already its school, there is no scope for any considerable increase. Of the 112 buildings used as schools, 35 belong to the Council, 3 to the English Church, 10 to the Roman Catholic Church, and 64 to private individuals. The estimated value of the Council's property is about £12,000. In growing townships extensive enlargements have been authorized, and in more than half the vested schools substantial repairs have been effected or sanctioned. The work in connection with some of these will extend over portions of the coming year, but before the close of 1876 it may reasonably be expected that all the vested schools in the district will be comfortable both for teachers and pupils.

The majority of the 64 buildings belonging to private persons are small slab rooms put up by local subscription for temporary use as Provisional or Half-time Schools. In most cases no one can say with any certainty that the population in their vicinity will be permanent, or that the sites now considered central will be so ultimately. Schools of this kind are frequently closed on account of the removal of parents; and the buildings, of course, then become useless for school purposes. Of the 64 non-vested schools referred to, I would not venture to predict that more than eleven will be wanted in a few years, in the positions they now occupy. The absorption of small selections and holdings into large estates, the gradual exhaustion of alluvial diggings, and the pretty general abandonment of agriculture for grazing, are all causes that tend in this district to break up existing homes and to disperse the small groups of families by which these temporary schools have been used. While they last, however, they are supplied with sufficient desks, books, slates, and other working materials to enable the teachers to bring up their scholars to the prescribed standard of proficiency; and the expenditure in the way of salaries is, for the number taught, somewhat beyond that which is authorized for full-sized Public Schools.

At the various inspections, about 3,000 children were examined. Partly owing to the irregular attendance produced in the early months of the year by measles and whooping cough, and partly to the increasing demand for children's labour, the teachers as a body have found it extremely difficult to make customary headway with their pupils. The half-time have suffered more than the full-time schools from these influences. Half-time pupils, as might be expected from the scarcity of population that makes only a half-time school possible, are more liable than children in townships to be called on to assist their parents; and when one or two in a family are ill, extra labour is thrown upon the rest, and the attendance at school is then not even quarter-time.

Though the attainments in the schools as a whole are slightly lower this year than last, it is but justice to the teachers to state that the falling off is in no way due to any slackness on their part, but that it is entirely to be attributed to the circumstances I have mentioned. Not a few teachers, indeed, have worked with more than ordinary industry in the hope of counteracting by increased attention the injurious results of irregularity.

Instruction in music and drawing is omitted in several schools, because the teachers themselves have not the requisite knowledge to enable them to deal effectively with these subjects, but it is an exceptional thing to find any other branch of the prescribed course unattempted. The 103 schools inspected show that six Public, two Half-time, one Church of England, and two Roman Catholic Schools exceeded the requirements of the standard; that seventeen Public, thirteen Provisional, fifteen Half-time, two Church of England, and four Roman Catholic Schools reached the standard; and that three Public, thirteen Provisional, twenty-two Half-time, and three Roman Catholic Schools fell below it.

The pupil-teachers employed in the various schools have conducted themselves well, and no complaints of any kind have been made respecting them. Several scholars have presented themselves for examination as applicant pupil-teachers, and if there were opportunities of appointment this number could at any time be greatly increased. There is no difficulty in obtaining suitable persons to become teachers or pupil teachers; the supply indeed exceeds the demand.

A statement as to the condition of each school inspected is appended hereto.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Inspector, Braidwood District.

Braidwood, 31st December, 1875.

ANNEX A.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools during the year 1875.

Throughout these Summaries the technical words used to indicate general proficiency have the following relative values:—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Excellent. | 6. Tolerable. |
| 2. Very good. | 7. Moderate. |
| 3. Good. | 8. Indifferent. |
| 4. Very fair. | 9. Bad. |
| 5. Fair. | 10. Failure. |

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ARALUEN (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th May, 1875.

Enrolled, 64; present, 45.

1. The material condition is good in all respects. 2. The children are attentive and orderly, and the government is firm and judicious. 3. The attainments are satisfactory, and steady progress has been made since last inspection. The mark for drawing is below the average, but that for all other subjects is above. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

ARALUEN (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th May, 1875.

Enrolled, 43; present, 31.

1. The material condition is good. 2. Many of the pupils are still very irregular. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The whole course of study prescribed in the standard is taught. The mark for reading, writing, and object lessons is above the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

ARALUEN (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 28; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 16; girls, 12; total, 28.

1. The room is small, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. The junior class is still somewhat noisy and inattentive, but on the whole the pupils are well managed. The mark for reading, writing, and dictation is above the average, and that for all other subjects nearly up to the average. The general proficiency is *fair*.

ARALUEN, WEST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd June, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 54 ; total, 117. Present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 39 ; total, 87.

1. The residence is small and uncomfortable, but in other respects the buildings are suitable, and there is a good outfit of furniture and apparatus. 2. About half the pupils are regular ; they are attentive, obedient, and well under control. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, and arithmetic is above the average, that for geography, object lessons, and Scripture up to the average, and that for grammar, singing, and drawing, below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

ARALUEN, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th June, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 28 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 24 ; total, 40.

1. No change has taken place in the material condition of the school since last inspection. 2. When not prevented by sickness or bad weather, the majority of the pupils are regular. More decision and system would be advisable in the discipline. 3. Ordinary progress has been made during the year. The mark for reading, writing, spelling, and dictation is above the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BATEMAN'S BAY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 16 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 15 ; total, 40.

1. The slabs of the new building have shrunk, and the residence is in consequence very uncomfortable. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and materials is sufficient. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The mark for arithmetic is beyond the average ; that for reading, writing, and Scripture up to the average ; and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BIGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th and 13th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 75 ; girls, 65 ; total, 140. Present :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 51 ; total, 111.

1. Some slight repairs are needed in connection with the closets and the spouting, but on the whole the material condition is good. 2. The children are not in all cases strictly attentive to their teachers, and more system is needed in regard to small details of discipline. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, grammar, dictation, geography, and Scripture is above the average ; that for writing up to the average ; and that for arithmetic and object lessons below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BERGALLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35.

1. A tank is required, and the residence needs repairing ; when these works are completed the material condition will be good. 2. Some of the pupils show a tendency to copy, but the discipline in other respects is satisfactory. 3. Substantial progress has been made by all the pupils since last inspection. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is far above the average ; that for arithmetic, object lessons, and Scripture is up to the average ; and that for grammar, geography, and drawing is below. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

BOMBALA (V.) :—Regular inspections, 25th and 26th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 43 ; total, 112. Present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 33 ; total, 88.

1. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a new school and for general repairs. These improvements will provide excellent accommodation for all the school children in the town. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The work is becoming more sound in its character, and there are indications that the school will soon occupy a position in regard to attainments that it has never hitherto done. The general proficiency is *fair*.

BRAIDWOOD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 31 ; total, 86. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 28 ; total, 72.

1. The roof is bad and new fences are needed, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The mark for drawing is below the average, but that for all other subjects is above. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

CANDELO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 25 ; total, 67. Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 25 ; total, 61.

1. The brick walls are damp in wet weather. A deep verandah round the building would keep the walls dry and afford shelter to the children in summer. The school is well supplied with all requisites. 2. The discipline on the whole is sound. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, singing, and drawing is above the average ; that for object lessons and Scripture up to the average ; and that for arithmetic, grammar, and geography below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

COOMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th and 10th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 33 ; total, 79. Present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 33 ; total, 76.

1. When inspected, the school was undergoing extensive alterations and repairs ; when these are completed the material condition will be very good. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. In no subject is the mark beyond the average ; but in all, except grammar, dictation, and arithmetic, it is up to the average. The general proficiency approaches *fair*.

EDDEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 13 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 9 ; total, 31.

1. An additional room to the residence is needed ; the fences and spouting are out of repair, and the roof requires to be re-shingled. The school is well fitted up with all requisites. 2. The discipline is satisfactory in all respects. 3. The mark for singing and drawing is up to the average, and that for all other subjects much beyond. The general proficiency is *good*.

JEMBAICUMBENE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th December, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and there is an ample supply of all requisites. 2. Under the present teacher the discipline has improved, and the government is firmer and more energetic. 3. The attainments are still low, the general proficiency being *tolerable*.

KIORA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 21 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.

1. No alteration has been made in regard to the material condition of the school. 2. The discipline is good. 3. Unusual progress has been made since last inspection. Except for arithmetic and dictation, the mark for every subject is much above the average.

LITTLE RIVER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 28 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50.

1. The slab walls have shrunk and require to be tightened up, a new ceiling is needed, and the chimneys are out of repair. In other respects the material condition of the school is good. 2. The irregularity during the past year has been excessive. The discipline is fair. 3. Ordinary progress has been made since last inspection. The mark for reading and object lessons is above the average ; that for writing, dictation, grammar, and Scripture up to the average ; and that for arithmetic, geography, and drawing below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

MAJOR'S CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 35 ; total, 74. Present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 28 ; total, 67.

1. Since last inspection considerable repairs and alterations have been made, and the building and outfit are now suitable. 2. The discipline has greatly improved and may be called good. 3. Sound substantial progress has been made during the year. Singing and drawing are not taught ; the mark for geography is below the average, but that for all other subjects is above. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MERIMBUKA (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 25 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. This is a new school lately finished. The residence is too small and the grounds need fencing, but in other respects the material condition is good. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular. The discipline has somewhat fallen off since last inspection. 3. The mark for writing is up to the average, and that for all other subjects considerably above the average. The general proficiency is *very fair*. The present teacher has only been in charge a short time, and is therefore not entitled to the credit of this mark.

MONKITTEE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair and well supplied with requisites. 2. The children are ordinarily attentive, but there is a want of vigour and effectiveness in the general management. 3. The attainments are unsatisfactory. The mark for every subject is below the average. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

NELLIKEN (V.) :—General inspection, 14th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 14 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33.

1. The residence is too small, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The children are fairly attentive, quiet, and obedient, and the government is firm and systematic. 3. The attainments are as usual very poor. The mark for reading and writing is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is far below. The general proficiency is slightly beyond *moderate*.

NERRIGUNDAM (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 4th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 21 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35.

1. Additional desks and forms have been provided since last inspection, and the building is now well supplied with all that is necessary. 2. The discipline on the whole is fair. 3. Under the present teacher the instruction is more exact and substantial than it has hitherto been. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is above the average ; that for arithmetic and object lessons is up to the average ; and that for grammar, geography, and Scripture slightly below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

PANBULA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 27 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 25 ; total, 44.

1. Since last inspection additional furniture has been provided, and the outfit is now sufficient. 2. The discipline has improved, and the government is firmer than it was. The mark for reading, dictation, arithmetic, and grammar is above the average ; that for writing and Scripture is up to the average ; and that for other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

TANTAWANGLO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and is well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is good in every respect. 3. The progress made during the year, especially by the younger pupils, has been both rapid and sound. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography is much above the average, and that for other subjects is well up to the average. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

WOLUMLA, NORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. The material condition is good, and the discipline is tolerable. 2. The population here has so greatly decreased that there are now scarcely sufficient children left to maintain a Half-time School. 3. The pupils passed a satisfactory examination in reading, grammar, and dictation ; but the mark for all other subjects was below the average. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

WOLUMLA, SOUTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 25 ; total, 52. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and is well supplied with all requisites. 2. There has been an improvement in the regularity of attendance. The discipline is in all respects good. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, and object lessons is above the average ; that for singing and grammar up to the average ; and that for arithmetic, geography, drawing, and Scripture below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BELL'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.

1. The building and the general outfit are bad, but arrangements have been made to erect a new school. 2. In the government of the elder pupils there is a want of firmness, and the discipline throughout is but moderate. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic is above the average ; that for grammar, geography, object lessons, singing, dictation, drawing, and Scripture below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BETTOWYND

BETTOWYND (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The building is suitable and well supplied with requisites. 2. The government is firm, and the behaviour of the children satisfactory. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, and arithmetic is up to the average ; and that for grammar, geography, and singing below. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

BODALLA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 3rd August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 29 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 26 ; total, 42.

1. The schoolroom is somewhat small for the present large attendance, but it is comfortably fitted up and amply stocked with all requisites. The residence is good, and the whole place is neat and well looked after. 2. A little more firmness is required in the government ; but the general tone of the school is healthy, and the children are respectful to their teacher and attentive to their studies. 3. Last year the attainments were very low, but a great improvement has been made since then. The mark for reading and writing is above the average ; that for dictation, grammar, and object lessons up to the average ; and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency approaches *fair*.

BROWN MOUNTAIN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd September, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

1. The building is in a satisfactory state, and is fairly well supplied with all necessaries. 2. The children are attentive and in good order. The mark for reading, writing, dictation, and geography is above the average ; that for arithmetic and object lessons up to the average ; and that for grammar below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

CORROWONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 20 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 19 ; total, 28.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. There is still a want of vigour and determination in the government. The children are not made to learn whether they like to do so or not. 3. The mark for reading and writing is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

DANGELONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. The school is in a good state of repair, and is well fitted up with all requisites. 2. There is not much system in the discipline, but the pupils are tolerably attentive and orderly. 3. The attainments are poor ; the mark for every subject being below the average. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

DUKE'S SPRINGS (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 3rd March, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 21 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 18 ; total, 29.

1. This school has but recently been established. The building is too small, but it is not otherwise unsuitable. 2. At the date of inspection the school had been opened but a short time ; and as very few of the children had before been under instruction, their attainments were of course very low.

GINNABROTHERS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd March, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 7 ; total, 10.

1. The building is reasonably good, and is fairly well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline in every respect is poor. 3. Writing is taught with average success, and some progress has been made in reading, but all other subjects have virtually been untaught. The general proficiency is *small*.

KIANDRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th March, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

1. The accommodation for the children is very defective, but there is no scarcity of ordinary requisites. 2. Last year the amount of talking permitted was excessive ; this year there is far less of it, but in other respects the discipline is as unsystematic as ever. 3. Reading, writing, and spelling are taught with average success, but the other subjects are not. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

MOCO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair and is well supplied with necessary materials. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are attentive, and on the whole obedient and orderly. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, and writing is above the average ; and that for all other subjects below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

MUDMELONG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

1. The school is in a fair state of repair, and is well supplied with furniture and working materials. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The mark for writing and dictation is above the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

NERRIGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are orderly and attentive. 3. The mark for reading, writing, geography, and Scripture is up to the average ; that for object lessons and dictation slightly below ; and that for grammar and arithmetic considerably below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

NEWSTEAD (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. Additional desks have been supplied since last inspection, and the inside of the room is now clean and respectable. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and the discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the course prescribed in the standard is taught ; and the progress under the present teacher has been both sound and rapid. The mark for every subject is well up to the average. The general proficiency is *fair*.

NIDITYBELLE (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 17th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolroom is large, and sufficiently well provided with furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. For the first time for many years this school is admirably governed. The discipline is

is good, but those of the pupils who have hitherto been spoiled by indulgence do not take kindly to obedient and industrious habits. 3. Sound progress has been made under the present teacher. The general proficiency is *fair*.

RUYNMEDE (V.) :—General inspection, 15th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is sufficiently well supplied with working materials. 2. The pupils are quiet, obedient, and tolerably attentive to their studies. 3. The mark for Scripture and dictation is above the average, and that for all other subjects below. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

ADAMINIBY (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 9th March, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.

1. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and working stock is sufficient. 2. The attendance is still very irregular. The discipline is good. 3. It would be unreasonable to expect the children to know much, considering the few days during which they actually attend in a year. The mark for every subject is much below the average, the general proficiency being between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

BACK CERBEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 4 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 3 ; total, 13.

1. The building is in fair condition, and the outfit is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is sound. 3. This school is worked with that at Charleyong, but the attainments of the pupils are not relatively as high. The general proficiency is *fair*.

BEMBOOKA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd September, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 4 ; total, 8.

1. The building is rough, but it is sufficiently good for present requirements. 2. The children have made somewhat better progress this year than last. The mark for writing, grammar, and geography is up to the average, but that for reading, spelling, dictation, and arithmetic is much below. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

BIBENLUKE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 5 ; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 5 ; total, 10.

1. This school is worked with that at Cathcart, and in regard to attendance, discipline, and attainments is in the same unsatisfactory condition.

BOCONNOC (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 11th March, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

1. The material condition is reasonably good. 2. Five pupils have attended with ordinary regularity, but the others have been very irregular. The behaviour of the children in school is good. 3. The attainments are low, the mark for every subject being considerably under the average. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

BOMBAY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. No improvement has been made in the material condition. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The mark for writing is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is slightly below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

BORO, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

1. School is held in a clean, comfortable room, and the supply of all requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is above the average, and that for all other subjects below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

BORO, LOWER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is clean and well looked after. There is a sufficient outfit of all requisites. 2. The behaviour of the pupils is good. 3. The mark for writing is above the average ; that for reading, spelling, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography slightly below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

BURRAGATE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9.

1. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and is amply supplied with all requisites. 2. There are not sufficient children now living in the neighbourhood to maintain the minimum average. 3. Under the present teacher the discipline has improved, but the attainments are still very low.

CATHCART (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 5 ; total, 7. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 5 ; total, 7.

1. The schoolroom is not centrally placed, but it is comfortably fitted up with all necessaries. 2. The attainments of the few children who attend are *moderol*. Since the inspection the school has been closed, and a Provisional School has been opened in a more accessible position.

COBARGO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

1. For the existing attendance the school is too small, and the desks and forms are unsuitable. There is a sufficient supply of apparatus and working stock. 2. The government is weak, but the children are tolerably attentive. 3. The first class is admirably taught, but the other classes are not. The mark for reading, writing, and dictation is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

COLUMBO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The pupils are attentive, orderly, and obedient. 3. Steady progress has been made during the year. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is above the average, and that for other subjects slightly below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

CHARLEYONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 12 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15.

1. The schoolroom is clean and comfortable, and is well fitted up with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is good. 3. The attainments are satisfactory, and solid progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

DELEGATE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 7 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. No change has been made in the material condition since last inspection. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are attentive and properly governed. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, and dictation is above the average ; that for writing and arithmetic up to the average ; and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

DENNIS' FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 11 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 11 ; total, 14.

1. The building is still very dilapidated and uncomfortable, but there is a reasonably good supply of requisites. 2. During the year the irregularity has been excessive, and very little progress has been made. The mark for every subject is below the average. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

DURRAN-DURRAGH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 15 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 15 ; total, 21.

1. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and is sufficiently well provided with requisites. 2. The government is weak and ineffective. 3. Owing to irregularity and to want of vigour in the teaching the attainments are unsatisfactory, the mark for every subject being below the average. The general proficiency is *indifferent*.

FARRINGTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 7 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15.

1. No change has been made in the material condition since last inspection. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The progress made during the year is not satisfactory. The mark for writing is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

GUNDILLION (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is sufficiently well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The attainments are satisfactory. The mark for reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, and grammar is above, and that for other subjects below the average. The general proficiency is *fair*.

HAROLD'S CROSS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 8 ; total, 11.

1. The building is in a dilapidated state, but the supply of working materials is sufficient. 2. Most of the pupils attend regularly. 3. This school is worked with that at Farrington, and in regard to discipline and attainments is in about the same condition.

JELLAT JELLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 11 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

1. The building is in a satisfactory condition, and the supply of furniture is sufficient. 2. This school is worked with that at Warragubra, and in regard to discipline and attainments is in about the same condition.

LARBERT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th December, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 6 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolroom is large and suitable, and is well fitted up with all necessaries. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The mark for writing is above the average, that for reading and arithmetic up to the average, and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

LIME KILNS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th December, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 7 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The schoolroom is comfortable, and particularly clean. There is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. The pupils are attentive, orderly, and obedient. 3. On the whole, the attainments are satisfactory. The mark for writing and dictation is above the average ; that for reading and arithmetic up to the average ; and that for grammar, geography, and object lessons below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

LARRY'S POINT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 12 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 12 ; total, 18.

1. The building and the general outfit are the same (this year as last). 2. The pupils are regular, and the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The mark for reading and spelling is above the average, and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

MERINGLO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st September, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.

1. The building is suitable, and is fitted up with all requisites. 2. The children are irregular, and very little progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

ORANMEIR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The government is weak and ineffective. 3. The attainments are very poor, the mark for every subject being much below the average. The general proficiency is between *small* and *indifferent*.

POWER'S

POWER'S CORNER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 4 ; total, 16.

1. The room is comfortably fitted up, and there is a good supply of necessary stock. 2. The majority of the pupils are extremely irregular, and much of the teacher's labour is therefore unproductive. The progress made by the regular attendants is satisfactory. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

SIX-MILE FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th November, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

1. The building is much out of repair, but it is well supplied with all necessaries. 3. This school is worked with that at Durran-Durragh, and in regard to discipline and attainments is in the same condition.

SNAPHOOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

1. The schoolroom has been somewhat improved since last inspection, but the place is still very rough. There is a sufficient supply of apparatus and working stock. 2. The children are attentive and respectful to their teacher, but more firmness in the government would be beneficial. 3. The mark for reading and spelling is above the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

STONY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and is well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is good. 3. The mark for every subject is below the average. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

TARRAGANDAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 5 ; total, 9.

1. The material condition is good, and the discipline is sound. 2. The mark for reading, writing, and object lessons is up to the average, and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

TOMBOYE (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total 13. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The room is suitable, and is sufficiently well supplied with all requisites. 2. The discipline is good in all respects. 3. Owing to sickness and irregularity the attainments are not as satisfactory as they were last year. The mark for dictation is beyond the average ; that for reading, writing, and dictation up to the average ; and that for arithmetic and grammar below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

WANDELLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16.

1. The schoolroom is in the same condition that it was last year, and answers all requirements reasonably well. 2. The discipline is poor, the main defect being a want of determination in the government. 3. The attainments are not satisfactory. The mark for every subject is below the average. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

WARRAGUBRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is sufficiently well provided with all requisites. 2. The discipline is loose, and the government weak and ineffective. 3. The attainments are unsatisfactory. The mark for geography is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

WYNDHAM (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th August, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 6 ; total, 9.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. A new teacher has lately taken charge. Under him the discipline is improving, and the teaching is conducted with more system. The general proficiency is *small*.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Inspector, Braidwood District.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report for the year 1875. The information contained therein relates to the adequacy of the means of education in the district as regards amount and distribution, the material condition, organisation, and general discipline of the schools, the subjects and methods of instruction, moral training, and progress of the pupils in learning.

Schools in the District.

At the close of the year there were 101 schools in the District, attended by 5,269 scholars. The following statement shows the number of each class of schools in operation, and the attendance of pupils :—

46 Public Schools, attended by 2,800 pupils ; average for each School	60.
21 Provisional	564 " "
6 Half-time	106 " "
13 Church of England	885 " "
12 Roman Catholic	652 " "
2 Presbyterian	108 " "
1 Wesleyan	56 " "

The aggregate number of scholars at all the schools in the district in the year was 7,093. The average enrolment for the year was 5,340, and the average attendance 3,560 ; but for the last quarter of the year it was 3,659. From the inquiries I made throughout the district during my travels in the course of the year, I found about 800 children of the educable ages not attending school. All these children, however, were not growing up wholly uneducated : some had left school, and others were receiving instruction at home. 344 free pupils attended the schools in the year, but during the last quarter there were only 698. Of the 5,231 pupils enrolled at the time of inspection, 4,024 were present at examination.

Distribution

Distribution of the Means of Education.

As regards the amount and distribution of education in the district, I am of opinion that with the exception of a few very sparsely-settled localities, the schools are fairly distributed among the population; but in several places the number is still in excess of the wants of the people. In my Report for last year, I pointed out that at Camden, Liverpool, Wollongong, Koggarah, and Jamberoo there were three schools at each place; and at Appin, Dapto, Bulli, Wilton, Bankstown, Menangle, Brownlow Hill, and Charcoal Creek there are two schools at each place; and that one school in each of these localities would be quite sufficient. During the year much has been done to remedy this evil. At Wilton and Appin there is now only one school at each place, and at Charcoal Creek and Brownlow Hill arrangements are in progress for the establishment of Public Schools. At Campbelltown the Church of England and Presbyterian Schools have been closed and a Public School established. At Koggarah and Jamberoo, Public Schools are in course of establishment. At Picton there were two Public Schools within a short distance of each other, and one school being sufficient to meet the educational wants of the people the other has been closed. There are still remaining Camden, Liverpool, and Wollongong with three schools at each place, and Bulli, Dapto, Bankstown, and Menangle, with two at each place. Seven schools would be sufficient to supply the means of education to all these localities. In considering this matter it should be remembered that in many cases the Council of Education has no power to reduce the number of schools, because the Public Schools Act provides for the support of two, three, or four existing schools in the same locality so long as the required average number of thirty scholars is maintained at each. It is to be hoped, however, that fresh legislation may shortly enable the Council to close all unnecessary schools, thereby economising the public funds and rendering the existing schools more efficient. During the year applications were received by the Council for the establishment of Public Schools at East Dapto, Narellan, Broughton Vale, Jamberoo, Kangaroo River, and Hurstville; and for Provisional Schools at Woodhill, Forest Lodge, and Bullamayah. All these applications were entertained expecting Woodhill and Forest Lodge, which were declined, being too near existing schools. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of Public School buildings at Narellan, Kangaroo River, Broughton Vale, East Dapto, Jamberoo, Koggarah, Ashfield, Gannon's Forest, Peakhurst, Peterborough, and Brownlow Hill, and the buildings at Gerringong are approaching completion. In some of these cases the selection and conveyance of the sites have caused much delay; but, notwithstanding, great progress has been made in the district during the year. The public generally are more alive than formerly to the necessity of a good education for their children, and the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, to the effect that all Public Schools are in future to be built wholly at the public cost, has already done much to promote popular education among the people, and I have no doubt but in the course of a few years it will be instrumental in extending education throughout the length and breadth of the Colony. With the exception of a few thinly settled localities, where Half-time Schools could perhaps be maintained, I am not aware of any place in the Camden District where additional schools are required at present.

Condition of the Schools inspected.

Of the 46 Public Schools, 30 are vested and 16 non-vested. Five of the vested buildings are of stone, seven of brick, and eighteen of wood. With very few exceptions they are in good repair, and steps are now being taken for making all necessary additions and improvements. In almost every instance there are suitable playgrounds, out-buildings, and a comfortable residence for the teacher; but there are several schools where lavatories and playsheds have not yet been provided. Generally speaking, the schoolrooms are well ventilated and clean. With two or three exceptions, the grounds are fenced, and the supplies of furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient. In the majority of the localities where non-vested schools are in operation, measures have been taken for the erection of vested buildings, and the material condition of the Public Schools is improving very rapidly. Of the 21 Provisional Schools, two of the buildings are of brick and nineteen of wood, and only two of them are held in churches. The majority of the buildings are in passable repair, and the supplies of apparatus and books are sufficient, but the furniture is sometimes of an unsuitable kind. The playgrounds are often not enclosed, closets are in several cases wanting, and generally there is no residence for the teacher. The same remarks apply to the Half-time Schools. As regards the Denominational Schools, four are held in churches. In many instances the Local Boards decline to make any further improvements until Parliament has settled the education question. The schools are, however, fairly furnished and well supplied with apparatus and books, and the material condition of the majority of the Denominational Schools is fairly satisfactory.

As regards the discipline of the schools, the Council's rules relative to cleanliness, order, punctuality, regularity, and government of the scholars receive a considerable amount of attention in most schools of all classes, but there are many where the punctuality of attendance admits of improvement. In the majority of the schools the cleanliness of the pupils is very satisfactory. This is of great importance to the community, because it is so conducive to health and morality. In some schools, however, the daily inspection of the scholars is not sufficiently strict, and the late pupils are seldom inspected before taking their seats. The general rule is, that every morning and afternoon the children fall into parallel lines on the playgrounds before entering school, and the teachers satisfy themselves by personal inspection that they are clean, their hair brushed, and their clothes clean and neat. The teachers are bound not only to promote the health of their pupils, but to protect them as far as possible from everything detrimental to it; and should any of them be suffering from any of those infectious diseases incidental to children, their parents or guardians are requested to keep them at home until perfectly cured. In one-third of the schools the order is good, in forty it is fair, and in the remainder it is tolerable, with the exception of three where it is only moderate. Speaking generally, the government of the schools is mild, moral suasion being the ruling principle; but I did not inspect any in which corporal punishment had been wholly abandoned, neither did I hear of undue severity having been practised by any teacher. The average enrolment of scholars in the district for the year was 5,340, and the average attendance 3,560, being an attendance of 66.6 days per cent. In the Colony of Queensland, where the parents pay no school fees, the average attendance of the scholars enrolled for the year 1874 was 50.5 days per cent. The total number of scholars enrolled in the Colony of Victoria for 1873 was 206,602, and the average attendance for the same period was 97,039, being an average attendance of 47 days per cent. On the 31st of August, 1874, the enrolment of children in England and Wales for the year ending on that date was 2,497,602, and the average attendance for the same period was 1,678,589, being an attendance of 67 days per cent. Viscount Sandon stated in the House of Commons on 30th June, 1875, that he desired to see one-fifth of the whole population enrolled, and an average attendance of one-seventh of the people. That would be an average daily attendance of nearly 75 per cent. of 4,700,000 children. In considering this matter it may be well to remember, that "compulsory attendance is now the law for 43 per cent. of the whole population of England and Wales, and for 80 per cent. of the whole borough population." The *Times* adds, "that such a result should have been voluntarily attained in the course of four years affords very strong evidence that the Legislature might without difficulty extend the same rule to the whole population." The whole number of scholars who attended all the schools in the Camden District within the year was 7,093, and the average attendance for the year 3,560, being a daily average attendance of 50 per cent. This shows a small decrease for this year, which has been caused chiefly, no doubt, by measles and scarlet fever afflicting so many of the scholars. The irregularity in the attendance of the pupils is much to be regretted, because it is so very injurious in many ways. The progress of the regular scholars is retarded, the work of the schools is hindered, the discipline is injuriously affected, the teachers are discouraged

discouraged in their efforts, and the public funds are largely wasted. The civilized nations of the world are now beginning to see that it is better and cheaper to build schools and pay teachers than to enlarge prisons and employ more policemen. There is little doubt but education lessens crime. It appears that "In France, in the year 1868, one-half of the inhabitants could neither write nor read, and that this half of the French people supplied 95 per cent. of the criminals convicted in the French Courts. In the six New England States of America, only 7 per cent. of the inhabitants above ten years of age can neither write nor read, and this section of New England society furnishes 80 per cent. of the New England criminals. The statistical facts connected with Bavaria show that pauperism and crime diminish in proportion as schools increase." It is only a question of time. There is little doubt but sooner or later the compulsory education of the young up to a certain standard must become law in all civilized countries where the Government is sufficiently alive to the interests and welfare of the people.

During the year I inspected and fully examined all the schools in the district, excepting four small schools not in operation when I visited the localities; and I made incidental visits to a large number. I examined every child in every class, and noted the proficiency in the subjects prescribed. Taking into consideration all matters of organisation, discipline, and instruction for which the teachers are held responsible, the following statement will show the efficiency of the schools and the attainments of the scholars:—In four schools the average proficiency of the 605 pupils present was good, in twenty-five schools the 1,339 children examined passed very fairly, in forty schools the 1,218 scholars present acquitted themselves fairly, in twenty-nine schools the attainments of the 813 pupils present were tolerable, and in three small schools the 45 children in attendance showed only moderate progress in learning. The efficiency of the schools may be exhibited more concisely in the following form:—

1 School is very good,
3 Schools are good,
25 " very fair,
40 " fair,
29 " tolerable, and
3 " moderate.

From this statement it can be easily shown that the average proficiency of all the schools is fair. Upon reference to the abridged summaries of my reports herewith appended, it may be observed that the condition of nearly all the Public and Denominational Schools is fair or very fair, and tolerable for the Provisional and Half-time.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHERS.

There were employed in the district at the close of the year one hundred principal teachers, six assistants, and fourteen pupil teachers. They have nearly all received more or less training for the work of tuition. They are classified as follows:—

1 First-class,
20 Second-class,
54 Third-class, and
25 Probationers.

The probationary teachers are all, with very few exceptions, employed in the Provisional and Half-time Schools—where the average attendance of scholars is below 25, and in some cases not more than half that number. Generally speaking, the teachers are industrious, anxious for improvement, and painstaking in the performance of their duties. They are aware that their promotion depends upon the condition of their schools—but the irregular attendance of the scholars is much against their success. The labours of a teacher are very arduous, and if it be true that "mothers and schoolmasters plant the seeds of nearly all the good and evil in the world," it must be admitted that the teacher's office is one of great importance and responsibility. He should possess that which Carlyle declares to be "the essential element of genius—an immense capacity for taking trouble," for his office is no sine-cure. Although the position of the Public School teachers may not be all that they could wish, it is rapidly improving, and the profession is now generally acknowledged to be as important as that of any other public functionary. There is scarcely any position under the Government that leads more directly to improve the social well-being of the community. "As is the schoolmaster, so is the school"—and a good school prevents crime, adds to the security of property, and forms the character and manners of the people.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

New buildings, repairs, and additions are in progress, and the material condition of the schools is improving fast. The organisation, discipline, and instruction are more satisfactory, and the future prospects of the schools are encouraging. The local supervision is in some cases beneficial—but, with regard to many schools, very little active interest is taken in school matters. The names of the free scholars, and the grounds of their admission free, are not regularly reported to the Council at the close of the quarter. Some of the superfluous schools have been closed, and the demand for better school-houses and better teachers is on the increase. I am not aware of any place in the district where an additional Public or Provisional School is required. Abridged summaries of my reports upon the schools are appended.

Inspectors' Office—Sydney, 10th January, 1876.

W. MONTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

SUMMARY of Reports for 1875.

The following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools inspected by me during the year 1875. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organisation of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

APPIN (V.):—General inspection, 12th October.

Enrolled:—Boys, 23; girls, 23; total, 46. Present:—Boys, 16; girls, 21; total, 37.

A bell has been supplied since the last inspection, but the buildings need painting and some small repairs. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the scholars are punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught except singing, and the teachers are attentive to their duties. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is about 72 days per cent. There are six free scholars. It appears, upon inquiry, that there are about twenty children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. 61 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management of the school is fairly satisfactory.

ASHFIELD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 23 ; total, 59. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 20 ; total, 43.

The material condition of the school is bad, but new buildings are in progress. The general discipline and instruction are satisfactory. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is about 62 days per cent. There are only two free scholars. It appears that there are about eight children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. The pupils answered 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination.

AVONDALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 15 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

A lavatory, a weathershed, and repairs to the buildings are required. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons, but not all sufficiently punctual. All the subjects of instruction prescribed for the classes are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance of the children enrolled is 66 days per cent. There are twelve free scholars. The teacher reports that there are seven children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

ALBION PARK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 42 ; total, 98. Present :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 34 ; total, 82.

The schoolroom is rather small, and some small repairs to the roof of the residence are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly. All the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is about 68 per cent. There are fifteen free scholars. It appears upon inquiry that there are no children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood growing up without school instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. Forty-six of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes since the last inspection, and the general management is very fair.

BANKSTOWN (N.V.) :—General inspection, 3rd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

This school is held in temporary premises, and there is no lavatory or playshed, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive, and all the subjects prescribed for the several classes are taught, except singing. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is about 67 days per cent. There are eighteen free scholars. The teacher reports that there are about thirteen children of the school age in the locality not under school instruction. Sixteen of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the last year. 52 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the efficiency of the school may be estimated as tolerable.

BERKELEY (V.) :—General inspection, 29th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 21 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 17 ; total, 38.

The premises require repairs, and there is no lavatory or playshed. The punctuality has been improved, and the cleanliness, order, and attention of the pupils are satisfactory. All the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught, and the teaching is conducted with considerable earnestness and industry. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 66 days per cent. There are four free scholars. The teacher reports that he is not aware of any children of the school age in the locality not attending school. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency is fair.

BOOLONG (N.V.) :—General inspection, 18th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

A new residence for the teacher, a lavatory, a playshed, a book-press, and fencing are required. The pupils are clean, nearly all punctual, and tolerably orderly and attentive. Singing and drawing are not taught. The master has been only a short time in charge of the school, and the proficiency of the pupils may be chiefly attributed to the labours of the late teacher. The average attendance of the children enrolled is 67 days per cent. There are no free scholars, and the teacher reports that there are no children of the school age in the locality growing up without school instruction. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the average proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as fair.

BRANDON HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 20 ; total, 55. Present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 17 ; total, 51.

A lavatory, a playshed, a water-tank, and another room to the residence are required, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The general discipline is satisfactory, and all the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught except singing. The teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness, and twenty-five of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes since the last inspection. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is about 53 days per cent. There are about 20 free pupils, but no children of the school age in the place not under instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments are very fair.

BROUGHTON CREEK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 66 ; total, 128. Present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 56 ; total, 108.

A lavatory, a playshed, a class-room, and a bell are required ; the closets are in bad repair, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are clean, orderly, and attentive. All the subjects prescribed for the several classes are taught, and the teaching is conducted with considerable skill and ability. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is about 68 days per cent. There are 20 free scholars ; but it appears there are no children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. About 68 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

BROUGHTON VILLAGE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 27 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 25 ; total, 42.

A playshed, a lavatory, a bell, and a kitchen have been supplied since the last inspection. A class-room would be useful ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. The children are clean, and very orderly and attentive. The schoolroom and furniture are kept beautifully clean, and the general discipline is good. All the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught with skill and industry. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is

is 80 days per cent. There are seven free pupils, and about ten children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. 75 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management of the school is satisfactory.

BUNDYWALLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

A bell, a lavatory, and a weathershed are required, and the buildings need painting. Measures have been taken for making these improvements. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory, and all the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is 75 days per cent. There are thirteen free pupils ; and six children of the school age in the locality are not under school instruction. About 58 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as nearly fair.

BULLI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 49 ; total, 91. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 42 ; total, 77.

The buildings are in much need of painting, and a lavatory and a weathershed are required. The pupils are clean, punctual, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught except singing, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is about 70 days per cent. There are four free scholars, and six children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. About 75 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The average proficiency is between very fair and good.

BULLI, NORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

A lavatory and a weathershed are required, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The population has not increased much during the past year. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught except singing, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. There are no free scholars, but there are three children of the school age in the locality not attending school. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

CAMDEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 24 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

The residence is too small, and the whole of the buildings require to be resingled. The children are not all punctual, but they are clean and orderly and attentive to their studies. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and ten of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 60 days per cent. There are two free scholars, and five children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are very fair.

CAMBEWARRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 34 ; total, 74. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 28 ; total, 56.

Two additional rooms to the residence have been erected since the last inspection ; but a lavatory, a tank, and a weathershed are required, and the buildings will shortly require painting and resingling. The children are clean, orderly and attentive, and nearly all punctual. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught, and the teaching is conducted with considerable skill and ability. The average attendance of the scholars is 77 days per cent. There are eight free scholars, and about ten children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. About 75 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

CAWDOR (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 26 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 20 ; total, 46.

This school is held in the Wesleyan chapel, and new buildings are required. A bell, a lavatory, and a playshed are wanting, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are all clean, very punctual, orderly, and attentive to their studies. Singing is not taught, but forty-one of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes since the last inspection, and the teaching is conducted with efficiency and success. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 65 days per cent. There are 36 free scholars. The teacher reports that the parents of these children have not the means to pay fees. It appears that there are twelve children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management of the school is very fair.

COOLANGATTA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 20 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 11 ; total, 17.

A lavatory and a playshed are required, but, otherwise, the material condition of the school is passable. The general discipline is effective ; but singing and drawing are not taught. The teaching is conducted with attention and industry, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance of the scholars is about 64 days per cent. There are four free pupils. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the scholars are fair.

DAPTO (N.V.) :—General inspection, 27th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in progress. The general discipline is effective, and all the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught with intelligence. The average attendance of the scholars is 70 days per cent. There are no free pupils ; but there are about 20 children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction at the school who should attend there. The children answered about 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination, and the proficiency of the pupils is fair. The teacher has been only a short time in charge of the school.

FAIRY MEADOW (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 38 ; total, 76. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 29 ; total, 54.

Playsheds, lavatories, and new closets have been erected since the last inspection, and the buildings painted. The material condition of the school is good. The pupils are clean and orderly, attentive to their studies, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and forty of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 68 days per cent. There are fourteen free scholars, and about twenty children of the school ages in the locality not attending school. 67 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are nearly very fair.

GLEDSDOOD

GLEDSDOOD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total 29. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 4 ; total 15.

The buildings need some small repairs. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory in most respects. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the instruction in the other branches is carried on with zeal and industry. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 66 days per cent. There are six free scholars. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is fair.

GLENMORE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.

A playshed and a lavatory are required, and some small repairs to the roof of the building, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are clean, tolerably orderly, and more attentive and industrious than formerly. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught with fair success. The average attendance of the pupils is about 80 days per cent. There are six free scholars, but the teacher reports there are no children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as fair.

JERRARA (V.) :—General inspection, 29th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 16 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.

The premises require sundry repairs and improvements, which will shortly be made. The pupils are not all punctual ; but they are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 75 days per cent. There are no free scholars ; but the teacher reports that there are about ten children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. 66 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The general management of the school is fairly satisfactory.

KIAMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 166 ; girls, 95 ; total, 261. Present :—Boys, 117 ; girls, 68 ; total, 185.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a separate schoolroom for the younger children, and for supplying a new water tank, a lavatory for the girls, and a playshed for the boys. The general discipline is satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary subjects, the elder boys are well advanced in the elements of Latin, algebra, and geometry. The teachers are all very industrious, and most energetic in the performance of their duties. The school is managed with success and efficiency, and it is highly beneficial to the district. Forty-two of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year, and six of the boys and two of the girls have passed the University Public Examination. There are eleven free scholars, and it is estimated that there may be about twenty-five children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under school instruction. The writing and needlework are excellent, and about 91 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The general management of the school is very good.

KANGAROO VALLEY (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 34 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 26 ; total, 37.

A lavatory and a weathershed are required, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The pupils are nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught, except singing. The average attendance of the scholars is 70 days per cent. There are six free scholars, but no children of the school age in the neighbourhood growing up without instruction. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the condition of the school may be estimated as tolerable.

KOGARAH (N. V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 24 ; total, 46. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in course of erection. The pupils are clean, orderly, and nearly all punctual. All the subjects prescribed are taught with considerable industry and care. The average attendance of the scholars is 66 days per cent. There are two free scholars. It appears that 30 children of the school age at this place are not under instruction. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the condition of the school is fairly efficient.

LIVERPOOL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 47 ; total, 100. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 29 ; total, 64.

A lavatory and a playshed are in course of erection, and the building of the teacher's residence will shortly be commenced. With these improvements the material requirements of the school will be complete. The pupils are clean, orderly, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and 13 of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes since last inspection. The average attendance of the pupils is about 65 per cent. There is only one free scholar. 65 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is between tolerable and fair.

MARSHALL MOUNT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41.

A lavatory, a bell, and a playshed are required, and the buildings need painting and reshingling. The scholars are clean, orderly, attentive, and nearly all punctual. Singing is not taught, but the methods of tuition are intelligent, and 39 of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes since the last inspection. The average attendance of the scholars is 75 days per cent. There are no free scholars ; but the teacher reports that there are about 50 children of the school age in the locality not under school instruction. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

MKROO (N. V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 25 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

This school is held in temporary premises, but Mr. D. Berry has promised to erect new buildings in a more central position. The pupils are clean, orderly, and industrious. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but the instruction in the other branches is carried on with considerable industry and success. The proficiency in needlework is very satisfactory. The average attendance of the pupils is about 70 days per cent. There are no free scholars, and it appears that all the children of the school ages in the locality are under school instruction. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is fair.

MENANGLE (V.) :—General inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 28 ; total, 46. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35.

A lavatory, a playshed, and a kitchen are required ; but, otherwise, the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance of the pupils is 68 days per cent. There are twelve free scholars. The teacher reports that there are about fifteen children of educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments are fair.

MOUNT KEIRA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 31 ; total, 72. Present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 27 ; total, 60.

The schoolroom and residence are of an inferior description ; but new buildings are in progress. The working materials are sufficient, and the general discipline is good. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught with industry, skill, and intelligence. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 66 days per cent. There are three free scholars, and five children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management of the school is very fair.

MULGOA FOREST (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 9 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.

This school is held in temporary premises, but the School Board has been requested to furnish a description of a suitable site available for new buildings. The pupils are clean and tolerably orderly, but they are not all sufficiently punctual. Singing and drawing are not taught. The average attendance of the pupils is 60 days per cent. There are twenty free scholars, and about fifteen children of the school age in the place not under instruction. 55 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils may be estimated as between tolerable and fair.

NARELLAN (N.V.) :—General inspection, 23rd April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in progress. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly, and the general discipline is creditable ; singing is not taught. The average attendance of the pupils is 60 days per cent. There are seven free scholars, but no children of the school age in the neighbourhood growing up without instruction. About 58 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are nearly fair.

OMEGA RETREAT (V.) :—General inspection, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 28 ; total, 69. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 25 ; total, 53.

General repairs and additions to the buildings are required, and to be made so soon as workmen can be secured. The general discipline is satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness. The average attendance of the pupils is 66 days per cent. There are twelve free scholars, and about ten children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the condition of the school is very fair.

PRAKEHURST (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 28 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in progress. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly, and attentive to their lessons. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but the instruction in the other branches is conducted with considerable earnestness and industry. The average attendance of the pupils is 70 days per cent. There are two free scholars, and fifteen children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair.

PICTON, LOWER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 82 ; girls, 64 ; total, 146. Present :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 52 ; total, 122.

The improvements noted in my last report are in progress, and the material condition of the school is good. The boys are well advanced in squad drill, and the general discipline is satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed are taught, and the methods of tuition are intelligent and applied with zeal and industry. The average attendance of the pupils is 60 days per cent. There are twenty free scholars. The teacher is not aware of any children in the locality not attending school ; 80 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general proficiency of the pupils is good.

PICTON, UPPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

The buildings are in fair repair, and the working materials are sufficient. The general discipline is passable, and all the prescribed subjects are taught with considerable efficiency. The average attendance of the pupils is 54 days per cent. There are twelve free scholars, and about ten children in the vicinity not under school instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are very fair. This school has been recently closed, the school at Lower Picton being sufficient to meet the educational wants of the district.

PETERBOROUGH (N.V.) :—General inspection, 12th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 20 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in progress. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive, and nearly all punctual. The small attendance was caused by measles afflicting the children. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. About 50 per cent. of the pupils are regular. There is only one free scholar, and about twenty children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair.

ROSE VALLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

A lavatory, a weathershed, new closets, some fencing, and the painting of the buildings are much needed. These improvements are to be made so soon as the workmen can be secured. The general discipline is satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. The average attendance is 50 days per cent. There are six free scholars, and three children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments are fair.

SHELLHARBOUR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 50 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 39 ; total, 66.

The material condition of this school is in all respects satisfactory. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive, and nearly all punctual. All the subjects of instruction prescribed for the several classes are taught, and the teacher is industrious and attentive to his duty. The average attendance of the scholars is 70 days per cent. There are seven free pupils, and about 15 children of the school ages in the vicinity not under instruction. About 66 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

TOOLEJOOA (N. V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 56 ; total, 105. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 43 ; total, 81.

The material condition of this school is now fairly satisfactory in most respects, but the facilities for ventilation admit of some improvement. The children are clean and orderly, but they were not all sufficiently punctual on the day of my visit. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught, and the teaching is conducted with considerable skill and ability. The average attendance of the scholars is 77 days per cent. There are seven free pupils and about fifteen children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. About 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

VIOLET HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 26 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 22 ; total, 42.

The material improvements recently made are well done ; but a bell, a lavatory, and a water-tank are still required. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and the general discipline is satisfactory. The average attendance of the scholars is 75 days per cent. There are three free pupils, and seven children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. About 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management of the school is fairly satisfactory.

WESTBROOK (V.) :—General inspection, 14th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 14 ; total, 31.

The buildings need some small repairs, but the supply of working materials is sufficient. The pupils are not all sufficiently punctual, but they are tolerably clean and orderly. Singing is not taught. The average attendance of the pupils is 75 days per cent. There are no free scholars, but six children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair.

WILTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 26 ; total, 55. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.

A lavatory, a playshed, a water-tank, a book-press, a bell, gates, and a small verandah to the residence are required. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory, and all the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The average attendance of the pupils is 69 days per cent. There are twenty-four free scholars, and six children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. About 64 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair in most respects.

WOLLONGONG (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 27th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 46. Present :—Boys, 36.

A lavatory and a weathershed are wanting, but they will shortly be supplied ; and the front of the buildings is to be painted. These improvements will make the material condition of the school complete. The general discipline is satisfactory, and all the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught with skill and intelligence. The average attendance is 64 days per cent. There are seven free scholars, and ten boys of the educable ages in the vicinity not attending school. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is fair.

WOLLONGONG (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th August.

Enrolled :—Girls, 47. Present :—Girls, 38.

A lavatory and a weathershed are still wanting, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are all punctual, clean, orderly, and industrious, and all the prescribed subjects are taught with care and intelligence. The average attendance of the pupils is 64 days per cent. There are two free scholars, but no girls of the school age in the town or vicinity not under instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. Twenty-three of the scholars have been promoted since the last inspection, and the attainments are very fair.

WOLLONGONG (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 10th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 24 ; total, 56. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 20 ; total, 49.

The inside walls of the schoolroom have been whitened, and the ventilation and drainage of the premises improved since the last inspection, but a lavatory and a playshed are still wanting. All the prescribed subjects are taught with industry and care, and thirty-two of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. The general discipline is good, and the management has been much improved under the present mistress. The average attendance of the scholars is 66 days per cent. There are only two free scholars, and the teacher is not aware of any children of the school age in the town or vicinity not under instruction. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency is very fair.

WOODSROCK (N. V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 36 ; total, 79. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 28 ; total, 66.

This school is held in temporary premises, but new buildings are in progress. The general discipline is satisfactory, and the teachers are industrious in the performance of their duties. All the prescribed subjects are taught with skill and intelligence, and thirty-three of the scholars have been promoted since the last inspection. The average attendance is 63 days per cent. There are fourteen free scholars, and the teacher reports that forty children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not attending school. About 80 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the general management may be estimated as good.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BARRENCARRY :—General inspection, 22nd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

A bell and a clock are wanting, and the grounds need fencing, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. The general discipline is tolerable, and all the prescribed subjects are taught except drawing. The average attendance is 66 days per cent. There are no free scholars ; but the

the teacher reports that eight children of the educable ages in the locality are not attending school. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as tolerable.

BARGO :—General inspection, 18th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

This school is held in a very small wooden building, but a new schoolhouse is in course of erection. The pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, but not all punctual. Drawing and singing are not taught, and the progress of the pupils in learning has been much retarded recently by measles afflicting the children. The average attendance of the pupils is 63 days per cent. There are nine free scholars ; and eight children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

BELLAWONGARAH :—General inspection, 12th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

The schoolroom is a neat weatherboard building, suitably furnished, and the grounds are fenced. The general discipline is satisfactory, and all the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught. The teaching is conducted with attention and care. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is 80 days per cent. There are six free pupils, and six children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is fair.

BOMADERRY :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 18 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.

A comfortable residence for the teacher and new desks have recently been provided ; but a lavatory and a weathershed are still wanting. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and the teacher is industrious and attentive to her duty. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is 70 days per cent. There are two free pupils, and the teacher reports that seven children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

BROWNLOW HILL :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

Fencing has been erected and repairs made to the building since my last visit, and the closets are partly built. The residence, not being occupied by the teacher, is used for a lavatory and a playshed. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive, and all punctual. Singing and drawing are not taught. The average attendance is 66 days per cent. There are twelve free scholars, but the teacher is not aware of any children of the school age in the locality growing up without instruction. The attainments of the pupils are fair.

BLACKCOLLIE :—General inspection, 30th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

This school is held in a small wooden building. It needs two windows, and the roof requires some repairs. A bell, a book-press, a clock, hat-pegs, and closets are wanting. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are tolerably clean and orderly. Singing and drawing are not taught. The average attendance of the scholars is 52 days per cent. There are no free pupils, and only one girl of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory.

BROOK'S POINT :—General inspection, 13th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 6 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 6 ; total, 17.

Fencing has been recently erected to enclose the school ground ; but closets, a lavatory, a clock, hat-pegs, and a table and chair are still wanting. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught except needlework. The average attendance of the scholars is 80 days per cent. There are ten free pupils, and four children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, but the records are not quite correct.

BULL MOUNTAIN :—General inspection, 21st October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.

Fencing, closets, a playshed, a lavatory, a book-press, hat-pegs, a bell, and a fire-place in the schoolroom are required ; but the stock of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The children are punctual, clean, and orderly. All the prescribed subjects are taught with fair success. About 63 per cent. of the scholars are regular in attendance. There are thirteen free pupils. Twelve of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes during the year, and the attainments are fair.

CORDEAUX RIVER :—Regular inspection, 27th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 20 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 18 ; total, 26.

Fencing, closets, a playshed, a lavatory, a bell, a book-press, and a kitchen are required ; but the working materials are sufficient. Singing, drawing, and needlework are not taught ; but the methods of tuition have been improved. About 75 per cent. of the pupils are regular and nearly all punctual, and the cleanliness and order are more satisfactory since last inspection. There are nine free scholars, and seven children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

MOORFIELDS :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 13 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 8 ; total, 24.

This school is held in the Wesleyan chapel, and the material condition has been much improved recently ; but a clock, a bell, a lavatory, and a playshed are still wanting. The general discipline is fairly effective, and all the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. 62 per cent. of the scholars are regular in attendance. There are nine free scholars ; but only four children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

NEW RUN :—General inspection, 26th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

The material condition of this school is very unsatisfactory, and the general discipline needs much improvement. Singing and drawing are not taught. The average attendance is about 50 days per cent. There are nine free pupils, and all the children of the educable ages in the locality are attending school. The attainments of the scholars are tolerable.

OAKDALE :—Regular inspection, 4th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.

The material condition of the school is unsatisfactory, and the children are not all sufficiently punctual ; but, otherwise, the general discipline and instruction are tolerably efficient. Singing and drawing

drawing are not taught. The average attendance of the scholars is 60 days per cent. There are twenty-two free pupils, but no children of the school age in the place not under instruction. The attainments are tolerable.

SAGGART FIELD :—Regular inspection, 4th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.

A lavatory, a play-shed, a bell, and a clock are required. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive to their lessons, and nearly all punctual. Drawing is not taught. There are ten free scholars, and two children of the educable ages in the locality not receiving school instruction. The average attendance is 66 days per cent. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

St. JOSEPH'S :—General inspection, 29th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

The material condition of the school is unsatisfactory ; but the general discipline is fairly effective. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 75 days per cent. There is only one free scholar, and no children of the educable ages in the place not attending school. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments are fair.

SUGARLOAF HILL :—General inspection, 26th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 9 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

The material condition of this school is passable, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive, and nearly all punctual. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but instruction is given in the other subjects prescribed with tolerable efficiency. About 66 per cent. of the scholars attend regularly. There is only one free scholar, and all the children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are attending school. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

THERESA PARK :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15.

The material condition of this school is passable ; and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The discipline admits of some improvement, as regards cleanliness and punctuality. Sickness afflicting the children was the cause of the small attendance on the day of my visit. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are fifteen free scholars, and five children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. About 61 per cent. of the scholars are regular in attendance. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

THE DAIRY :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

A lavatory, a playshed, windows for the schoolroom, a book-press, a bell, a clock, and roofing for the closets are still required. The desks and forms are of a bad description, but the apparatus and books are sufficient. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are nine free scholars, and all the children of the educable ages in the locality are attending school. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

TONGARRA :—Regular inspection, 30th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 26 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38.

The schoolroom is rather small, but in fair repair, and the stock of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The pupils are clean and orderly, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and fourteen of the scholars have been promoted during the year. About 50 per cent. of the pupils are regular in attendance. There are twenty-three free scholars, and seven children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction. About 56 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

WATTAMULLA :—Regular inspection, 25th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

A bell and a lavatory are still required, but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The pupils are not all punctual, but they are tolerably clean and orderly. Singing and drawing are not taught, and grammar and geography are weak subjects. The school work is in some respects not progressively arranged, but the teacher is apparently industrious. About 70 per cent. of the scholars attend regularly. There are only two free pupils. It appears there are fifteen children of the educable ages in the place not attending school. About 46 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is below tolerable.

WEROMBI :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 18 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

A lavatory, a playshed, a bell, and a clock are required, but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. There are fourteen free scholars. About 65 per cent. of the pupils are regular. There are only two children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

WERRIBERRI :—General inspection, 9th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

The material condition of this school is fairly satisfactory. The pupils are clean and orderly, and nearly all punctual. The average attendance of the children enrolled is about 80 days per cent. The small number present was caused by sickness. There are four free scholars, and only two children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

BELMORE :—General inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.

The furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient ; but a lavatory, a bell, a playshed, and a book-press are required. About 61 per cent. of the children enrolled are regular and punctual. They are clean and orderly, and the schoolroom is well ventilated. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness. There are seven free scholars, but the teacher is not aware of any children of the school ages in the neighbourhood growing up without instruction. The attainments of the pupils are fair.

ESSEX HILL :—General inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

A bell, a lavatory, a playshed, a book-press, a clock, and a map of the World are required ; but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. About 66 per cent. of the scholars are regular and punctual in attendance, and they are clean, orderly, and attentive. Singing is not taught, but the instruction in the other branches is well regulated. There are three free scholars, and seven children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. The attainments of the scholars are fair.

BIMLOW :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 4 ; total, 10.

A lavatory, a closet, hat-pegs, a clock, a bell, a book-press, and windows for the schoolroom are required ; but the furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient. The average attendance of the scholars is 55 days per cent. They are not all punctual, but clean and orderly, and tolerably attentive. Singing is not taught, and the teacher is wanting in industry and energy in the performance of his duty. There are six free scholars, and four children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. The proficiency of the pupils is only moderate.

MALUNDI :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 4 ; total, 8. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 4 ; total, 7.

Windows for the schoolroom, a lavatory, a closet, hat-pegs, and a clock are required ; but the working materials are sufficient. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is about 80 days per cent. They are not all punctual, but tolerably clean and orderly. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The teaching is not conducted with sufficient industry and care, and the progress of the pupils is slow and unsatisfactory. There are no free scholars, but two children of the educable ages in the locality are not under school instruction. The attainments of the pupils are moderate. The teacher had given notice of his resignation at the date of my visit.

BELOON :—General inspection, 27th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

A lavatory, a closet, a book-press, and hat-pegs are required ; but the books and apparatus are sufficient. The average attendance of the scholars is 66 days per cent. They are clean and orderly and attentive to their lessons. Singing is not taught, and the pupils do not read with sufficient ease and fluency. There are seven free scholars, and six children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

TOONULLI :—General inspection, 27th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

A lavatory, a book-press, hat-pegs, a bell, and another desk and form are required ; but there is an adequate supply of apparatus and books. The average attendance of the scholars is 66 days per cent. They are punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. Singing is not taught, and the pupils do not read with sufficient ease and fluency. There are nine free scholars, but no children of the school ages in the place growing up without instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1875.

At the end of the year 1874 eighty-seven schools were in operation in this district. During 1875 five new schools, viz., Burwood—Infants, Rooty Hill and Yarramundi Public, and Bar Point and Peat's Ferry, Half-time, were added to the list ; and one school, viz., Parramatta Roman Catholic, was withdrawn from the supervision of the Council by its Local Board. There were thus ninety-two schools open within the year 1875, and at its close there were actually ninety-one schools belonging to the district, as may be seen from the following enumeration of the different kinds thereof :—

Public Schools	44
Provisional Schools	12
Half-time Schools.....	6
Church of England Schools	17
Roman Catholic Schools.....	11
Wesleyan School	1
Totals	91

During the year the Public Schools have increased by seven, and the Half-time Schools by two ; the Provisional Schools have decreased by two, and each of the lists of Church of England and Roman Catholic Schools has been diminished by one ; while Presbyterian Schools have ceased to exist in the district. In addition to the three new Public Schools above mentioned, the following four have been converted into Public Schools, viz. :—Kurrajong South and Mulgoa Provisional, Parramatta Junction Presbyterian, and Rouse Hill Church of England. Arrangements had also been completed, at the end of the year, for the conversion of the South Creek and Pitt Town Church of England Schools—the former by purchase and the latter by temporary lease—with a view to their amalgamation respectively with the St. Mary's and Grono Park Public Schools. Steps have also been taken at Black Town, Emu, Guildford, and Sackville Reach, for the establishment of Public Schools to replace the existing schools in these localities. The erection of new buildings at Bankham Hills, Five Dock, Lane Cove, Parramatta South, Pitt Town, Ryde, and St. Alban's was sanctioned by the Council before the close of the year. New premises are also needed at Castlereagh, Haslem's Creek, Kellyville, Llandeillo, and Yarramundi. At the majority of these latter places the principal obstacle to taking definite action is the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable sites ; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the Council should have powers conferred on it to enable it to secure sites in cases of difficulty. Various improvements have been projected or carried out in connection with the Public Schools at Dural, Hornsby, Leichhardt, Lower Portland, Luddenham, Lower M'Donald, North Richmond, Parramatta, Pennant Hills, Penrith, Smithfield, Wallgrove, and Windsor. In fact, one of the most striking features of the year, especially in the latter half of it, has been the zeal manifested in the discovery of material defects, and unusual activity has prevailed in representing the necessity for repairs and improvements. Now that the barrier formerly presented by the requirement of a local quota toward the cost has been removed, much improvement may be expected to take place in the material condition of schools, but the results will be more apparent hereafter than at present. Of the forty-four Public Schools in the district, twenty-five are *vested* and nineteen *non-vested*. The material organisation of a large majority of the latter class is of very inferior quality. The most notable exception to this general statement is the

the Richmond Public School, the premises, so far as they go, being of superior character. It is very desirable, however, that the conversion of this school into a vested one should take place without delay, as its development is retarded by its present character.

All the schools in operation have been visited at least once during the year, and each one has undergone general or regular inspection, of which a report has been furnished to the Council. The inspections have been searching and minute, and embraced a careful scrutiny of each school in regard to its material condition, discipline, and instruction. Besides testing the results of the teaching by the usual prescribed standard, some attempt has been made to estimate at its proper value the influence of the school in a moral as well as educational aspect. The spirit and demeanour manifested by the children, their power of sustained and vigorous application to work, and their general mental culture, have been observed and noted, and a conclusion deduced from these data and special circumstances of the educative worth of each school. There were 4,093 pupils present at the inspections.

The numbers enrolled, the averages and percentages of attendance for each quarter of 1874 and 1875 are shown, for the purpose of comparison, in the following table:—

Quarters.	1875.			1874.		
	Enrolments.	Averages.	Percentages.	Enrolments.	Averages.	Percentages.
March	5,804	3,429.5	59.1	5,806	3,764.58	64.8
June	5,780	3,685.3	63.7	5,806	3,895.29	67.0
September	5,838	4,014.5	68.7	5,794	3,906.0	67.4
December	5,819	4,033.1	69.3	5,821	4,001.46	68.7

A glance at this table will suffice to show that there has been scarcely any increase in the enrolment during 1875, and the mean average percentage thereof is less than that for 1874—the former being 65.2 and the latter 67.0 per cent. The prevalence of sickness among children, from measles and scarlatina, is sufficient to account for the lower average attendances and enrolments of pupils, as compared with 1874. But after making large allowance for these exceptional causes, it is evident that a wide margin of irregularity exists throughout the district. In fact, so uniform is the proportion between the enrolment and attendance, that it seems almost a general law for the average to keep, with little variation from year to year, at about two-thirds of the enrolled numbers. Having called special attention to this evil in previous reports, it seems unnecessary to expatiate on the subject in the present one. It may suffice to reiterate my conviction of the need of legislative interference in the matter. Nothing short of a compulsory enactment will meet the necessities of the case; and the sooner it is grappled with, the better will it be for the intelligence and prosperity of the Colony.

It was pointed out with some particularity, in the Report for 1874, that amalgamations of existing groups of schools might take place with advantage to the quality of the education, and at a saving of expense to the State. At South Creek such a combination was arranged to take place at the beginning of 1876, but at none of the other places has anything been done towards this consummation. It has to be repeated, therefore, that at Burwood, Kurradjong, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Penrith, Petersham, Richmond, Ronso Hill, Ryde, and Windsor the junction of two or more schools would be beneficial in raising the standard of instruction and rendering it less costly to the State. With regard to Petersham, for example, there are four schools connected with the locality, whose highest aggregate enrolments and averages for any quarter during 1875 were respectively 409 and 261. For these schools the Council paid in salaries alone the sum of about £560, while for one school in operation in the district, with an enrolment of nearly 400 children, and an average of 260, the cost in salaries was about £450 for a teaching staff equal to the requirements of the school up to an average of 300 pupils. It thus appears that, with a similar school established at Petersham in lieu of the existing arrangements, there would be a saving in salaries of over £100 per annum. Besides the pecuniary gain, too, there would be the still more important advantage secured to the locality, of greater efficiency and a higher course of instruction. It may be stated, in fine, on this point, that the twenty-eight schools in existence in connection with the places above enumerated might be replaced by a dozen schools capable of furnishing a better and higher education at a cheaper rate.

With reference to the results of the examinations of schools, it may be stated concisely that nearly 40 per cent. of all schools were "up to" or "beyond the standard." This is a somewhat lower proficiency than that obtained for 1874, which was about 42 per cent. It would be wrong to attribute this apparent falling off to want of diligence or neglect on the part of the teachers, rather than to the effects of unusual sickness during the year. It is satisfactory to be able to bear testimony to the industry and faithful discharge of duty by the teachers of this district as a body.

The following percentages will show, in a succinct form, the relative proficiency attained in all the schools, in the ordinary subjects undermentioned:—

Subjects.	Fair to Good.	Bad to Tolerable.	Subjects.	Fair to Good.	Bad to Tolerable.
Reading	57 per cent.	43 per cent.	Geography	64 per cent.	36 per cent.
Writing	74 "	26 "	Object Lessons	60 "	40 "
Arithmetic	33 "	67 "	Drawing	73 "	27 "
Grammar	47 "	53 "	Music	69 "	31 "

It will be observed from this table that arithmetic and grammar give the lowest percentages of proficiency. Attention is needed in the former subject to the attainment of greater speed and accuracy in the simple rules; higher results would be obtained in the advanced rules, if a better foundation were laid in the lower classes. Special stress should be laid on mental arithmetic, the questions given should be of a more varied character, and typical ones more carefully explained, illustrated, and rendered familiar by practice. To improve the grammar, more systematic oral lessons are necessary, and more frequent illustration should be given on the black-board of peculiarities of idiom and the difficulties presented in connection therewith in parsing and syntax. In the reading lessons much time is wasted by the consecutive parsing of each word in a sentence, instead of the parsing of words selected throughout the lesson on account of their difficulty. The teacher's tact and practical skill must be called into play in this matter.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the material condition has been considerably improved during the year, and steps taken for its further improvement in 1876; that the amalgamation of various schools indicated in the Report is desirable; and that the average proficiency is absolutely less than that of 1874—a fact, however, to be explained by the unusual prevalence of sickness among children. To this fact, also, may be attributed the very small increase in the enrolment, and, in part, the low average attendance for the year; but it is believed that the effect of the permanent causes conducing to the great irregularity that prevails can only be successfully grappled with by a compulsory enactment.

J. M'CREIDIE,
Inspector, Cumberland District.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Schools for 1875.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BAULKHAM HILLS (N.V.) :—General inspection, 24th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total 32.

There is no teacher's residence, and the schoolroom is only tolerably suitable ; steps have been taken for the erection of new vested premises. The discipline is watchful and prompt, and the pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The teaching is industrious and energetic, and the results are nearly tolerable. The present teacher has not been long in charge of the school.

BURWOOD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th and 12th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 120 ; girls, 52 ; total, 172.

The school premises are reasonably commodious and of admirable character. The school is excellently appointed, and the property carefully kept. The organisation is unexceptionable. A good attendance is secured. The pupils are regular, punctual, neat in appearance, subducd in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is genial but vigorous, and productive of excellent order. In short, the discipline is all that could be desired. The course of instruction includes all the subjects usually taught in first-class Public Schools. It is arranged with good judgment, and imparted by approved methods. The following indicates the class proficiency :—First, very fair ; second, very fair to good ; third, very fair to good ; fourth, good ; upper fourth, very good. The proficiency of the school as a whole reaches good. When under examination the pupils are attentive, quick, and thoughtful.

BURWOOD (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 11th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 22 ; total, 59.

The school premises are complete, and the appointments and teaching appliances are good and ample. The organisation is correct. The pupils are for the most part regular and punctual in their attendance. The government is cheerful and effective, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. The teaching, which covers all the subjects prescribed for infant schools, is reasonably educative. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

CASTLEREAGH (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.

The furniture is suitable, and there is a fair supply of teaching requisites ; but otherwise the school, in a material point of view, is in bad condition. New premises are urgently necessary. The government secures fair order and attention, and the teaching is careful and industrious, but wanting in energy. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair. The attendance has suffered from floods and the prevalence of measles.

COLYTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total, 31.

The premises require various general repairs, but the school is fairly furnished and supplied with teaching appliances. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, but not sufficiently earnest and vigorous in their application to work. The discipline wants energy ; the teaching is feeble ; and the results are not satisfactory.

DURAL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 26 ; total, 41.

The school is materially in a fair state, and the records are correct. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and the general discipline of the school is tolerably effective. The teaching is industrious and tolerably effective, the average proficiency being tolerable.

DOBROYDE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31.

The position of the school is not central, but otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. Great irregularity prevails among the pupils, but they are fairly orderly and attentive. The discipline is mild, but fairly firm and watchful. Greater animation and energy would improve the teaching, which is careful and systematic. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

DUNDAS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 31 ; total, 63.

Some repairs are necessary, principally on account of the ravages of the white ant, but otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the discipline is mild but defective in energy. When under examination the children do not exhibit sufficient mental activity and vigour in their application to work. Carefulness marks the teaching, but it is greatly wanting in point and force, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

FIVE DOCK (N.V.) :—General inspection, 2nd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

There is no teacher's residence, and the building is in need of repair ; but new premises will shortly be erected on a suitable site. The government is mild and wanting in vigour, and the pupils are tolerably self-reliant and accurate. The teaching is industrious but weak in penetrative force, and the results average from tolerable to fair.

GRONO PARK (N.V.) :—General inspection, 18th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.

There is no residence, and the schoolroom and out-offices are constructed of slab and bark. It is tolerably furnished and fairly supplied with needful requisites. The government is mild but firm, fair order and attention being its effect. The teaching is industrious but lacks energy, and the average proficiency is nearly fair.

HASLEM'S CREEK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

The general organisation is tolerable ; the discipline is mild, but wanting in energy ; and the instruction is regulated with moderate skill. The teaching is marked by industry rather than by point and vigour ; the pupils need greater power of application to work ; and the average attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

HORNSBY

HORNSBY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.

The residence has been enlarged since last inspection, but a kitchen is still necessary ; and on the whole the material condition is good. The government is effective in securing fair order and attention, and the pupils are fairly accurate under examination. The teaching is industrious and productive of fair results.

HUNTER'S HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd and 25th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 17 ; total, 53.

The material condition of the school is good, and the property is kept with care and neatness. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, but they are only tolerably vigorous in the performance of their work. Greater disciplinary power is necessary to remedy this defect. The teaching is industrious but lacks penetrative force, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

KELLYVILLE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

There is no residence, and the schoolroom and outhouses are constructed of slab and bark. The school is properly supplied with furniture. The erection of vested premises is desirable, but there appears to be a difficulty in obtaining a suitable site. The government is mild but fairly firm, and fair order is maintained. The pupils are fairly attentive ; the teaching is tolerably intelligent and careful ; and the results reach an average of tolerable.

LANE COVE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35.

The material condition of the school is not satisfactory, but steps have been taken for the erection of suitable vested premises. The government is effective. The pupils manifest very fair order and attention, and their prevailing spirit and demeanour are pleasing. The teaching is earnest and industrious, and produces fair results.

LEICHHARDT (V.) :—General inspection, 27th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 49 ; total, 94.

The schoolroom is too small, but steps have been taken to erect a classroom, and effect other necessary improvements. The site is not central for the population of the locality. The government is fairly effective, and the pupils are fairly self-reliant and accurate. The teaching is careful and industrious, and the average proficiency is about fair.

LLANDEILO (N.V.) :—General inspection, 27th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

The material condition is tolerable for the character of the buildings, which are of a rough bush description. The government is fairly effective, and the pupils exhibit fair order and attention. The teaching is careful and fairly energetic, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

LOWER PORTLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

The ground is unfenced ; no provision has been made for water on the premises ; and no urinal has yet been erected. These, with other improvements to the premises, are necessary. Otherwise, the material condition is very satisfactory, and ample provision is made for the educational requirements of the locality. The discipline is effective in securing very fair order and attention ; and the pupils manifest very fair accuracy in answering. The teaching is careful and intelligent, and the average proficiency is nearly very fair.

LUDDENHAM (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45.

A weathershed and lavatory are requisite to complete the material equipment of the school. In other respects the material organisation is good. The government is firm, and produces fair order and very fair attention. The teaching is industrious and careful, and the average results are about fair.

M'DONALD, CENTRAL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

The material condition is tolerably satisfactory. The government is only moderately effective ; it wants vigour and watchfulness. The pupils are weak in self-reliance, and only tolerably orderly or attentive. Their answering indicates but moderate cultivation of the mental powers, and the teaching appears to be earnest and industrious but weak in effect. The average attainments are moderate. The attendance is small, and the school has now, therefore, been placed on the Provisional scale of salary.

M'DONALD, LOWER (V.) :—General inspection, 12th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

There is a fair supply of general appliances ; but the premises, especially the residence, need repair and improvement, for which steps have been taken. The discipline is only moderately effective. The pupils do not answer well, especially in the highest class. They are tolerably orderly and attentive. The teaching is weak in point and force, and the average proficiency is barely moderate. The attendance at this school is not satisfactory.

MULGOA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.

The material condition is on the whole fairly satisfactory, and the records are correct. The government is firm and watchful, and the pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The classification is marked by some irregularity. The teaching is painstaking, and the average proficiency is about fair.

NORTH RICHMOND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 16 ; total, 45.

Steps are being taken for the erection of a kitchen and verandah to the residence, and weathersheds and a lavatory are also required to complete the equipment. Otherwise, the material condition is good. The government is mild, but fails to produce vigorous working habits in the pupils. The classification is suitable in most respects. The pupils are only tolerably accurate under examination, and they are wanting in mental life. The teaching is industrious but defective in energy, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

PARRAMATTA (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th and 10th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 48 ; total, 110.

Some few minor material improvements are necessary ; but, on the whole, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The discipline is prompt and vigorous, and secures very good order. The pupils are attentive, and their answering is quick and accurate. The teaching is of a highly educative character ; and the proficiency ranges from fair to very good, the average being from very fair to good.

PARRAMATTA—(Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th, 14th, and 15th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 55 ; total, 143.

There is no residence, and the playground is too small. With the exception of some few slight repairs and improvements which are necessary, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. The discipline is effective in securing good order and attention. The teaching is earnest and marked by energy and industry. The average proficiency of the whole school is very fair.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

The school building is in fair repair, and is tolerably furnished. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline is mild but fairly firm, and the moral aspect is tolerable. The teaching is industrious but lacks force, and the average proficiency is barely moderate.

PARRAMATTA, SOUTH (N.V.) :—General inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.

In its material aspect, so far as the buildings are concerned, the condition of the school is bad, but new premises are in course of erection. The government seems fairly effective, and the pupils are orderly and attentive. The teaching is intelligent and industrious, and the average proficiency somewhat exceeds fair. The attendance has, from various causes, much decreased, and is far from satisfactory.

PENNANT HILLS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 36 ; total, 71.

When the repairs and improvements contracted for are accomplished, the school will be in good material condition. The government is mild, but too slack ; and the children are fairly orderly and attentive. The teaching is industrious, but not plied with sufficient energy. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

PENRITH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 49 ; total, 110.

Weathersheds are requisite, but otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the government is vigorous and effective. The teaching is intelligent, and conducted with zealous industry, and the results are reasonably satisfactory.

PROSPECT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

The residence needs enlargement, but otherwise the state of the premises is fair. The pupils exhibit fair mental power, and answer with very fair readiness and accuracy. The discipline is healthy, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is animated and productive of results fairly satisfying the standard. Measles lowered the attendance.

REGENTVILLE (N.V.) :—General inspection, 23rd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 20 ; total, 28.

The material condition of the school is only moderate ; but from its non-vested character little can be done for its improvement. The government is mild but firm, and the pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive. The teaching is careful and tolerably effective, and the average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

RICHMOND (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 65 ; total, 136.

There is no residence, and the classroom is too small. A lavatory and weathersheds are also required to complete the equipment of the school. Otherwise, the material condition is decidedly good. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the discipline is very good. The teaching is intelligent, and conducted with industry and sustained energy. The following are the results :—First and second classes, very fair ; lower third, nearly very fair ; third, nearly good ; fourth, good ; average proficiency, very fair to good.

RYDE (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 21 ; total, 50.

The schoolroom is fairly equipped and supplied with needful requisites. The government is watchful and firm, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The teaching is industrious and energetic, and the average proficiency reaches about very fair.

RYDE (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th and 14th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 32 ; total, 78.

The school is fairly supplied with necessary materials and properly furnished. New premises are about to be erected of a more suitable character than the old ones. The government seems mild, but fairly effective in securing order and attention. The teaching is industrious and careful, and the average proficiency somewhat exceeds fair. The pupils manifest fair mental power and readiness in answering.

ROOTY HILL (V.) :—General inspection, 4th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

Another room and a verandah are needed for the residence, but otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The discipline is genial and attains fair order, and the answering of the pupils is tolerably accurate. The teaching is careful and industrious, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The half-caste population of the locality forms about one-half of the attendance.

SMITHFIELD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 16 ; total, 45.

The erection of a verandah or weathersheds with a lavatory, and of new closets, are the principal wants of this school. The discipline secures good order and attention, and the pupils answer with very fair accuracy. The teaching is intelligent and animated, and the average attainments approach very fair.

ST. ALBANS

ST. ALBANS (N.V.) :—General inspection, 16th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 13 ; total, 36.

New premises are much and urgently needed to supersede the present very unsatisfactory state of things, and steps have now been taken for that purpose. The government is mild but firm and watchful, and succeeds in maintaining fair order and attention. The pupils are tolerably self-reliant and accurate ; the teaching is careful, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

ST. MARY'S (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

The material condition of this school is far from satisfactory. The discipline is fairly healthy, and the pupils exhibit fair order and attention. The teaching is careful and industrious, but lacks animation. The average proficiency is about fair.

WALLGROVE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

The residence needs enlargement, but otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The discipline is firm and vigorous, and the prevailing spirit of the school is pleasing. The teaching is earnest, animated, and productive of an average proficiency of from fair to very fair.

WINDSOR (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 25 ; total, 51.

The schoolroom is quite too small, but steps have been taken to remedy this defect. Otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The discipline is mild but firm and watchful ; the pupils are orderly and attentive ; and the teaching is animated and intelligent. The average proficiency is from very fair to good.

WINDSOR (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 39 ; total, 81.

Various improvements and additions are required to the premises, for which action has been taken. The discipline is firm and watchful, securing very fair order and attention. The teaching is industrious and careful, and the average proficiency is about very fair.

YARRAMUNDI (N.V.) :—General inspection, 25th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

The school is conducted in the large room of a building rented by the Board. It is only tolerably suitable, but is properly furnished. New vested premises are necessary. The discipline seems firm and vigilant, and has established fair order and attention among the pupils, who are tolerably self-reliant and accurate under examination. The teaching is marked by care and fair energy, and the average reaches tolerable. The school has been only a short time in operation.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BARRANJOBY :—Regular inspection, 4th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.

The building is only moderately suitable, and is too far removed from the families that support it. The furniture is clumsy and unsuitable. The government is mild, and the pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive. The teaching is marked by care, but wants animation and energy. The average proficiency is from indifferent to moderate.

BLACKTOWN :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 14 ; total, 22.

In its material aspect the school may be pronounced tolerable. The records need greater care and attention. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular, but they are only moderately orderly and attentive. The government is too slack. The answering is only partial, and is wanting in promptness and accuracy. The teaching is productive of poor results, the average being from indifferent to moderate. The population of the locality being sufficient for a Public School, successful steps have been taken for the erection of one.

GREENDALE :—Regular inspection, 2nd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.

The buildings are constructed of slab, and are well and centrally situated. A separate residence of three rooms is provided for the teacher. The government is mild but tolerably effective, and secures passable order and attention from the pupils. The teaching is regulated by the usual-guides, and is industrious and fairly careful. The average attainments are about moderate.

GUILDFORD :—Regular inspection, 3rd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

The material condition is tolerable, and the records are correct. The government is feeble, and the pupils exhibit but little self-reliance or accuracy. The teaching is defective in energy and thoroughness, and the results are not satisfactory. The weather and measles lowered the attendance. This school is about to be displaced by a Public one in the locality.

KEMP'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

On the whole, the material condition of this school is moderately satisfactory, and the records are properly kept. The discipline is mild but firm, and productive of fair order. The pupils are tolerably attentive and accurate under examination, and the teaching seems industrious. The average proficiency is tolerable.

KURRAJONG, SOUTH :—Regular inspection, 21st May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.

The material condition of the school is only moderate so far as the buildings are concerned, but there is a fair supply of furniture and teaching appliances. The government is mild, but apparently tolerably firm. The pupils are tolerably attentive, and their examination gives fully moderate results. This school has since become a Public one.

LOWER HAWKESBURY :—Regular inspection, 5th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

In its material aspect the school is tolerably satisfactory. The pupils manifest fair order and attention as the result of the government, and they are tolerably accurate under examination. The teaching is painstaking, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

M'DONALD RIVER :—Regular inspection, 16th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 9 ; total, 23.

The building requires repair, and more furniture is needed. The records are incomplete in some respects. The pupils are not punctual, and the order and attention are small. The government is feeble. The subjects of instruction are incomplete, and the teaching is neither careful nor systematic. The mental progress of the pupils are little cultivated, and the attainments are small. This school has suffered from the illness of the teacher—since deceased.

MULGOA FOREST MOUNTAIN :—Regular inspection, 8th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

The material condition of this school is not satisfactory. The pupils are not generally punctual, and are only moderately orderly or attentive. The government is feeble ; the methods indicate small skill ; and the teaching is weak in intelligence, and of small penetrative power. The results are indifferent.

NORTH ROCKS :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 16 ; total, 23.

The material condition is, on the whole, tolerable. The government seems tolerably effective, and the pupils are passably accurate and fairly attentive under examination. The teaching is marked by industry, and is productive of tolerable results.

PORTLAND HEAD :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

In its material aspect this school is fairly satisfactory. The government is not sufficiently vigorous to secure good working habits in the pupils, who are tolerably orderly and attentive. The teaching is industrious, but only moderately educative. The average proficiency is moderate.

SACKVILLE REACH :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girl, 1 ; total, 5.

The material condition is tolerably satisfactory. The government seems only moderately effective, the teaching is of small educative power, and the average attainments of those present were about indifferent. The small number was owing to the measles. Steps have been taken to replace this school by a Public one in the locality.

THE VINEYARD :—General inspection, 21st June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

The buildings need repair, and some furniture is requisite, but otherwise the school is fairly supplied with teaching appliances. A tolerably pleasing spirit prevails throughout the school, as the result of the discipline, which is mild but firm. The teaching is marked by industry, and the attainments average from moderate to tolerable.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.**AUSTRALIAN FARM :—Regular inspection, 12th November.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.

The school building is in bad condition, and nothing appears to have been done to it since last inspection. The discipline is mild but tolerably firm, and the pupils are tolerably orderly, attentive, and accurate in answering. The teaching is careful, and the results are about tolerable.

BAR POINT :—General inspection, 3rd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 10 ; total, 13.

The school is conducted in a tolerably suitable building, and is supplied with necessary working materials. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive ; the government is mild but firm ; and the teaching is careful and earnest. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable. The school was only in operation a few months.

PEAT'S FERRY :—General inspection, 3rd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

The schoolroom is suitable for the attendance, and is tolerably equipped. The government secures fair order and attention, and the teaching is productive of tolerable results. This school is worked with that at Bar Point.

UPPER COLO :—Regular inspection, 27th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

The closet needs repair or replacing, but otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. The government is effective. The general spirit of the school is pleasing, and the answering of the pupils is quick and fairly accurate. The teaching is marked by energy, and produces an average proficiency somewhat exceeding fair.

WHEENEY CREEK :—Regular inspection, 26th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

The material condition needs improvement in various respects. The discipline is prompt and vigorous, and secures orderly and attentive habits on the part of the pupils, who are prompt and fairly accurate in answering. The teaching is intelligent and energetic, and the attainments reach an average of fully fair.

WISEMAN'S FERRY :—Regular inspection, 13th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.

The schoolroom is suitable, and is sufficiently furnished for the attendance. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the government seems watchful and tolerably firm. The teaching is regulated and careful, and the average attainments are fully tolerable.

GOULBURN DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1875.

I.—MEANS OF EDUCATION.

During the second quarter of the year, the western portion of the District, comprising 24 schools, was attached to the newly formed Yass District. Leaving these schools out of account, there were in existence during the year 89 schools, viz., 37 Public, 30 Provisional, 10 Half-time, and 12 Denominational. These include 8 schools that lapsed during the course of the year, viz. :—

Bamarang, Provisional—On account of the low attendance.
 Berrellan, Provisional—On account of its proximity to Public schools.
 Jacqua (Reefs), Provisional—On account of the low attendance.
 Shaw's Creek, Provisional—On account of the low attendance.
 Waterland, Provisional—On account of difficulties in connection with providing school premises.
 Mullengullenga, Half-time }
 Windellama, Half-time } On account of low attendance.
 Berrima, Roman Catholic—On account of low attendance.

And 4 new schools, viz. :—

Fullerton, Provisional.
 Jacqua (proper), Provisional.
 Maxton, Provisional.
 Muttbilly, Provisional.

The closing of schools on account of low attendance was in most cases the result of families leaving the localities—in one (Shaw's Creek), of the people objecting to the authorized scale of fees—and in others, of local jealousies and disputes. At the beginning of 1876, Half-time Schools will come into operation at Mandemar and Jellore, and a Provisional School at Burrill, in the Ulladulla District. The Council has agreed to establish Public Schools at Woodhouselee, Jerrara (East Argyle), Nowra Hill (Shoalhaven), Milton (Ulladulla), and Burrawang; and, conditionally, at Burrawang East and Yarrunga. Applications have been received also for the establishment of Public Schools at—

North Goulburn—At present supplied by a Denominational School.
 Terrara—At present supplied by a Denominational School, and,
 Cottawalla—At present supplied by a Provisional School:

And for new Provisional Schools at—

Manchester Square,
 Mullengullenga, and
 Yarralaw.

There is some reason to hope that the Pyree Public School will be reopened in new non-vested premises early in 1876. There are several localities in which the means of education are required, but have not yet been provided by the State. The Abercrombie, Murrumbah, Curruella, and Bunnaby are among them. In these places there is but little prospect of getting the people to take the initiatory action required. Excepting that Berrima has now only one school, the unnecessary supply of educational agency in the more populous places, described in former reports, still exists. Of the 89 schools mentioned, 82 were in existence at the end of the year, and 75 were in continuous operation throughout the year. Twelve (12) of the remaining 14 are those which either opened or lapsed during the course of the year. Thus, only two (2) were kept closed for any time in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining teachers. This is a great improvement on former years, and is the result of the scheme now in full operation for training teachers for small country schools. As the rule requiring the appointments to Provisional Schools to be made through the Local Committees is to be superseded, there should in future be no delay in filling vacancies.

II.—SCHOOL FEES.

The scale of school fees mentioned in last year's Report is still in force, and has proved on the whole beneficial. In the outlying districts, however, it is not generally carried out. If the teachers were to attempt to enforce it strictly, some of the parents would withdraw their children and the schools would close. Shaw's Creek is a case in point. The provision for admitting children free or at a reduced rate does not meet the difficulty, as persons professing to be unable to pay in accordance with the scale will not submit their cases for the consideration of the Local Committee or the Council—they insist on paying what they please. This description applies to 18 schools, all small.

III.—INSPECTION. CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

The Provisional Schools at Shaw's Creek and Waterland, and the Roman Catholic School at Berrima, closed early in the year, before I had an opportunity of inspecting them; and the school at Jacqua (proper) came into operation very late in the year. The remaining 85 schools in the district, and also 5 of those transferred to the Yass District, or 90 in all, were fully inspected. Eighteen (18) out of the 85 inspected schools in the district were found to exceed the requirements of the standard, 26 to be up to the standard, and 41 to be below the standard. That is, 51.8 per cent. of the schools inspected met the standard fairly. This is an increase of 8.3 per cent. on the results obtained in 1874. When it is remembered that the schools have suffered severely through the prevalence of measles, this progress may be considered fairly satisfactory. The Provisional and Half-time Schools still stand relatively lowest, but the former are improving at a rate equal to that of the Public and Denominational Schools.

The great majority of the schools are not sufficiently large to require more than one teacher, and the pupils leave at a comparatively early age. These circumstances are unfavourable to the attainment of a high average standard of instruction. That reached is fairly commensurate with the age and time at school of the pupils. Before any attempt can safely be made to raise it, a large and more regular attendance of pupils must be secured.

In consequence of the alteration in the district, a detailed comparison with last year's results is impossible.

Of the character of the local supervision of the schools, little that is new can be said. The recent change with regard to the defraying of the cost of school buildings has relieved Public School Boards of the most difficult of their duties. The good sense and general professional capacity of teachers render extremely rare the necessity for Local Boards performing several of the duties specified in article 70 of the Council's Regulations; in only a few isolated cases are they required to inquire into applications for gratuitous instruction; and their own private and business affairs give them, as a rule, but little opportunity of visiting the schools and inspecting the records,—thus, their functions are practically almost narrowed down to signing documents. Speaking generally, it may be said that the members of the School Boards and Committees are the most suitable persons that can be got.

IV.—SUMMARY. PROSPECTS.

The district has been reduced to workable limits. There are several localities where new schools are required, most of which will in all probability be supplied during the coming year. The schools in existence have made some advance in general efficiency, but nearly one-half still fail to meet

meet satisfactorily the standard by which the Council judges them. As a whole, the state of primary education in the district is indicative of fair progress for the old year, and augurs a continuance of it for the new.

I append summaries of the reports on the schools inspected.

D. S. HICKS.

Inspector, Goulburn District.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn, 31st December, 1875.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Schools inspected during the Year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BERRIMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th and 28th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 42 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 39 ; total, 74.

An additional room to the teacher's residence is badly wanted, and the playground requires levelling. In consequence mainly of the closing of the Denominational School the numbers have increased. The internal organisation and general discipline are *good*. The instruction is properly regulated, and produces *fair* results.

BOWRALL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 34 ; total, 66. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 25 ; total, 46.

Suitable buildings are provided, but the playground is much too small. Several improvements are required in the fitting up of the schoolroom. Owing to an influx of new scholars the numbers are high. This circumstance and others have unfavourably affected the discipline, which is only *moderate*, and requires to be placed on a proper basis. The course of instruction is complete for a school of three classes. The teaching is by modern methods, and produces results averaging slightly above *tolerable*. The teacher has been only a very short time in charge, and the circumstances under which the inspection took place were unfavourable for his predecessor.

BURRIER (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 16 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 10 ; total, 30.

Some slight improvements in the premises have been effected, but the material organisation is still seriously defective. The internal organisation and general discipline are *tolerably* satisfactory. The classification is too high. The results of the instruction are only little above *moderate*. Considering all the disadvantages, the general results may be accounted *tolerable*.

CHATSBURY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.

The material organisation is *very good* for the locality. The internal organisation is correct in the main, and the general discipline is *very fair*. The school is three-class, and the instruction includes all required subjects except singing. Its results are *tolerable*. The school has revived somewhat, and is now in a state of efficiency approaching *fair*.

COLLECTOR (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 20 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.

The material provisions are temporary, but unchanged. Various defects occur in the keeping of the school records and documents. Prevalent sickness and bad weather have affected the attendance. The discipline is barely *moderate*—the result of a government confirmedly weak. The course of instruction is incomplete, and the teaching inclines to be superficial. Its results only slightly exceed *moderate*. Various unfavourable circumstances have affected the general efficiency, which however, after making all allowances, cannot be rated above *moderate*.

CROOBYAR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st and 2nd June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 35 ; total, 89. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 17 ; total, 38.

The material provisions remain unchanged, but measures are in progress for superseding them. The ordinary internal organisation and the general discipline are *fair*. The instruction includes all required subjects up to a fourth-class standard, and is of fair range. Suitable arrangements are made for regulating and imparting it. Its results are from *tolerable* to *fair*. The school was found in a state of efficiency below *fair*, but was inspected under very unfavourable circumstances ; it was not in its normal state, no master being in charge.

CROOKWELL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 22 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

The material organisation is *very good*. The premises are not kept with sufficient neatness and order. The general discipline has greatly deteriorated, and is now barely *moderate*. Suitable instructional arrangements are in force, but the teaching is far from being satisfactorily effective. Its results fall below *tolerable*. The school has declined in both numbers and efficiency. The temporary closing of the school prior to the present teacher's appointment, and the prevalence of measles, account for this only in part. The general management is both loose and weak.

CURRAWANG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd and 24th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 49 ; total, 108. Present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 32 ; total, 78.

Additions to the premises are wanted. The internal organisation and general discipline are *good*. The instruction is of full range, is properly regulated, and is carried on by approved methods. The state of the first class, taught by the assistant, is only *moderate* ; that of the second, third, and fourth, taught by the master, exceeds *very fair*.

ELING FOREST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.

The material provisions meet existing requirements *fairly*. Internally, the school is properly organised. The general discipline is *fair*. The instruction is generally suitable, properly regulated, and methodically imparted. Its results are *tolerable*. The school is in a state of efficiency from *tolerable* to *fair*. The results compare favourably with last year's.

GOULBURN (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd to 26th November.

Enrolled :—103. Present :—86.

The material organisation is unchanged, various improvements in it are required. The internal organisation is *very fair*, and the general discipline *good* on the whole. The instruction includes the same subjects as formerly, but the standard is lower. There is a falling off in the proficiency of the fourth

fourth class, but the average general proficiency is from *very fair* to *good*. In consequence of a decline in the numbers the teaching staff has been reduced, and several changes on the staff have been caused by resignations. The general management might, with advantage, be more far-reaching and minute.

GOULBURN (GIRLS—V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th, 18th, and 19th November.

Enrolled :—95. Present :—72.

The material provisions are *very fairly* satisfactory. The internal organisation is *good*; the general discipline, *very good*. The instruction is suitable in kind, is imparted by the most approved methods, and produces results approaching *very fair* on the average. Under late peculiar circumstances (known to the Council), the results should be regarded as a basis for progress rather than a measure of past success.

GOULBURN (INFANTS—V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th and 16th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 110; girls, 92; total, 202. Present :—Boys, 87; girls, 72; total, 159.

The accommodation is limited, considering the large and increasing attendance. The general internal organisation is *good*. The general discipline is *very fair*. The instruction includes all required subjects, is properly regulated, and is imparted by suitable methods. It produces *very fair* results. The second class is relatively weak. The school is in a healthy and progressive state.

GULLEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 23; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 19; total, 27.

A teacher's residence, sheds, and lavatory would complete the material organisation. The general internal appearance of the premises is not indicative of order and taste. The school records are in only a *tolerably* satisfactory state. Suitable general arrangements are in force for the regulation of the instruction, the results of which approach *tolerable*. The discipline also is *tolerably* satisfactory. On the whole, a slight improvement has taken place in the general efficiency of the school, which may now be rated nearly *tolerable*.

GUNNING (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th and 11th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 56; girls, 52; total, 108. Present :—Boys, 49; girls, 49; total, 98.

The material organisation may be considered *good*. The internal organisation and general discipline are *very good*, and the moral tone is high. The teaching is skillfully and successfully carried on, and produces *good* results. The school is ably conducted, and is in a *good* state of efficiency.

KANGALOOON (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 23; total, 45. Present :—Boys, 21; girls, 17; total, 38.

The fences are broken down in places. The school buildings remain in the condition last reported. The clock is out of order. Minor defects occur in the lesson register and admission register. The discipline is *good* throughout. Suitable general arrangements are in force for the management of the school. Singing excepted, all subjects prescribed for a three-class school are taught. The pupils' proficiency is from *tolerable* to *fair*.

KANGALOOON, WEST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28; girls, 19; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 24; girls, 14; total, 38.

Late improvements have rendered the material condition satisfactory. Some improvement is observable in respect of the regularity of the pupils' attendance, but wet weather and the demand for children's labour still affect it. The pupils are clean, mannerly, and in *fair* order; but as regards school drill and the habit of self-reliance the government might well be more exacting. A fourth class has been prematurely formed, and the classification is rather high throughout. All required subjects are taught. The average general proficiency is nearly *tolerable*. Too much has been attempted; there is a want of thoroughness in the work.

MARULAN (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 15; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25.

The material organisation and condition are unsatisfactory. The records are incomplete. The general discipline is only *moderate*. The pupils are properly classified, and taught all required subjects except singing and drawing. The instructional results are between *moderate* and *tolerable*. The school is in a *moderate* state of efficiency.

MITTAGONG, LOWER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 17, total, 32. Present :—Boys, 15; girls, 17, total, 32.

Very good premises are provided, but a few minor repairs are wanted. The internal organisation is *fair*. The general discipline is *tolerably* satisfactory. The instruction is *tolerably* well regulated, is of a generally suitable character, and is imparted by approved methods. Its results are *tolerable*. The present teacher has reorganised and improved the school. It is now in a *tolerable* state of efficiency; but, considering all things, the value of the teacher's work exceeds that mark.

MITTAGONG, UPPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 16; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 14; total, 31.

The windows are in want of repairs. A few inaccuracies occur in the records, and some of the required wall documents are not in their places. The general discipline is *very fair*. The classification (three-class) of the pupils and the regulation of the instruction are appropriate. Modern methods are practised, but with only partial effect. The teaching lacks thoroughness. Its results only slightly exceed *moderate*.

MOOROCWOOLEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 20; total, 45. Present :—Boys, 21; girls, 18; total, 39.

Minor repairs to the school-house are required. The internal organisation is *fairly* satisfactory. The general discipline cannot be rated higher than *moderate*. The instruction is generally suitable in kind, and produces results from *moderate* to *tolerable*. The past year has been one of severe trial to the school. This being taken into account, the general condition and results, as far as the teacher can be held responsible, may be rated nearly *tolerable*.

MOSS VALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 25; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 12; total, 23.

No alteration in the material condition. The internal organisation and general discipline are *good*. Results approaching *fair* have been produced by the instruction, which includes all subjects required in a three-class school except singing. The prevalence of measles affected the attendance and proficiency of the pupils.

MUMMELL

MUMMELL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 18 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

The material condition remains unchanged. More care is necessary in the keeping of the school-room and school records. In other respects the organisation is satisfactory. The pupils are well disciplined, and are very attentive to instruction. The teaching produces *fair* results.

MUMMELL, EAST (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

The material provisions may be regarded as *tolerably* sufficient for existing requirements. The internal organisation is correct in the main. The discipline is *fair*, and is likely to improve. The teaching is intelligent, and is likely to prove effective. The range of the pupils' attainments is low at present, and the actual proficiency is below *tolerable*. The teacher has not been long in charge.

MYRTLEVILLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

The material provisions are more than adequate to existing requirements. There is no prospect of the numbers increasing. The internal organisation and general discipline are *fair*. The instruction has somewhat improved in character, and produces *tolerable* results.

NEW SHEFFIELD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 26 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

The material provisions are unchanged and unsatisfactory. The internal organisation and the general discipline are *tolerable*. The instruction is superficial. It produces *tolerable* + results. The school as a whole is below the requirements of the locality.

NORWOOD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 17 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

Several improvements are required to the premises. The internal organisation is correct in the main. The general discipline is about *fair*. The instruction is of complete range, is properly regulated, and produces results from *tolerable* to *fair*. Scripture is a weak branch.

NOWRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th and 11th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 34 ; total, 95. Present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 24 ; total, 69.

The material organisation is *fair*. The general internal organisation is satisfactory. The general discipline is *very fair*. Excepting that the teaching power is not equitably distributed, the general instructional arrangements are satisfactory. The course of instruction is nearly complete for a school of four classes. The results of the teaching are between *tolerable* and *fair* on the average. The proficiency is lowest in the upper classes. Higher general efficiency might reasonably be expected.

PARKESBOURNE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

The material condition is satisfactory. The organisation and general discipline are *good*. The work of instruction is carried on with system and success. The pupils have made satisfactory progress. The general results approach *good*, and are creditable to the teacher.

ROBERTSON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

A few minor improvements, in addition to those in progress, will render the material condition satisfactory. The general internal organisation is *good*. Various causes have combined to reduce the numbers. The pupils are well disciplined. The instruction includes all prescribed subjects up to a third-class standard, is well chosen, and of full range. Its results all round are *very fair*.

ROSLYN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

The material provisions are fully adequate to the requirements, but minor repairs are required. The records are defectively kept ; otherwise, the internal organisation is *fair*. The general discipline is *fair*. Recent interruptions to the school business have interfered with the instruction, the results of which are little above *tolerable*.

TARAGO (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

The material organisation is now as *good* as is possible in a building designed for church purposes. The internal organisation and general discipline are *good*. The instruction is judiciously regulated, and produces results from *fair* to *very fair* on the average. The school is in a healthy and progressive state.

TARALGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30.

Steps have been taken to render the material organisation satisfactory. The removal of families from the locality, and other causes beyond the teacher's control, have affected the attendance. The internal organisation and general discipline are *very fair*. The instructional arrangements generally are *fairly* appropriate, and the teaching has been productive of *fair* results so far. The teacher has not been long in charge.

TIRRANNA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 11 ; total 32. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 11 ; total, 30.

Material provisions may be regarded as meeting existing requirements *fairly*. The general internal organisation and discipline are *fair*. The instruction is on the whole properly regulated, and is now productive of *fair* results. The school has improved, and is in a *fair* state of efficiency.

TOMERONG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.

The material condition is *fair*, and steps have been taken to make it quite satisfactory. The internal organisation is correct on the whole. At present the enrolment includes only a minority of the children in the locality. The general discipline is *moderate* ; it requires to be placed on a proper basis. There are three classes ; and the instruction includes all subjects required for these except singing, but is of very narrow range, and has not well developed the pupils' powers. Viewed as a whole, the school can be regarded as at present meeting the educational wants of the locality but *indifferently*,

indifferently, but there is reason to hope for improvement. The teacher has been but a very short time in charge, and circumstances connected with the removal of his predecessor have been unfavourable to him.

TOWRANG (N. W.) :—Regular inspection, 5th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 19 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.

Material condition but *moderate*. Internal organisation and general discipline *fair*. Instruction intelligently and earnestly carried on, with results exceeding *fair*.

ULLADULLA (N. V.) :—General inspection, 28th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 15 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 8 ; total, 26.

The building is a *good* and suitable one, but its furniture and fittings are unadapted to school purposes. The teacher has made *tolerably* suitable general arrangements for conducting the school business. The general discipline is about *fair*. Omissions from the prescribed course of instruction occur, and the teaching is but partially effective. Its results are *tolerable*.

WORRAGEE (N. V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 13 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.

School is still conducted in temporary premises, tolerably suitable as a makeshift. The internal organisation and general discipline are *fair*. Suitable instructional arrangements are in force. The results of examination exceed *fair*. Local jealousies still militate against the success of the school. As far as the teacher can be held accountable, the general condition and results are *fair*.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BAMARANG :—Regular inspection, 4th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 4 ; total 10.

The material provisions are reasonably sufficient. Internally the school is correctly organised in the main. The general discipline is only *moderate*. Suitable instructional arrangements are in force, but the results of examination are barely *moderate*. The school has declined in both numbers and efficiency, and is in a precarious state. It meets the requirements of the locality but indifferently.

BERRILLAN :—Regular inspection, 13th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 17 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 16 ; total, 33.

The material condition remains unchanged. A few minor improvements would make it *fair*. The internal organisation and general discipline are *fair*. The instruction is faithfully attended to, and its results are *fair*.

BUNDANOON :—Regular inspection, 4th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

Material organisation unchanged. In view of the enrolment it must be considered unsatisfactory, inasmuch as there ought to be a properly organised Public School. The arrangements for the conduct of the general business are *fair*. The general discipline is *tolerable*. The matter of instruction is barely up to standard requirements. The results of the instruction are about *tolerable*.

BUNGOA :—Regular inspection, 22nd July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

Material condition, *very moderate*. Internal organisation and general discipline, *moderate*. The classification is defective, but the other instructional arrangements are *tolerably* suitable in the abstract. The matter of the instruction is poor in quality, and some of it unsuitable in kind. The teaching is superficial and ineffective. The results of the instruction are only *indifferent*.

BURRAGOWANG :—Regular inspection, 3rd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

The material provisions meet existing requirements *moderately*. The internal organisation is *moderate*, faulty classification being the most serious defect. The general discipline is *tolerable* on the whole. The instruction is of incomplete compass and rather poor quality. Its results are *moderate*.

CARRICK :—Regular inspection, 21st July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 20 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 18 ; total, 29.

The material condition is *fair*, and the internal organisation satisfactory on the whole. The general interior aspect of the premises is pleasing. The general discipline is *good*. The pupils are trained to habits of attention, industry, and thought. Their attainments are between *tolerable* and *fair*. Prevalence of sickness seriously interfered with the school work for some time previous to the inspection.

CONGOLA :—General inspection, 25th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.

The premises may be regarded as suitable, as a temporary provision. Internally, the school is correctly organised. The general discipline is *good*, and the prevailing spirit healthy. The course of instruction is nearly complete, and the teaching produces *very fair* results.

COTTAWALLA :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

The material provisions are fairly sufficient for present requirements. The internal organisation is *fair*. The general discipline is *moderate*, and is the weak point of the school. The instruction is properly regulated, and produces results in excess of *tolerable*.

FRANKFIELD :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 21 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

The material provisions are fairly adequate to the requirements. The internal organisation and general discipline are *very fair*, and the moral tone is healthy. The instruction is zealously and profitably imparted. Its results all round exceed *fair*. A short time will determine the possibility of continuing the school after the completion of the railway works.

FULLERTON :—General inspection, 2nd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 22 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 17 ; total, 25.

As a temporary provision, the material organisation is *moderately* suitable. The internal organisation is defective in several important particulars. The general discipline and moral tone are *moderate*. The instruction is of incomplete course and rather narrow range. Its results are barely *moderate*. The school has been recently reopened after a long lapse.

GREENWELL

GREENWELL POINT :—Regular inspection, 14th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27.

The material provisions meet the requirements fairly well. The internal organisation is satisfactory on the whole. The discipline is about *fair*, and would be higher if the government were administered more vigorously. The pupils are divided into three classes, and taught all required subjects. Their attainments and proficiency have declined, however. The latter is now only from *moderate to tolerable*.

GURRUNDARI :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Enrolled :—No record. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

Repairs now in progress will render the material organisation *tolerably* satisfactory for the locality. The keeping of the premises and of the records, the internal organisation, and the attainments of the pupils all clearly indicate serious neglect of duty on the part of the teacher. As far as she is concerned the results are *bad* throughout.

HIGH RANGE :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

The material condition is as last reported. The general discipline is *tolerable*, internal organisation barely so. The teaching produces *tolerable* results.

JACQUA (Reefs) :—Regular inspection, 27th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12. Present :—Boy, 1 ; girls, 5 ; total, 6.

The material organisation meets existing requirements. The internal organisation and general discipline are *fair*. The course of instruction is complete, and *tolerably* suitable arrangements are in force for regulating it. The teaching has improved, and now produces results from *moderate to tolerable*. In consequence solely of the decline of the gold fields, the numbers have become exceedingly low, and there is but a poor prospect of their rising again.

JANNUNG :—Regular inspection, 21st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

The condition of the schoolhouse is *tolerable*. Internally the school is well organised. The general discipline is *good*. Satisfactory instructional arrangements are in force, and the school business is systematically and successfully carried on. The results of the instruction approach *very fair*.

JANUGARRAH :—Regular inspection, 27th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 8 ; total, 24.

The material provisions meet the requirements *very fairly*. The general discipline is barely *tolerable* at the best. The instruction omits singing and drawing, is rather narrow, and produces *moderate* (barely) results. This last is in part attributable to the defective classification of the pupils and regulation of the instruction.

KIRKDALE :—General inspection, 27th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 9 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 9 ; total, 29.

School is now held in a neat stone building, erected to serve the double purpose of school and church. On the whole, the requirements are *tolerably* well met by the material provisions. The internal organisation and general discipline are *very fair*, and the prevailing spirit is healthy. Suitable instructional arrangements are in force. The teaching is suitable and effective. Its results are from *fair to very fair*.

LAGGAN :—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

Material provisions, inadequate and unsatisfactory. Internal organisation, *tolerable*. General discipline and moral tone, *indifferent*. *Tolerably* suitable instructional arrangements have been made, but the teaching is unsystematic and unskillful. The results of the instruction are little above *indifferent*.

MAXTON :—General inspection, 12th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 21 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 20 ; total, 30.

This school will in all probability be eventually superseded by a properly organised Public School in a central position ; meanwhile the school is carried on in a small log and bark structure, very poorly furnished, and destitute of external appointments. Defects occur in some of the records. The general discipline is *tolerable*. The pupils are appropriately divided into two classes, all subjects required for which are duly provided for with *tolerable* judgment. The general proficiency is *moderate* in both classes.

MIDDLE ARM :—Regular inspection, 5th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

In view of the circumstances and prospects of the school, the material provisions may be considered *moderately* satisfactory. The internal organisation and the general discipline are *very fair*. The instruction is properly regulated and systematically and intelligently carried on. It produces results averaging from *tolerable to fair*.

MOUNT MURRAY :—Regular inspection, 10th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34.

To render it sufficiently large for the attendance, the whole building, which now comprises school-room and teacher's residence, should be thrown into one room. The school stock is short in some items. Numerous blanks are left in the records. The discipline is *fair*. A suitable two-class division of the pupils obtains. The course of instruction is complete, and the matter generally suitable and of satisfactory range. The results are from *fair to very fair*.

MUMMELL :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Enrolled :—No record. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 3 ; total, 10.

A fairly suitable building has been provided, which is also used as a church. The schoolhouse is *tolerably* well furnished and stocked. Internally the school is in an utterly disorganised condition. The attendance is declining. No change for the better is to be observed in the discipline, which is but *moderate* at the best. The pupils make no progress in attainments. The school has considerably deteriorated in point of efficiency. The results as a whole can only be rated at *bad*.

MUTBILLY :—General inspection, 21st April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

The material provisions are *tolerably* satisfactory. The internal organisation is correct in the main, but requires change in some minor details. The discipline is promising, and has already effected *good* results. The instruction is regulated with *tolerable* judgment, and is imparted by approved methods. It produces *tolerable* results. The school has but recently been established.

PEJAR :—

PEJAR :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

Recent improvements render the material condition *moderately* satisfactory. The general discipline is about *tolerable*. The instruction is *fairly* suitable in kind and quality, properly regulated, and carried on by modern methods. Its results exceed *tolerable*.

REDGROUND :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

The material provisions meet the requirements *moderately* well. The internal organisation is *tolerable*. The general discipline is barely moderate. The instruction is of imperfect compass, and its results are only *moderate*.

TARLO :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

Material condition *very bad*. Internal organisation *fair* under the circumstances. General discipline *fair*. Instruction of rather narrow range, *tolerably* well regulated, and productive of *tolerable* results.

YARRUNGA :—Regular inspection, 18th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 10 ; total, 26.

No change in the material condition since last inspection. Internally the school is well organised, and the whole property is carefully and neatly kept. Peculiar circumstances connected with the character of the locality render the maintenance of the numbers somewhat uncertain. The discipline is *good* throughout. The classification (two-class) is judicious, and suitable arrangements are made and carried out for the teaching of all the required subjects except singing and drawing. The general proficiency approaches *very fair* in both classes.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

LONG REACH :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7.

One additional desk has been provided. The room is rather small. The internal organisation is *very fair*. Measles broke out in the locality a few days prior to the inspection and much affected the attendance. All the third-class pupils were kept away. Ordinarily the attendance is regular and *fairly* punctual. The general discipline may be rated *fair*. The results of the instruction are *tolerable* in the first class, and *moderate* in the second.

ROCK-VIEW :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 7 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total, 16.

The premises have been improved, and are now in a satisfactory state. The discipline is *fair*. Suitable general arrangements are in force. The matter of instruction is wanting in substance, and the methods lack thoroughness in their application. The average proficiency is below *tolerable*.

MULLENGULLENGA :—Regular inspection, 28th July.

Enrolled :—Boy, 1 ; girls, 4 ; total, 5. Present :—Boy, 1 ; girls, 4 ; total, 5.

The material provisions are *fairly* satisfactory. Both teacher and pupils are unpunctual. As a whole the discipline is barely *tolerable*. The pupils are classified with *tolerable* appropriateness, but the instruction is defectively regulated. Except in the more mechanical exercises, the results of examination are very low—all round, they average below *moderate*. The school has seriously declined in numbers, and is in a very precarious state.

WINDELLAMA :—Regular inspection, 28th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7.

The school is conducted in make-shift premises—*moderately* suitable as such. Both teacher and pupils are unpunctual. The general discipline is below *moderate*. The pupils are properly classified. The teaching is poor in quality, and comparatively barren of results. The general proficiency of the pupils is *moderate*, but they are generally spiritless and low in intelligence. The school has declined in both numbers and efficiency. The general results are only *indifferent*.

NEW BRISTOL :—Regular inspection, 19th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 8 ; total, 11.

Organisation, satisfactory, generally ; general discipline, *fair*. The instruction includes all required subjects except singing, and produces *fair* (nearly) results. The school is in a *fair* state of efficiency.

NORTH HUSKISSON :—Regular inspection, 20th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

Repairs to the premises are wanted. The internal organisation is satisfactory, and the general discipline *tolerably* so. The instruction includes all required subjects except singing, and is faithfully attended to ; its results exceed *tolerable*.

QUIALIGO :—Regular inspection, 29th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 9 ; total, 11.

Material condition of the premises, *moderate* ; internal organisation and general discipline, *fair*. The instruction tends to be individual, and is of incomplete compass ; its results slightly exceed *moderate*.

SPRINGFIELD :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

Material provisions, *very fair*. Internal organisation and general discipline, *fair*. The results of the instruction average about *tolerable*. General efficiency, *tolerable*.

RIGHLANDS :—Regular inspection, 25th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

The material condition has been much improved, and now meets requirements satisfactorily. Some of the records are defectively kept ; otherwise, the internal organisation is *fair*. The general discipline is *very fair*. The instruction is methodically imparted, though not regulated by all the required guides ; its results exceed *tolerable*.

YELBRAITH:—Regular inspection, 25th August.

Enrolled:—Boys, 7; girls, 7; total, 14. Present:—Boys, 5; girls, 4; total, 9.

The material condition is seriously defective. Some of the records are defectively kept, and lesson programmes are wanted. The general discipline is *very fair*, and the moral tone healthy. The pupils are properly classified. The teaching produces *fair* results.

D. S. HICKS,
Inspector, Goulburn District.

GRAFTON DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1875.

On taking charge of this District, in June, 1875, I found the following schools in operation, viz:—

37 Public Schools, of 38 Departments,
15 Provisional Schools,
4 Half-time Schools, and
6 Denominational Schools,—

in all 63 Schools and Departments.

During the second half of the year teachers were appointed to the Tweed River schools—Murwillumbah Public and Tweed Junction Provisional; a Non-vested Public School was opened at South Arm; and Provisional Schools were established at Coaldale, Tunstall, and Tucki-Tucki. The Provisional School at Raleigh was closed on the 26th March last, that at Nambucca on the 1st October—the teachers in each case having resigned.

There were in operation at the close of the year thirty-nine Public Schools and Departments, eighteen Provisional, four Half-time, and six Denominational—making a total of sixty-seven Schools and Departments, of which sixty-two were fully inspected according to the general form.

The Public Schools at Bowra and Murwillumbah were closed at the time of my visit; the Public School at South Arm and the Provisional Schools at Tunstall and Tucki-Tucki were not in operation sufficiently early in the year to be inspected.

Thirty-four Public Schools, eleven Provisional, four Half-time, and six Denominational, have been in operation for the whole year; five Public and eight Provisional, for only a portion of that period.

New Public Schools have been erected during the year at Tirannia Creek and Woodburn; and new premises are in progress at Strontian Park.

Arrangements for the erection of new and suitable Public Schools in the undermentioned places are now complete, viz:—

Bowra,	Grafton, a new Infant Department,
Gladstone,	Kempsey,
Grafton South,	Lower Southgate.

Tenders for the erection of a new R. C. School at Grafton have been advertised in the local press.

New Public Schools are needed at—

Ennis,	Nambucca,
Harwood Island,	Seven Oaks,
Lawrence,	Wardell.

Although the circumstances of each of the following localities warrant the establishment of Provisional Schools therein, they are at present without any means of instruction, viz:—

Belmore, Upper,	Rawdon Island,
Huntingdon,	Smith's Creek,
Mountain View,	Telegraph Point.

Suitable buildings have been already provided at Huntingdon and Telegraph Point.

In the case of the remaining places, new schoolrooms are being erected by the people, so that I hope to see, in a short time, six additional Provisional Schools in operation, and upwards of one hundred children brought under instruction.

Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools at Rolland's Plains and Telegraph Point, and at Huntingdon and Sancrox, were fully inquired into.

The Council decided to open such schools in the two first-named places; but, owing to the removal of several families from Rolland's Plains in December, no children of school age remained in that locality, and the necessity for establishing a school there no longer existed. An application to aid a Provisional School at Cornbury Park, near Telegraph Point, is under consideration.

With reference to the application from Huntingdon and Sancrox, it was found on inquiry that the circumstances of each warranted the opening of full-time schools.

The Council has agreed to recognize a Provisional School at Huntingdon; and a new and more central schoolroom is in course of erection on Rawdon Island—close to Sancrox—which the promoters expect to see similarly recognized.

At the Macleay, Nambucca, Bellenger, Clarence, and Tweed River Heads are isolated groups of children who never have had an opportunity of attending school.

I trust to be able to make arrangements before long by which they may in some measure receive the benefits of the Public Schools Act.

The following table shows the distribution of the schools among the centres of population:—

Centres of Population.	Schools.							
	Public.	Prov.	H.T.	C.F.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Total.
Tweed River	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Richmond „	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	15
Clarence „	18	7	...	...	1	...	2	28
Bellenger „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nambucca „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Macleay „	8	...	2	2	...	1	...	13
Hastings „	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Camden Haven .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	39	18	4	2	1	1	2	67

When provision shall have been made for the instruction of the children in the localities cited as educationally destitute, as far as I can judge there will be little room for further school extension in this district, at least for some time.

In a few places the number of schools in operation is in excess of the requirements, and might be advantageously reduced.

The number of pupils enrolled for the whole year is 4,541, and the average attendance 2,363.5, or a little over 52 per cent. of the gross enrolment.

The very unfavourable weather experienced in the first quarter of the year all over the district, and the prevalence of the measles throughout the whole year, account to a certain extent for the low percentage of attendance.

The saddest fact I have to record in connection with this report is, that there are at least 600 children of school age living within a two-mile radius of existing schools that never attend thereat. Those children are growing up in the most lamentable ignorance.

The reasons assigned by parents for depriving their offspring of the advantages of early and regular instruction are so trivial and selfish that I shall not enumerate them here. The only valid excuse I have heard is the necessity for utilizing children's labour at certain seasons. But surely a child 7 or 10 years old can do as much work before and after school hours and on Saturdays as ought to be required of him.

Legislative action alone can in my opinion put a stop to such a deplorable state of things and satisfactorily deal with the important but vexed question of securing the benefits of primary education to all the children of the land.

Of the thirty-nine Public Schools in operation on the 31st December, thirty-four are Vested and five Non-vested, viz., Bowra, Solferino, South Arm, Strontian Park, and Ramornie.

The vested buildings are nearly all centrally situated, and, except in the case of two, securely fenced and provided with out-offices.

As regards their material condition, it may be stated that about 80 per cent. rank from fair to good, the remainder being tolerably satisfactory. Only a few, however, have complete external equipments, including weather-sheds and lavatories.

Repairs and additions have been effected to the following schools during the year, viz. :—Aldavilla, Alumny Creek, Belmore River, Grafton, Gundusimba, Kempsey (C.E.), Smith's Flat.

The Provisional Schools are all wooden structures. In the case of two, the grounds are fenced; in that of eleven, there are no out-offices.

The material condition of the Half-time Schools is tolerable; but except at Sherwood all external appointments are wanting.

Five of the Denominational Schools are built of wood; one—Kempsey Presbyterian—is a brick edifice. Their material state is tolerable; two are without playgrounds, and at Kempsey C.E., no out-offices have yet been erected.

The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books in the greater number of schools fairly meets their several requirements, except in the case of the undermentioned, in which the desk accommodation is inadequate, viz. :—Kempsey Pres., Kempsey C.E., Palmer's Island Pub., Frederickton C.E., Seven Oaks Pub., Summerland Pub., Rainbow Reach Pub., Rocky Mouth Pub. In the Provisional and Half-time Schools the furniture is of the roughest description; but improvement in this feature of their organisation is perceptible. As a rule the teachers carefully look after the Council's property, no instance of waste or carelessness having come under my notice.

In regard to discipline, the aspect of many schools is pleasing, much having been done to make the pupils regular and punctual, clean and neat, obedient and cheerful. The character of the attendance, however, is unsatisfactory in the case of sixteen Public, three Provisional, and three Denominational Schools, in which barely two-thirds of the number enrolled attend with pleasing regularity. Increased effort on the part of the teachers of these schools is imperative to secure a higher percentage of regular pupils.

The order of many schools affords little room for praise, loose marching and noisy class-movements being common characteristics. With those schools in which drill is effectively taught, and whose teachers insist on having the different movements performed with precision, no fault can be found. But where teachers are careless, or themselves noisy, or satisfied with having things half-done, the order is defective, and consequently the attention of the pupils partial and fitful. I look forward to marked improvement in the order of the schools during the present year.

The course of instruction is complete in the case of seventeen Public, two Provisional, and two Denominational Schools. In the others, either singing, drawing, or sewing is omitted from the prescribed range of subjects.

Of the sixty-two schools inspected, thirty-three, or 53 per cent., were below the standard; fourteen, or 23 per cent., were up to its requirements, and fifteen, or 24 per cent., exceeded them. Last year about 55 per cent. were below the standard, 17 per cent. were up to, and 28 per cent. exceeded its requirements. Thus, although the regularity of attendance throughout the year has been materially affected by sickness and other causes, there has been no retrogression in the proficiency of the schools.

The recency of my appointment to this district precludes me from offering any extended remarks on the question of educational progress or the reverse, or from instituting comparisons based on past results. In a few schools I found reading well taught, the pupils enunciating distinctly and reading with ease and intelligence. Oral spelling is practised in all the schools. I observed that "phrase-spelling" was given only by teachers recently from the training establishment.

Of the 2,430 pupils examined in reading, 55 per cent. ranked from fair to good; 36 per cent. as tolerable, and 9 per cent. did badly.

In writing 204 passed as good; 1,314 as fair; 535 as tolerable, and only 11 were below tolerable. The writing lesson is a mechanical operation in nearly all schools, no illustrations as to the principle of formation of the letters being practised. In a few schools the books were dirty and scribbled over, and evidently indicated a want of supervision on the teachers' part. Dictation is taught in all the schools of the district with varying success. Where teachers are zealous and vigilant, the best results, of course, were met with; and steps were taken for the thorough correction of the mis-spelt words—the main business of the lesson, but often the part wholly neglected. In schools conducted by easily-satisfied persons the average number of errors was high, and copying by no means uncommon.

Arithmetic is a weak subject in the majority of schools, partly owing to the inexperience of teachers, and partly to their want of ingenuity in framing questions. I have met with children pretending to do Proportion and Practice, utterly fail in Compound Subtraction. Out of 1,873 pupils examined 72 obtained the mark good; 792 did fairly; 589 tolerably, and the remainder did only moderately.

Grammar is not a popular subject. In a few small Provisional Schools the results were indifferent; in such schools a lesson on this subject is almost a waste of time. The teaching, however, is fairly effective as regards parsing and analysis, in the greater number of schools. But it is only in very few that this knowledge is practically applied to the correction of faulty expressions in speaking and writing. Geography is taught with a fair degree of success. More frequent revision and an increased use of the blackboard are recommended. In this subject 193 ranked as good, 698 as fair, 218 did tolerably well, and 182 moderately. Scripture lessons were used by 475 children; the answering evidenced a fair knowledge of the principal events read of. Object lessons are given in all the schools and to almost all the pupils. In the hands of inexperienced and careless teachers such lessons are productive of little good. Some popular text book is procured, a lesson is called from it, perhaps on some strange animal, and children who are probably unable to point out differences between cattle and horses receive a lecture on the "qualities" and "peculiarities" of this unknown creature. I have invariably advised teachers to begin at home when selecting object lessons for their different classes. I take it to be a sign of skill and industry on a teacher's part when I find him able to give a really effective object lesson. Drawing is taught in the majority of schools with a reasonable measure of success.

success. 1,014 children were taught singing. On the whole singing is popular, and has exercised a beneficial influence on all schools that made any appreciable progress with the subject. Instruction is given in Euclid and Algebra in four Public Schools, viz., Grafton, Kempsey, Swan Creek, and Ulmarra. Latin is also taught in the last-named school. Needlework received its due share of attention throughout the year.

As a body the teachers are a respectable and an intelligent class; all received my suggestions courteously, and with an evident intention of giving them effect. Of their attainments and studious habits I am not in a position to speak with confidence. However, I know that at the present time there are on the Clarence River several teachers engaged in preparing themselves by regular study for examination. These young men are all candidates for admission to the second class. I regret the fewness of the number, for it is of the greatest importance that there should be among our teachers men of superior abilities and attainments. The value of such men is not to be measured by the excellence of their schools, nor even by the benefits their example confers on the schools in their vicinity. Their influence is felt through the entire staff—they lighten the whole mass; they make the office of teacher respectable and respected; and their success not only attracts young men of promise to the service, but stimulates them to devote all their energies to their work. While concurring in the propriety of taking the teacher's efficiency in his school into account in determining his fitness for promotion, I would hold out every facility for undergoing examination to the young men in the profession desirous of raising their classification rather by such means than seeking it under good service clauses or special regulations.

Of the local supervision I cannot speak very highly. In the greater number of schools it is merely of a nominal character. The most efficient Boards are those in connection with the under-mentioned schools, viz.:—Aldavilla, Alumny Creek, Cowper, Grafton, Port Macquarie, Solferino, Swan Creek, and Ulmarra.

Briefly summarising the foregoing remarks, it will be seen that the prospects of primary education in this district are hopeful; several new Public Schools of a superior character have been erected during the year, and for the building of many more arrangements are complete. The material condition of a number of schools has been improved; and the means of instruction have been extended to many remote districts. But the character of the attendance is not as satisfactory as it should be; and notwithstanding the Council's efforts to provide for the instruction of the rising generation, owing to the carelessness and selfishness of some parents, a very large number of children seldom or never go to school at all. The teachers have, on the whole, done honest work. I hope to be able to speak favourably of their studious habits and their desire to improve in practical skill, as my knowledge of them increases.

Summaries of the reports on the schools inspected are transmitted herewith.

Inspector's Office,
Grafton, 31st January, 1876.

T. DWYER,
Inspector of Schools,
Grafton District.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1875.

ALDAVILLA (V.) :—General inspection, 10th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 18; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 18; girls, 12; total, 30.

1. The premises are in good condition, and neatly kept. An additional room to the teacher's residence is being erected. The school is well found in furniture and appliances. 2. The pupils attend punctually, but only one-third are regular. In other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate; and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are modern; but the teaching is wanting in energy and thoroughness. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

ALSTONVILLE (V.) :—General inspection, 22nd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 26; total, 48. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. This is a new school. The grounds are unfenced and but partially cleared. There is no provision for a supply of good water. The school is adequately found in furniture and educational requisites. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual. The government is firm, and the tone of the school tolerably satisfactory. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. The classification is suitable; but the instruction is not fully regulated. The methods are of fair worth; and the teaching is reasonably successful. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

ALUMNY CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 7th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 20; total, 50. Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 18; total, 46.

1. Improvements to the material condition are in progress. The school is amply found in all requisites; and the organisation is very fair. 2. The attendance is marked by punctuality and regularity, except in the case of the elder pupils. The order of the first-class admits of considerable improvement. 2. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable; the instruction is regulated with care and neatness; the methods are of fair worth; and the teaching is reasonably effective. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

BALLINA (V.) :—General inspection, 28th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 23; total, 53. Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 23; total, 51.

1. The building is old, and considerably damaged by the white ants. Except that another black-board is needed, the stock of appliances is sufficient. The general aspect is tolerably satisfactory. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. Whispering prevails among the younger children, and a habit of calculating audibly throughout the school. The distribution of the school materials occasions too much noise. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is complete. The pupils are correctly classified; the instruction is regulated with tolerable judgment and care; the methods are of average merit. The general proficiency is fair (nearly).

BRELLINGER (V.) :—General inspection, 2nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20; girls, 22; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. The material condition is good; but the accommodation is inadequate. The organisation is, on the whole, satisfactory. 2. Five-ninths of the pupils are regular; all attend punctually. The discipline, in other respects, is fairly effective. 3. The course of instruction embraces all the required subjects except singing. The pupils are suitably classified; the lesson documents are drawn up with fair skill; the methods are suitable; and the teaching is reasonably successful. The pupils answer with self-reliance and thoughtfulness. The average proficiency is fair.

BELMORE

BELMORE RIVER (V.) :—General inspection, 29th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 20 ; total, 56. Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 16 ; total, 41.

1. The premises have been lately painted, and present a neat and cheerful aspect. The material condition is good. The school is well organised, and adequately furnished in furniture and appliances. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. The punctuality is very satisfactory. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. A suitable classification obtains. The lesson documents are carefully constructed. The methods are modern and reasonably effective. The teaching needs to be marked by increased thoroughness. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

CASINO (V.) :—General inspection, 17th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 27 ; total, 61. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 26 ; total, 56.

1. A weather-shed is needed ; and the teacher's residence is but partially lined. Otherwise, the material condition is satisfactory, and the organisation good. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular ; all attend very punctually. Under the present teacher, the discipline has improved, and secures a healthy moral tone. 3. The course of instruction is complete, except as regards needlework. The classification is suitable, and the instruction properly regulated. Under examination the pupils are subdued, but answer indistinctly. For their ages the range of attainments is low, for which the present teacher is not responsible. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. As far as the teacher is responsible, the general condition is satisfactory.

CHATSWORTH ISLAND (V.) :—General inspection, 24th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 35 ; total, 86. Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 30 ; total, 69.

1. Painting and some minor repairs are needed. The supply of furniture and working materials is ample. The property is neatly kept, and the general aspect is pleasing. 2. Only 50 per cent. of the number enrolled attend regularly. The punctuality is very good. The children are neat, respectful, and, in the upper classes, attentive. The government needs to be more exacting in matters of detail. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are suitably classified ; the instruction is fully regulated ; the methods are of modern cast ; the average proficiency exceeds fair.

CORAKI (V.) :—General inspection, 27th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

1. Repairs to the verandah and the roof of the teacher's residence are needed, otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. There is a full supply of all requisites. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. The other features of the discipline are equally satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are well classified ; the instructional documents are skilfully drawn up ; the methods are intelligent ; and the teaching is marked by industry and care. The pupils of the first and third classes answer with commendable accuracy. The average proficiency is fair (nearly).

COWPER (V.) :—General inspection, 24th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 31 ; total, 64. Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. A portion of the fence has been accidentally burnt down. The shed needs flooring. The grounds are covered with tall weeds, which give an untidy appearance to the premises. The school is amply provided with furniture and books. Two additional maps are needed. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular in attendance ; the percentage of punctual scholars is much higher. Those present are neat, respectful, and attentive. 3. Singing and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The pupils are suitably classified ; the instruction is regulated with skill and neatness, and imparted by modern and effective methods. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

EUROKA (V.) :—General inspection, 7th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 22 ; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45.

1. The premises need painting. An additional water-closet is urgently required ; and the roof of the teacher's residence is in disrepair. The whole property is kept with marked neatness. The school is well furnished in all the requisite appliances. 2. The pupils are regular and very punctual. In other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. Except singing the instruction is of full range. The pupils are judiciously classified, and the instruction is well regulated. Modern and reasonably successful methods are practised. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

FERNMOUNT (V.) :—General inspection, 1st November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 21 ; total, 34. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.

1. The school is favourably situated, in good condition, and well organised. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but the majority are unpunctual. Those present are clean and fairly attentive. The government is wanting in firmness. 3. Singing excepted, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable, but the instruction is not fully regulated. The methods are of an elementary character. The teacher is industrious but inexperienced. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

GRAFTON (Primary—V.) :—General inspection, 21st, 25th, and 26th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 132 ; girls, 85 ; total, 217. Numbers present :—Boys, 101 ; girls, 74 ; total, 175.

1. The material condition is very good, but the accommodation is insufficient. The organisation is very satisfactory. 2. Nine-thirteenths of the number of pupils enrolled attend regularly and punctually. Nearly all are neat, attentive, and in good order. Some fourth-class boys, however, indulge in too much whispering. The moral tone is satisfactory. The course of instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects. In addition, instruction in Euclid, Algebra, and Mapping is given to the fourth class. Modern and reasonably effective methods are practised. The following is the proficiency of the different classes :—First, fair + ; lower second, fair to very fair ; upper second, very fair (nearly) ; third, very fair + ; fourth, good. Candidates for the Senior and Junior University Examinations passed successfully from this school on the late occasion.

GRAFTON (Infant—V.) :—General inspection, 20th and 21st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 63 ; total, 136. Numbers present :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 56 ; total, 121.

1. The premises are in very good condition, but the accommodation is far too limited for present requirements, and the ventilation is defective. The organisation is as complete as circumstances will permit. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; a larger number attend punctually. Cleanliness is a marked feature of the discipline. Many children are restless and inattentive. The order was injuriously affected by the prevalence of the measles in August and September. 3. No subject of instruction proper to an infant school is omitted. Modern, suitable, and very fairly effective methods are used. The average proficiency is fair (nearly.)

GUNDURIMA (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43. Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

1. The school has a favourable situation, is amply provided with furniture and apparatus, and is well organised. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The majority are clean and tolerably orderly. The government is mild, and the moral tone reasonably healthy. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable ; the instruction is fully and neatly regulated. Under examination the pupils are subdued. Some exhibit a fair degree of self-reliance, but many are shy and inert. The average proficiency is tolerable (nearly).

KEMPSEY (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd, 24th, and 25th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 47 ; total, 86. Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 41 ; total, 77.

1. The buildings are old, shabby-looking, and in disrepair. The accommodation afforded is far too limited. The organisation under existing circumstances is fair. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly ; nearly all are punctual. The majority are neat, and, except in the first class, orderly and attentive. The government secures a healthy moral tone. 3. All the subjects laid down in the standard are taught. Instruction in the elements of Euclid and Algebra is given to the fourth class. The classification is suitable, and the instruction well regulated. The methods are modern, and the teaching is zealously conducted. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

KINCHELA CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 16 ; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

1. The building is a substantial structure of sawn slabs, and is in good repair. The play-ground has been cleared of a luxuriant growth of weeds, and a portion fenced off for a garden. The organisation is satisfactory. 2. Barely two-thirds of the pupils enrolled attend regularly ; the majority are punctual. The moral tone is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The children are suitably classified, and the instruction is well regulated. Modern methods are used. The average proficiency is fair.

LISMORE (V.) :—General inspection, 19th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 29 ; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 28 ; total, 56.

1. Weather-sheds are needed, and the premises require painting. Otherwise the material condition is satisfactory, and the school is well found in appliances. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly ; their punctuality is still better. Those present are neat, cheerful, and in fair order. The tone of the school is reasonably satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The classification is judicious, and the instruction is skilfully regulated. The methods are modern, and the teaching is diligently prosecuted. The average proficiency is fair (nearly) ; Under the present teacher the school has increased its efficiency and popularity.

PALMER'S ISLAND (V.) :—General inspection, 21st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 24 ; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 14 ; total 38.

1. The fence is broken in places. A kitchen for the teacher's residence is needed. The desk accommodation is wholly inadequate. In other respects the material condition is satisfactory, and the organisation very fair. 2. Seven-elevenths of the pupils attend regularly and nearly all punctually. Those present are neat, respectful, orderly, and attentive. The tone of the school is healthy. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. The pupils are classified correctly ; the instruction is regulated with neatness and skill ; the methods are intelligent, and of more than average merit ; and the teaching is energetic and effective. Under examination the pupils yield a ready attention, and answer with spirit and accuracy. The average proficiency is very fair (nearly).

PORT MACQUARIE (V.) :—General inspection, 8th and 11th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 33 ; total, 82. Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 28 ; total, 64.

The premises are in very fair condition. Proximity to the sea accounts for the dampness and discolouration of the eastern walls. The school is well found in furniture and apparatus, but the stock of books is insufficient. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Those present are neat, respectful, and very fairly attentive. Stricter supervision is imperative in the playground. The tone of the school is reasonably healthy. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable. The instructional documents are drawn up with fair skill. Modern methods are used ; and the teaching is reasonably effective. The average proficiency approaches fair.

RAINBOW REACH (V.) :—General inspection, 2nd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 33 ; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 27 ; total, 48.

1. The site is neither healthy nor pleasant. The premises are only in tolerable repair, having suffered considerable injury by the late flood. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is insufficient. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, the greater number are punctual. Nearly all are clean, tolerably quiet, and attentive. The discipline has improved. 3. Singing and sewing are omitted from the prescribed course of instruction. The classification and occupation are fairly satisfactory. The methods are of tolerable worth ; and the teaching is industrious, but wanting in thoroughness. The school has improved since last inspection. The average proficiency is tolerable.

RAMORNIE (N.V.) :—General inspection, 25th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 20 ; total, 50. Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 15 ; total, 39.

1. The premises are in very fair repair. Additional desk accommodation is needed. The school is well found in apparatus and books. 2. Nine-thirteenths of the pupils attend regularly, a higher proportion being punctual. The pupils are clean, respectful, orderly, and attentive. The government is judicious, and the tone of the school healthy. 3. Singing excepted, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is correct, and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are modern and the teaching is zealous and effective. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

ROCKY MOUTH (V.) :—General inspection, 26th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 31 ; total, 72. Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 24 ; total, 57.

1. An additional water-closet is needed, and the desk accommodation is insufficient. The school is pleasantly situated, and very fairly organised. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual. Those present are tolerably neat, orderly, and attentive. The government to be effective must be firmer. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are properly classified, and the instruction is fully regulated. The methods are modern, the average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

SEVEN OAKS (V.) :—General inspection, 30th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 42 ; total, 92. Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 38 ; total, 80.

1. The premises are old, and present a mean and dingy appearance. The accommodation is altogether

altogether insufficient, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is inadequate. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and three-fourths punctual. Several children—mostly new scholars, are untidy, restless, and indisposed to work. The majority, however, are clean, industrious, and attentive. In other respects the discipline is reasonably effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are classified with passable judgment, and the instruction is regulated by the usual guides. Methods of ordinary value are in use. The average proficiency is fair (nearly).

SOLFERRINO (N. V.) :—General inspection, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 27 ; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

The out-offices are in disrepair ; otherwise, the material state is very fair. The furniture is unsuitable and not properly arranged. The supply of working appliances is sufficient. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The majority are tolerably neat, but noisy and indisposed to work. The government is feeble. 3. Drawing and sewing are omitted from the course of instruction. The pupils are suitably classified. The methods are only of moderate worth and effectiveness. The average proficiency is moderate.

SOUTHGATE (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 30 ; total, 55. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

1. The site is low and subject to floods. The material condition and the organisation are fairly satisfactory. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly and nearly all punctually. Measles reduced the numbers on the day of inspection. The children are clean and attentive. Other features of the discipline are satisfactory. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is correct, and the instruction regulated with fair skill. The methods are effective—more of thorough energetic application than of absolute worth. Under examination the pupils answer with care. Their distinct utterance deserves special notice. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

SMITH'S FLAT (V.) :—General inspection, 14th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 28 ; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 25 ; total, 37.

1. Improvements are in progress, which, when completed, will render the material condition satisfactory. New desks are also being made. An additional black-board is required ; and the stock of books is inadequate. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline in other respects is very satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is correct ; and the instruction is regulated with skill and marked neatness. Modern, suitable, and effective methods are practised. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

STRONTIAN PARK (N. V.) :—General inspection, 27th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 25 ; total, 38. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 15 ; total, 22.

1. The premises are old, small, and totally unfit for school purposes. The furniture is unsuitable, and for want of room improperly arranged. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly ; all are punctual. The low attendance on the day of inspection was owing to the measles. Those present are quiet, clean, and attentive. The moral tone is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are properly classified ; and the instruction is regulated with fair skill. The methods are modern ; and the teaching is industrious and fairly effective. The average proficiency is fair (nearly).

SUMMERLAND (V.) :—General inspection, 1st December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 28 ; total, 45. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 23 ; total, 37.

1. The premises are old and in disrepair, but present a tolerably decent exterior. New out-offices and additional desks are required. The residence is too small for the present teacher's family. The supply of apparatus and books meets the requirements. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government and tone of the school show improvement since last inspection. Except singing, the course of instruction is complete. The pupils are properly classified ; the lesson documents are drawn up with tolerable skill and neatness. The methods are of average worth, and the teaching is now conducted with increased zeal and success. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

SWAN CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 6th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 21 ; total, 55. Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 19 ; total, 45.

1. Except that the wood-work needs painting, the material condition is very good. The school is fully equipped, and the whole property is neatly kept. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The majority are neat, respectful in demeanour, and attentive. The government is firm, and secures a healthy moral tone. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable ; and the instruction is neatly and skilfully regulated. The methods are modern and effective. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

TALOOMBI (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35.

1. The school is favourably situated, and well found in appliances. The organisation is satisfactory. The property is neatly kept. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly ; the punctuality is less satisfactory. The pupils are clean, respectful, and in fair order. 3. The prescribed range of subjects is taught. The children are correctly classified ; and the instruction is well regulated, and imparted by reasonably effective methods. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

TIRRANNIA CREEK (N. V.) :—General inspection, 20th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

1. The school is held in temporary premises. The furniture is unsuitable, but sufficient in quantity. Additional maps and books are required. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. The majority are clean and respectful. They yield a passive attention, but are very shy. The tone of the school is only moderately healthy. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. The classification is tolerably suitable. There are no lesson documents. The methods are of moderate worth ; and the teaching is wanting in energy. Under examination the pupils are subdued, but answer neither with self-reliance nor animation. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

ULMARRA (V.) :—General inspection, 20th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 35 ; total, 78. Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 27 ; total, 56.

1. The premises are old and unsuitable. There is neither weather-shed nor lavatory. The site is too small. The organisation is as perfect as circumstances will permit. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; all attend punctually. Those present are neat, attentive, and in fair order. The discipline in other respects is satisfactory. 3. In addition to the prescribed range of subjects, instruction in Euclid, Algebra, and Latin is given to the fourth class. The pupils are suitably classified, and the instruction is judiciously regulated. Modern methods are used ; and the teaching is marked by earnestness and industry. The average proficiency is very fair +.

WOODFORD

WOODFORD DALE (V.):—General inspection, 28th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 12; girls, 17; total, 29. Numbers present:—Boys, 12; girls, 14; total, 26.

1. The premises need painting and minor repairs. The accommodation is in excess of the requirements. The school is amply found in all requisites. The property is well kept, and the general aspect is pleasing. 2. Seven-tenths of the pupils are regular and *all* punctual. The government is reasonably effective. 3. The pupils are classified with judgment, and the instruction is regulated with fair skill. The methods are of average merit; and the teaching is painstaking—exceeds fair.

WOODFORD LEIGH (V.):—General inspection, 29th September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 20; girls, 26; total, 46. Numbers present:—Boys, 19; girls, 26; total, 45.

1. The premises need painting. Weather-sheds and additional desks are also required. The property is well kept. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly, all punctually. A habit of whispering prevails throughout the school. The government is somewhat lax. 3. The subjects of instruction accord with the prescribed course. The pupils are properly classified; and the instruction is regulated with passable judgment. The methods are suitable and tolerably effective. The average proficiency is fair.

WYRALLAH (V.):—General inspection, 26th July.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 21; total, 34. Numbers present:—Boys, 12; girls, 18; total, 30.

1. The grounds are unfenced, the premises need painting, and many of the windows glazing. The school is well found in all necessary appliances. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils are regular; the punctuality is more satisfactory. Nearly all are neat, orderly, and respectful in demeanour. The tone of the school is tolerable. 3. Needlework and singing are not taught, otherwise the range of instruction is complete. The classification is correct, and the instruction is reasonably well regulated. The methods are intelligent; but the teaching lacks vigour and thoroughness. The pupils manifest a becoming demeanour under examination; but, except in the third class, answer with neither self-reliance nor thoughtfulness. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BEECHWOOD:—General inspection, 18th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 19; girls, 15; total, 34. Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 9; total, 24.

1. The grounds are unfenced; and there are no out-offices. The school-room does not afford adequate accommodation. 2. Five-eighths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Those present are clean, quiet but listless, and in the first class, inattentive. The government is lax. Except sewing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are not suitably classified. The methods are elementary; and the teaching is mechanical and lacks vigour. The average proficiency is moderate.

BROMBY:—General inspection, 18th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 11; girls, 17; total, 28. Numbers present:—Boys, 11; girls, 17; total, 28.

1. The building is centrally situated, in fair condition, and sufficiently commodious. There are no out-offices. The supply of apparatus is inadequate. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly, and all punctually. The majority are clean, quiet, orderly, and fairly attentive. The discipline generally is tolerably satisfactory. 3. Singing, drawing, and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is suitable. The methods are elementary, but the teaching is painstaking and reasonably successful. The average proficiency is tolerable.

CAMDEN HAVEN:—General inspection, 10th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 17; girls, 17; total, 34. Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.

1. The schoolroom is a substantial slab structure, in good repair. The grounds are unfenced, and there are no out-offices. The supply of furniture is insufficient, that of books and apparatus inadequate. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly, the majority punctually. The pupils are clean, respectful, tolerably attentive, but dull. The government is lax. 3. Except singing and drawing, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable. The methods are elementary, and the teaching is tolerably effective. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

CASINO SOUTH:—General inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 15; total, 29. Numbers present:—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27.

1. The premises are unfenced, and not centrally situated. The supply of furniture and appliances is insufficient. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly; the punctuality is less satisfactory. The children are very clean, but noisy, inattentive, and rude. The government is feeble. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except drawing, are taught. The classification is tolerably correct; the instruction is not skilfully regulated. The methods are of small merit; but the teacher works hard, and is anxious to improve. The average proficiency is moderate+.

COALDALE:—General inspection, 14th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 11; girls, 11; total, 22. Numbers present:—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.

1. The material condition is not satisfactory. The furniture though rough is tolerably suitable, and is sufficient for the present attendance. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. One-half of the number present are clean, and all quiet but very dull. The government is lax. 3. Singing, drawing, and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is tolerably suitable. The methods are of an elementary character, but the teaching is painstaking. The average proficiency is from indifferent to moderate+.

COLDSTREAM, LOWER:—General inspection, 23rd September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27. Numbers present:—Boys, 11; girls, 14; total, 25.

1. There are no out-offices. The furniture is unsuitable, and the supply of apparatus and books insufficient. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. Those present are clean, quiet, tolerably orderly, and attentive. 3. Singing, drawing, and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are elementary, but vigorously conducted. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

COLDSTREAM, UPPER:—General inspection, 22nd September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 9; girls, 17; total, 26. Numbers present:—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20.

1. The material condition is very fair; and the school is well found in all needful appliances. 2. Nine-thirteenths of the pupils are regular; all attend punctually. The discipline is tolerably satisfactory. 3. Singing excepted, the course of instruction is complete. The instruction is carefully regulated. The methods are of tolerable merit and effect. The average proficiency is tolerable.

ENNIS:—

ENNIS :—General inspection, 15th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 24; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 22; total, 38.

1. The schoolroom is in tolerable repair; but too small for present requirements, and inadequately supplied with furniture and working materials. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. Needlework excepted, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is suitable; and the instruction fully regulated. The methods are modern and zealously applied. The average proficiency approaches fair.

HARWOOD ISLAND :—General inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 26; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 19; total, 30.

The premises are unfenced; the out-offices are unsuitable and in disrepair. Additional desks are needed. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The majority are very tidy; and, except in the first class, in fair order. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are too many pupils in the first class. The instruction is regulated with passable judgment. The methods are mechanical, but the teaching is painstaking. The average proficiency approaches fair.

LAWRENCE :—General inspection, 23th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 20; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 20; total, 35.

1. There are no out-offices; the grounds are unfenced; and the building is in a dangerous state of disrepair. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular; nearly all attend punctually. In other respects the discipline is tolerable. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is correct; and the instruction is regulated with fair skill. The methods are modern and reasonably effective. The average proficiency is fair.

TWEED JUNCTION :—General inspection, 9th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 11; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23.

1. The schoolroom is a slab structure, in fair repair, but unsuitable and insufficiently furnished and supplied with appliances. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly; all are punctual. Those present are tolerably clean, but idle and indisposed to work. The discipline in other respects is only moderately satisfactory. 3. Except singing and drawing, the course of instruction is complete. There are no lesson guides. The methods are elementary. The average proficiency is moderate +.

TYNEDALE :—General inspection, 30th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. The material condition is satisfactory; and the furniture is not properly arranged. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. Those present are clean, obedient, but inclined to talk. The government is feeble. 3. Singing, drawing, and sewing are omitted from the course of instruction. The pupils are suitably classified. The methods are of moderate worth. The teacher is a very old man. The average proficiency is moderate +.

WARDELL :—General inspection, 28th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.

1. The premises are in tolerable repair; there are no out-offices; the grounds are unfenced; and the organisation is only moderately satisfactory. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. In other respects the discipline is tolerably effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught—singing by ear only. The classification is suitable; the instruction is not regulated in the usual way. The methods are of tolerable merit and effect.

WAUCHOPE :—General inspection, 16th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 16; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 15; total, 24.

1. Out-offices and a verandah to the schoolroom are needed. The supply of furniture and appliances is adequate. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular; but only one-third are punctual. The majority are clean and fairly attentive. The government is lax. 3. Except singing and drawing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are correctly classified; and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are elementary; and the teaching is earnest and reasonably successful. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

WOLLONGBAR :—General inspection, 21st July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 7; total, 16. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 7; total, 16.

1. The material state is satisfactory; but the supply of furniture and requisites is insufficient. 2. Nine-tenths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. The majority are clean, respectful, but very shy. 3. Except singing and drawing, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable. The methods are tolerably intelligent and earnestly applied. The average proficiency is tolerable.

WOMBIAH :—General inspection, 25th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 12; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 5; total, 15.

Provision for a supply of water is needed; and the premises require painting; otherwise the material condition is very fair. The supply of apparatus is insufficient. Nine-fourteenths of the pupils are regular; nearly all attend punctually. In other respects the discipline is unsatisfactory. 3. Singing and needlework are omitted from the prescribed course of instruction. The classification is faulty; and the instruction is regulated only with tolerable skill. The methods are mechanical, and not energetically applied. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

DONDINGALONG :—General inspection, 8th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5; girls, 3; total, 8. Numbers present :—Boys, 5; girls, 3; total, 8.

1. The premises are centrally situated and in good repair. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is adequate. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular, and all attend punctually. The children are neat, orderly, and very attentive. The discipline is very satisfactory. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable; the instruction is carefully regulated. Appropriate and effective methods are practised. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

PELICAN CREEK :—General inspection, 2nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 2; girls, 5; total, 7. Numbers present :—Boys, 2; girls, 5; total, 7.

1. The building is a small slab structure. All external appointments are wanting. The furniture is unsuitable and insufficient, and the supply of appliances inadequate. 2. Nearly all the pupils are

are regular and punctual. Other features of the discipline are only moderately satisfactory. 3. Singing, drawing, and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The usual lesson-guides are wanting. The methods are of moderate worth; but the teacher seems industrious and anxious to learn. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

SNERWOOD :—General inspection, 8th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5; girls, 7; total, 12. Numbers present : Boys, 5; girls, 6; total, 11.

1. The schoolroom is in very fair repair, and well found in all the requisite appliances. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils are regular. All attend punctually. The discipline is very satisfactory. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is of full range. The pupils are suitably classified; the instruction is judiciously regulated. The methods are modern, and the teaching thorough and successful. The average proficiency is very fair. This school is worked in conjunction with Dondingalong.

TATHAM :—General inspection, 2nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 8; total, 14. Numbers present :—Boys, 6; girls, 7; total, 13.

1. The grounds are unfenced; there are no out-offices. The supply of furniture and appliances is insufficient, and the records are incomplete. 2. Five-sixths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is feeble. 3. Singing and needlework are omitted from the prescribed course. The instruction is not well regulated. The methods are of moderate worth. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable. This school is worked with Pelican Creek.

MAITLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon Schools for 1875.

As regards the adequacy of the means of education, the Maitland District is in a reasonably satisfactory condition. There are now comparatively few centres of population where schools, Public or Denominational, are not established or in course of establishment. There are, however, places here and there, especially in out of the way mountainous districts, where families are so few and far apart as to preclude the possibility of readily grouping their children in tens or twelves for Half-time School instruction; and how such children are to be educated is a matter for further legislation, and one that is surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties. Half-time Schools in general do not meet with the public favour they merit, and the establishment of Provisional Schools is not infrequently delayed by the inability or difficulty of people providing the requisite school premises and furniture, by occasional difficulties in securing the services of suitable teachers, and by the operation of that not very popular regulation which virtually excludes small districts, even those permanently settled, from participating in the funds provided for the erection of Public Schools. The people of such districts are generally free selectors or tenant farmers, many of whom are too poor to defray the full cost of providing and furnishing small schools. Among such people in particular, and indeed throughout the district, the recent resolution of the Legislative Assembly, to the effect that local aid towards the cost of erecting Public Schools is no longer to be exacted, meets with general approval; and it is confidently expected that the benefits of such a policy will be extended to permanently settled districts in need of small schools of which it cannot be affirmed with certainty that they will ultimately become Public Schools. Speaking generally, the schools of the district are well distributed, there being two cases only where the prescribed school areas of operation overlap each other and thus give rise to undesirable competitions for numbers, as well as afford unreasonable parents too much scope for interfering with teachers in the performance of their prescribed duties. There are still several places, however,—Morpeth, Maitland, Lochinvar, Singleton, and Muswellbrook,—where the number of schools is in excess; but such excess is gradually disappearing before the steady increasing enlightenment of parents as to the superior advantages of large schools as regards the concentration of teaching power, and the consequent improvements in the range of instruction—in the quality of the teaching, discipline, and supervision—and in the general progress of their children.

At the close of the year 1874, there were 78 schools or 82 school departments in operation; since when the following changes and improvements in the amount and distribution of the means of education have occurred. Public Schools have been opened at Greta and Paterson, and Provisional Schools at Waverley, Rouchell Brook, Sedgefield, Goungoola, and Mount Rivers; the Vere Provisional School and the Infant Department of the Singleton Public School have been reopened; the certificates of the Morpeth C.E., the West Maitland (St. Paul's) C.E., and the Phoenix Park R.C. Schools have been withdrawn; Falbrook P. has fallen to the rank of a Provisional School; and aid to Belltrees Prov. has been declined because its promoters persisted in employing an incompetent teacher. Respecting the closing of the above-named Denominational Schools, it may be proper to affirm that the withdrawal of their certificates has been rather an educational gain than otherwise; for it has had the simple yet highly beneficial effect of transferring the scholars of languishing and ill-conditioned schools to neighbouring ones in higher states of efficiency, material, moral, and intellectual. It is proper to mention, also, that in addition to the changes and improvements already described, efforts have been made to establish schools in the few remaining centres of population needing them; and it is highly probable that such schools will be brought into operation during the forthcoming half-year, viz., at Giant's Creek, Bridgman or Upper Falbrook, Eccleston, Moonan, Rock Hill, and Hafton or Ballington—applications for which are now under consideration. An application for a Public School at Broke has also been considered, of which it may be remarked that the children guaranteed to attend such school are those now attending the local C.E. school. The new Public School buildings of Scone will be ready for occupation in a month or two. It is also highly probable that a Public School will soon be established at Muswellbrook, action in which direction has been taken by persons dissatisfied with the educational condition of the town, notwithstanding it is provided already with two Certified Denominational Schools, attending which, however, there is a large percentage of other denominations.

During the year 90 school departments have been in operation, all of which have been visited, and 88 of which are now (December, 1875) existing, viz.:—Public, 34; Provisional, 28; Half-time, 6; Church of England, 10; and Roman Catholic, 10. Eighty-four (84) of these have received full inspections, General or Regular, according to the requirements of prescribed rules, and many of them have been incidentally inspected when practicable. It should also be noted that the results of such inspections have been measured by the usual high standards of efficiency—material, disciplinary, and intellectual—in which two latter particulars such standards are within the reach of teachers of real ability, spirited energy, and sterling thoroughness of character.

The material condition of the schools in general continues to improve, and is of reasonably very fair merit, considering that two-thirds of the school properties are not vested in the Council. Most of them are sufficiently commodious for the available children of school age, and are provided with reasonably adequate supplies of furniture and other educational appliances; but the majority of them are still more or less in need of such necessary requisites as water-tank, lavatory, bell, or weather-shed, and a few Provisional Schools are still in need of additional furniture of one kind or another,—but chiefly

chiefly desks, book-presses, and clocks. Several school buildings, Public and Provisional, have been repaired and made more comfortable, and action has been taken, not only to repair others, but also to provide the Public Schools of Bishop's Bridge, Gosforth, Cessnock, Lochinvar, Paterson, Muswell Creek, and Murrurundi, with new and superior school premises; and those of Singleton, Hinton, Maitland, and Morpeth, with additional accommodation. Estimating the different classes of schools, in point of their material condition and organisation, they stand thus:—Public Schools, very fair; Provisional Schools, tolerable; Half-time Schools, tolerable; and Denominational Schools, very fair.

According to the School Returns annual and quarterly, the total enrolments of scholars during the year have been 7,158; the average quarterly enrolments, 5,366; and the average weekly attendances, 3,317. Now, in comparing these numbers with those of last year, there are found to be in the first two particulars increases of 11½ and 4½ per cent. respectively; and in the last particular, the very small decrease of 1-110ths per cent. These increases may be accounted for in three ways—the increase in the number of schools, the prolonged enrolment of scholars, and the admission of strangers; and the decrease is due to the occurrence of unusually high floods in March, to the prevalence of epidemics, and indirectly to the present drought. These phenomena have also injuriously affected the regular attendance of scholars; for last year the centesimal rate of regularity was 65, whereas it is only 61 this year. Again, comparing the average weekly attendances with the total annual enrolments, there are found to be no less than 3,841 children whose attendance may possibly have been only one day in each quarter, in order to justify their enrolment. Such a view of the case is doubtless an extreme one, but it is nevertheless clear that, exclusive of those children who never enter a school, there is an enormous number of children who must derive but a small fleeting benefit from the large sums of money expended yearly to promote their advancement in virtue and intelligence. It is clear also that if New South Wales desires to prove herself wise and prudent, she must insist upon her young ones attending the schools that have cost her so much money, trouble, and anxiety to provide.

The state of the attendance, as exhibited on the days of inspection, and as compared with the previous two years' results, is as follows:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Public Schools inspected	40	60	64	Increase, 60 per cent.
Denominational Schools inspected.....	28	22	20	Decrease, 28½ per cent.
Public School children examined	1,458	2,139	2,524	Increase, 63 per cent.
Denominational School children examined	1,722	1,381	1,179	Decrease, 31½ per cent.

The disciplinary condition of the schools is, on the whole, their best feature, and may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory in point of tone, intelligence, and efficiency. In about two-thirds of the schools, chiefly Public, the condition ranks from the standard mark, fair, to very good; in two or three cases only is it radically faulty and censurable; and in the rest, most of which are small Provisional Schools conducted by untrained teachers in the receipt of small salaries, it is healthy and promising, but one or two degrees below the standard requirements as regards punctuality, neatness, and cleanliness of appearances, details of order and regularity, the demeanour and conduct of the pupils, the quality of the government, and the pervading spirit of the school. In about forty schools, the efficiency and tone of the discipline is one or two degrees higher than what is expected of the teachers in terms of their grades of classification, and in four or five instances only is it below the prescribed requirements.

The character of the instruction is in general less satisfactory than that of the discipline in point of intelligence, progress, and efficiency, the results of the examinations in the majority of the schools (69) being one or two degrees below the prescribed standard requirements. This defect is mainly attributable to the irregular attendance of the scholars and to the untrained condition and inadequate competency of the teachers of the small Provisional Schools. It also arises more or less from a lack of thoroughness, vigour, and impressiveness in the teaching; from the lax supervision of the classes silently at work; and from the infrequency and partial efficiency of the examinations, oral and silent. It is gratifying to observe, however, that there are few cases in which the defect can clearly be traced to the apathy, indolence, or wilful negligence of the teachers. It should be noted, also, that in 9-14ths of the schools the efficiency of the instruction is up to or above what is required of the teachers to produce in accordance with their grades of classification, and that in the rest (5-14ths) it is not commensurate with such grades, owing partly to well-marked irregularities in the attendance, and to the recent enrolment of scholars, but mainly to feebleness or lack of skill in the teaching. In the majority of the schools the prescribed subjects are taught, the classification of the pupils is judicious, and the lesson documents are reasonably well framed and observed. In one-fifth of them singing, drawing, and object lessons are more or less neglected—the promotions from class to class advance slowly, and the time-tables and programmes of lessons are rendered next to useless by their lax observance. One remarkable feature of the schools in this district, is the almost entire absence of fourth classes, there being but five instances in which the attendances are so large as to render it expedient and possible to form such classes, appoint additional teachers, improve the quality of the instruction, and extend the course of studies to one or more of these subjects—Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, and Military Drill. This feature is one that blemishes the reputation of our school system, that causes elder scholars to be drafted from the school to the workshop too early, and that ought, therefore, to be wiped away by the concentration of children into large schools when practicable.

The efficiency of the teaching in the various subjects of instruction may be inferred from the following centesimal estimate of the numbers who succeeded in reaching and passing the prescribed standards of proficiency:—Latin, 90; Sewing, 88; Geometry, 87; Algebra, 82; Writing, 76; Mensuration, 64; Drawing, 63; Scripture, 50½; Reading, 47; Object Lessons, 42; Music, 49; Geography, 37; Grammar, 32½; Dictation, 31; Arithmetic, 21. But in the comparison of these numbers, it is necessary to remember that the pupils learning the extra subjects, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration, form but a small fractional part (3½ per cent) of those instructed in the ordinary subjects, and that the former subjects receive more attention than the latter do as home lessons. It is also expedient to invite particular attention to the fact that the least satisfactory subjects of the instruction in regard to results are Arithmetic, Spelling, and Composition, notwithstanding the highly important influence which a knowledge of them exercises in fitting young people to meet effectively the exigencies of social life. Classifying the schools, and estimating their intellectual condition according as they reach, pass, or fail to meet the prescribed standard of requirements, they stand thus:—

	Public.	Denominational.
Up to the standard	3	...
Above „ „	13	1
Below „ „	48	19

These numbers are an improvement on those of last year, and also an indication of progress in the Public Schools particularly. It is necessary to observe, also, that among the schools ranked below the standard are some that have approached it nearer this year than last, and there is reason to believe that, but for the prevalence of sickness and partial floods, the condition of the schools would have appeared to far better advantage.

The teachers are on the whole respectable, trustworthy, and attentive to their duties. Among them are several who perform their work with pleasing zeal, painstaking, and superior ability. The majority produce results commensurate with their grades of classification, and the remaining small minority fail to meet existing requirements in consequence of their deficiencies in vigour, intelligence, and ambition. The teachers of the Provisional Schools continue to render the country reasonably useful service, and it is pleasing to observe how most of them strive to maintain respectability of appearance notwithstanding the inadequacy of their incomes.

The local supervision has improved but little during the year. In a few instances it is active and beneficial, fairly so in about one-half of the schools, and unsatisfactory in the rest. In most of the Denominational Schools it is confined to the clergy, many of whom manifest a pleasing interest in the well-being of their schools.

Summing up. The number of schools is steadily increasing, and is close upon satisfying the educational exigencies of the district; but the attendance is comparatively very low and irregular. The material condition and organisation are also steadily improving, and on the whole reasonably satisfactory. In two-thirds of the schools the discipline is sound, intelligent, and improved, and in the rest insufficiently vigilant, exacting, and beneficial. The efficiency of the instruction, however, is less satisfactory, and is below the prescribed standards in 69.84ths of the schools; but it is a little better than it was last year, and is on the whole tolerably satisfactory.

Summaries of reports upon the schools inspected during the year are annexed hereto.

J. S. JONES,
Inspector,
Maitland District.

East Maitland, 8-1-76.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1875.

ABERDEEN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 24; total, 42. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. School held in a church; material organisation moderate; water-tank, lavatory, weather-shed, and better furniture needed; stock of apparatus adequate; general aspect bare and untidy. 2. Co-efficient of regular attendance 7-10ths; punctuality, fair; government, mild and fairly intelligent; fair order and diligence maintained; time-table not strictly observed; schoolroom and scholars not sufficiently neat and clean. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing and sewing; instruction fairly well regulated; teaching fairly skilful and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable to fair.

ABERGLASSLYN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 15; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

1. Material organisation, moderate; aspect dingy; sundry repairs, bell, lavatory, and additional furniture needed; school records tolerable. 2. Attendance decreased, unpunctual, and irregular; discipline feeble and moderately satisfactory. 3. Prescribed subjects professedly taught; grammar, geography, object lessons, and Scripture lessons neglected; lesson documents not strictly followed; teaching feeble and moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils unsatisfactory.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 20; total, 49. Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 15; total, 37.

1. Material organisation defective; new school premises and furniture needed and about to be provided; supply of apparatus tolerable; school records in arrears and not accurately kept. School fees not regularly paid. 2. Punctuality of attendance very fair; rate of regularity, 2-3rds.; discipline healthy, improved, and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; lesson documents of fair merit; classification low in point of age; teaching, tolerably skilful, and improved in vigour and industry. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, from tolerable to fair.

BRANXTON (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 30th April.

1. Sundry repairs, lavatory, and weather-shed needed; material organisation and internal appointments are good. General aspect respectable. 2. Punctuality of attendance very fair; rate of regularity, 2-3rds.; government healthy and intelligent; conduct and appearance of scholars reasonably satisfactory; very fair order and diligence maintained. Moral tone pleasing. 3. Usual examination of pupils omitted for lack of opportunity.

BROKENBACK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 33; total, 58. Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 22; total, 39.

1. Weather-shed, lavatory, and tank needed; material organisation otherwise satisfactory. 2. Attendance increased and tolerably punctual; rate of regularity only 5-9ths; government sound and intelligent; very fair order maintained; pleasing attention given to neatness and cleanliness of appearances. Moral tone very fair. 3. Singing not taught; course of instruction otherwise complete and well regulated; classification appropriate; teaching earnest and very fairly skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils nearly fair. Answering not adequately regular and spirited.

CAMPSIE (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 26th February.

This school was visited for the usual regular inspection, but because of very wet weather and the consequent low attendance there was no examination of the five pupils present.

1. A bell, water-tank, and lavatory needed; material organisation otherwise satisfactory, and appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance very low and irregular, owing to sparseness of population. School fees low and badly paid. 3. Lesson documents of very fair merit, and course of instruction apparently complete.

CRESSNOCK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27; girls, 38; total, 65. Numbers present :—Boys, 20; girls, 19; total, 39.

1. Material organisation unsatisfactory; school-house too small and ineffectual; new school premises and furniture urgently needed; supply of working materials tolerable. 2. Attendance increased, tolerably punctual, and two-thirds regular; government fairly intelligent; pupils fairly well-behaved and orderly, tolerably neat and clean, deficient in culture and zeal; schoolwork deficient in vigour. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; time-table incomplete; programmes of lessons, nil; classification, fair; teaching tolerably intelligent but feeble in point of vigour and efficiency. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate.

DEKMORE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43; girls, 44; total, 77. Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 35; total, 63.

1. Repairs to teacher's residence, water-tank, lavatory, weather-shed, and playground fence needed; material organisation otherwise satisfactory. 2. Attendance increased, apparently punctual but irregular; government healthy and effective; appearances neat and clean; pupils orderly and well-behaved but not sufficiently smart and active. Moral tone good in general. 3. Course of instruction complete and third-class range; lesson documents suitable, but classification low and otherwise defective. Teaching earnest, painstaking, and intelligent; additional animation and attention to examinations needed. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair. Weak subjects of instruction: dictation, arithmetic, and geography.

ELLALONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 23 ; total, 34. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 22 ; total, 32.

1. Material organisation moderate ; repairs, additional furniture, water-tank, lavatory, bell, and weather-shed needed. General aspect clean but humble. 2. Attendance low, unpunctual, and irregular ; government tolerably intelligent but not sufficiently exacting and determined ; pupils tolerably orderly and well-behaved, but only moderately zealous and diligent. Moral tone barely tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated ; teaching earnest and painstaking, but only moderately skilful, stimulating, and impressive. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate and improved. Dictation, moderate ; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, indifferent.

FISHERY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 14 ; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

1. Material organisation fair ; repairs, water, lavatory, and a few articles of furniture needed ; school records very fairly well kept. 2. Attendance decreased and irregular but fairly punctual ; government tolerably intelligent ; appearance reasonably neat and clean ; pupils fairly orderly and well-behaved, but deficient in smartness, vivacity, and self-reliance. Moral tone tolerable and promising. 3. Course of instruction complete and third-class range ; lesson documents of fair merit ; teaching earnest, diligent, and tolerably vigorous and skilful. Examinations partially effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate ; present teacher but recently appointed.

GOSFORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 27 ; total, 55. Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30.

1. Schoolroom too small for three classes ; teacher's residence inferior ; water-tank, lavatory, weather-shed, and repairs needed ; furniture superior and fairly sufficient. 2. Attendance increased, punctual, and tolerably regular ; government sound and intelligent ; order good ; pupils diligent and well-behaved and fairly intelligent ; moral tone very fair and promising. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and appropriately regulated. Methods of fair merit ; teaching zealous and painstaking ; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and fair.

GRETA (V.) :—General inspection, 14th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 99 ; girls, 115 ; total, 214. Numbers present :—Boys, 73 ; girls, 59 ; total, 132.

1. Accommodation very inadequate, necessitating the hire of an additional schoolroom ; material organisation otherwise superior and satisfactory. 2. Attendance considerably increased ; punctuality very fair ; rate of regularity only 114-197ths ; government healthy and intelligent ; order reasonably satisfactory ; general demeanour and conduct of pupils very fair. Moral tone sound and reasonably satisfactory. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and well regulated ; classification judicious ; methods of fair average merit ; teaching zealous and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils from moderate to tolerable ; school but recently opened—teacher therefore not responsible for low results.

HUSTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th and 12th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 46 ; total, 106. Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 40 ; total, 94.

1. Material condition and organisation good ; class-room, lavatory, and additional out-office needed ; general aspect respectable. 2. Attendance well maintained—two-thirds thereof punctual and regular ; government sound and effective ; appearances neat and clean ; order good ; general conduct and demeanour of pupils creditable. Moral tone good. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing ; instruction well regulated ; teaching zealous, painstaking, and skilful ; progress of pupils satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good ; arithmetic and grammar fair.

LAGUNA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 18 ; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 18 ; total, 46.

1. Material condition and organisation improved and fair ; appointments adequate ; general aspect clean and comfortable. Flower garden pleasing. 2. Attendance increased and fairly regular and punctual ; government healthy, fairly intelligent, and stimulating ; appearances clean and respectable ; very fair order maintained ; pupils reasonably well-behaved but not sufficiently smart and active. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest and tolerably skilful ; examinations insufficiently frequent and effective ; home lessons feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable to fair. Dictation and singing moderate.

LOCHINVAR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 24 ; total, 63. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 15 ; total, 41.

Situation and material character of the school defective, new school premises needed ; supply of apparatus adequate ; bell, lavatory, and book-press needed ; condition of school records unsatisfactory ; interior aspect untidy. 2. Attendance increased but unpunctual and irregular ; government lax and feeble ; neatness and cleanliness of appearance laxly observed ; class movements disorderly ; playground supervision neglected. Moral tone unsatisfactory and unimproved. 3. Prescribed subjects professedly taught ; lesson documents laxly observed ; classification low and unsettled ; teaching feeble and desultory. 4. Average progress and proficiency of pupils moderate. Arithmetic, geography, object lessons, indifferent.

EAST MAITLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd to 5th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 118 ; girls, 90 ; total, 208. Numbers present :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 69 ; total, 147.

1. Material condition and organisation improved and reasonably satisfactory ; lavatory and additional water-tank needed ; school well found in apparatus and furniture. 2. Attendance steadily increasing ; average rate of regularity (133-206ths) injuriously affected by sickness ; punctuality very good ; government mild, sound, and effective ; appearances neat and clean ; very good order maintained ; general conduct and demeanour of pupils reasonably satisfactory. Moral tone very good. 3. Course of instruction complete, of fourth-class range and well regulated—Geometry, Algebra, Latin, Mensuration, and Military Drill included ; classification fair ; teaching zealous, painstaking, and skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good.

WEST MAITLAND (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd to 26th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 208. Number present :—Boys, 208.

1. Weather-shed now provided ; material organisation complete and superior ; cleanliness and care of property only partially satisfactory ; school records incomplete. 2. Attendance punctual, but decreased ; rate of regularity 2-3rds ; government intelligent but not sufficiently strict and vigilant ; washing arrangements and playground supervision defective ; moral tone very fair. 3. Course of instruction complete, of fourth-class range and well regulated—Geometry, Algebra, Latin, Mensuration, and Military Drill included ; teaching zealous, painstaking, and skilful ; steady progress made by pupils. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good. Singing arrangements defective.

WEST

WEST MATTLAND (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th to 19th November.

Number enrolled :—Girls, 123. Number present :—Girls, 96.

1. Weather-shed now provided; small closet for brooms, &c., needed; material organisation of superior character, and working materials ample. 2. Attendance slowly increasing; punctuality good; rate of regularity 6-10ths; government firm and intelligent; playground occasionally untidy; appearances otherwise neat and clean; pupils orderly and well-behaved, zealous and diligent; moral tone sound and very good in general. 3. Course of instruction complete, well regulated, and of fourth-class range; occupation of pupils well maintained; teaching zealous, painstaking, and skilful; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good.

WEST MATTLAND (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th, 22nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 86; girls, 64; total, 150. Numbers present :—Boys, 64; girls, 42; total 106.

1. Accommodation and supply of furniture inadequate; new infant schoolroom needed; supply of apparatus appropriate and ample. 2. Attendance steadily increasing and very fairly punctual; rate of regularity only 88-151, injuriously affected by epidemics; government mild, sound, and intelligent; good order maintained; conduct and appearance of pupils pleasing; moral tone healthy and pleasing. 3. Course of instruction appropriate and well regulated; classification judicious; teaching zealous, stimulating, and intelligent; management of lower divisions somewhat weak; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very fair.

MILLEFIELD (V.) :—General inspection, 19th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 25; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 20; total, 33.

1. Material condition and organisation much improved by the purchase of schoolhouse, teacher's residence, and spacious playground; supply of furniture and apparatus adequate; water-tank, lavatory and bell needed. 2. Attendance decreased by sickness and not satisfactorily regular and punctual; population scattered, roads bad; government improved, firm, and very fairly intelligent; order and cleanliness of appearance very fair; conduct and demeanour of pupils improved and fair. Moral tone healthy and very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; occupation judiciously regulated; teaching animated and fairly intelligent; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and fair.

MORFETH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 108; girls, 89; total, 197. Numbers present :—Boys, 85; girls, 67; total, 152.

1. Additional accommodation, lavatory, weather-shed, and teacher's residence needed and about to be provided; material organisation otherwise satisfactory; general aspect respectable. 2. Attendance increased 20 per cent.; punctuality good; rate of regularity (129-189ths), injuriously affected by sickness; government mild, sound, and effective; pupils clean, cheerful, orderly, and well-behaved, but somewhat deficient in zeal and smartness. Moral tone good and promising. 3. Course of instruction complete, well-regulated, and of fourth-class range; occupation of pupils well sustained; first class too large for the management of a pupil teacher; teaching zealous, painstaking, and intelligent; pupils progressing favourably. 4. Average proficiency of pupils from very fair to good, reduced by influx of new scholars.

MURRURUNDI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th, 29th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43; girls, 48; total, 91. Numbers present :—Boys, 34; girls, 42; total, 76.

1. School premises old, ill-planned, dilapidated, and unsuitable; new buildings, furniture, and other appointments about to be provided; supply of working materials adequate; general aspect discreditable; school records well kept. 2. Attendance in excess of accommodation; punctuality unsatisfactory; rate of regularity low (66-112ths); government earnest and fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently strict and vigilant in the lower classes, and enfeebled by the defective organisation; moral tone from tolerable to fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; occupation of lower divisions insufficiently regular and vigorous; teaching earnest and tolerably skilful; teaching staff inadequate. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; dictation, arithmetic, and sewing, indifferent.

MUSWELL CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 17; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 14; total, 37.

1. Material organisation moderate, new school premises needed, also lavatory, out-offices, water-tank, weather-shed, and bell; supply of working materials adequate; general aspect, inferior. 2. Attendance steadily maintained, tolerably punctual, but irregular (yearly rate 28-52nds); government mild and tolerably intelligent and exacting; pupils tolerably clean, orderly, and diligent; moral tone healthy and tolerably satisfactory. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated; classification fair, teaching earnest and painstaking but only moderately intelligent and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +; arithmetic, grammar, and geography indifferent.

OSWALD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27; girls, 19; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23.

1. School-house old, too small, ill-ventilated, and unsuitable; exterior appointments inadequate; desks unsuitable; supply of apparatus fairly sufficient. General aspect of inferior merit. 2. Attendance low and irregular; government very fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently invigorating and exacting; appearances neat and clean; pupils fairly orderly and well-behaved, but not adequately zealous, diligent, and painstaking. Moral tone fair in general. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and intelligently regulated; time-table not strictly observed; teaching tolerably skilful—not sufficiently stimulating, impressive, and profitable. 4. Average progress and proficiency of pupils barely tolerable and little improved. Dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture lessons moderate.

PATERSON (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 11th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 35; total, 65. Numbers present :—Boys, 24; girls, 26; total, 50.

1. Schoolroom rented, and fairly suitable; supply of furniture inferior in quantity and quality; working materials suitable and sufficient. New premises and appointments needed. 2. Attendance increasing and very fairly punctual, rate of regularity 3-4ths; government healthy and intelligent; pupils clean, orderly, and well-behaved; schoolroom overcrowded with extraneous furniture; dismissal of pupils rather irregular; moral tone very fair in general. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and Scripture lessons; classification judicious; lesson documents of very fair merit; teaching zealous, painstaking, and very fairly skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate to tolerable; school but recently opened.

ROUGHT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 15; total, 45. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 11; total, 26.

1. Painting of school premises needed; material condition and organisation otherwise good; schoolrooms somewhat dirty and untidy; school records carelessly kept. 2. Attendance rather low, in consequence

consequence of sickness and harvesting; rate of regularity 7-10ths; government fairly intelligent; pupils fairly orderly and well-behaved, but insufficiently clean, smart, and active; disciplinary details somewhat neglected; moral tone retrograded and tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; time-table not regularly observed; programmes of lessons imperfect; teaching tolerably intelligent and painstaking; progress of pupils tolerably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; grammar, geography, object-lessons, and Scripture lessons moderate.

SINGLETON (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th and 16th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 54; girls, 45; total, 99. Numbers present :—Boys, 38; girls, 30; total, 68.

1. Material condition and organisation good; schoolroom too small; lavatory needed; general aspect clean and respectable. New schoolroom about to be provided. 2. Attendance considerably increased and punctual; rate of regularity 2-3rds; government sound, strict, and effective; appearances neat and clean; pupils orderly, well-behaved, and more spirited and painstaking in their work; moral tone improved, promising, and good. 3. Course of instruction complete, of fourth-class range, and well regulated; occupation of pupils well sustained; teaching spirited, painstaking, and skilful; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils from fair to very fair.

SINGLETON (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37; girls, 33; total, 70. Numbers present :—Boys, 24; girls, 25; total, 49.

1. Accommodation and supply of furniture not sufficient for the attendance; material organisation otherwise good. 2. Attendance steadily increasing, reasonably punctual, and fairly regular; government mild and intelligent; appearances clean and respectable; good order maintained; appearance and demeanour of pupils pleasing; moral tone sound and satisfactory. 3. Course of instruction complete and appropriate; occupation of pupils well sustained; teaching intelligent and pleasingly zealous, painstaking, and animated. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair.

N.B.—The aggregate attendance of these two departments is now 2·6 times greater than it was last year.

STANHOPE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 19th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 46; girls, 22; total, 68. Numbers present :—Boys, 34; girls, 24; total, 58.

1. School premises old slab structures; schoolroom tolerably suitable; teacher's residence dilapidated and unfit for habitation; supply of working materials adequate; lavatory and weather-shed needed. 2. Attendance steadily maintained and punctual, rate of regularity 48-67ths; government sound and active; appearances neat and clean; conduct and demeanour of pupils reasonably very fair; moral tone healthy and very fair. 3. Course of instruction complete except singing, of third-class range, and well regulated; methods of very fair merit and applied with pleasing energy; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very fair and improved.

SUGARLOAF (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 20; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28.

1. Material condition fair, and supply of furniture and apparatus adequate; teacher's residence of inferior merit; lavatory, water-tank, and weather-shed needed; school records somewhat defective. 2. Attendance reduced by withdrawals to neighbouring school; punctuality very fair; rate of regularity 2-3rds; government healthy, firm, and very fairly effective; appearances clean and respectable; pupils orderly and well-behaved, but deficient in energy, painstaking, and mental culture. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and fairly well regulated; occupation of pupils feeble; teaching fairly intelligent but insufficiently impressive and examinatory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

VACY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 23; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 18; total, 31.

1. School premises, humble slab structures, tolerably commodious but otherwise unsuitable; new buildings and appointments needed; supply of apparatus fair, but old and worn. 2. Attendance not satisfactorily regular and punctual; wire foot-bridge over Allyn Brook needed; government fairly intelligent but not sufficiently spirited and exacting; appearances not sufficiently clean and tidy; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete, except singing; classification low and depressed; lesson documents tolerable, but not strictly observed; teaching earnest and tolerably skilful, not sufficiently impressive, animated, and examinatory; progress of the pupils slow. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable; grammar, arithmetic, and geography moderate.

WALLALONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 30; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 21; girls, 29; total, 50.

1. Sundry repairs needed, also lavatory and weather-shed; material organisation and appointments otherwise satisfactory. General aspect respectable. 2. Attendance well maintained and punctual—7-11ths regular; government healthy and effective; order uniformly good; demeanour and conduct of pupils satisfactory; moral tone good. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and well regulated; occupation of pupils well sustained; teaching zealous, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair.

WARKWORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. Sundry repairs and additions needed; material organisation and appointments otherwise of superior merit; general aspect respectable; school records inaccurate. 2. Attendance reduced by local removals; punctuality not satisfactory; bell needed; rate of regularity 31-45ths; government healthy and intelligent; pupils clean, orderly, and well-behaved—wanting in spirited energy; moral tone very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, and of third-class range; lesson documents appropriate; classification very fair; teaching earnest, spirited, and very fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable +; dictation moderate.

WOLLOMBI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 35; girls, 27; total, 62. Numbers present :—Boys, 31; girls, 26; total, 57.

1. Material condition clean and comfortable; material organisation and appointments good; lavatory needed; flower garden pleasing. 2. Attendance reduced by labour market and local removals; Government mild, vigilant, and effective; appearances neat and clean; conduct and bearing of pupils satisfactory; moral tone sound, and very good. 3. Course of instruction complete except singing, of third-class range, and well regulated; teaching earnest, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Answering, progress, and average proficiency of pupils of very fair merit.

SUMMARY of Reports upon PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS inspected in 1875.

BARRAMIE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 10; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 5; total, 17.

1. Material condition and appointments fair and improved; general aspect clean and comfortable; school records incomplete, and class-roll entries inaccurate. 2. Attendance fairly punctual—rate of regularity apparently 19-24ths; government mild and fairly intelligent—not exacting and invigorating enough in regard to class-work; appearance and demeanour of pupils fairly respectable—below the standard in point of animation and culture generally. 3. Course of instruction complete, and of third-class range; lesson documents of tolerable merit, but not strictly observed; classification tolerable; teaching moderately skilful, stimulating, and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate; grammar and geography indifferent; dictation and arithmetic small.

BELLEVUE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21.

1. Schoolhouse suitable; teacher's residence tolerably so; additional furniture needed; general aspect tolerably satisfactory. 2. Attendance tolerably punctual; rate of regularity 5-6ths; government healthy and tolerably intelligent; pupils tolerably clean, orderly, and well-behaved; school work rather feeble; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated; classification judicious; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but too stiff and feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

BULOA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 14; total, 23.

1. Sundry repairs, and additional furniture, and water tank needed; schoolroom commodious and substantial, but dingy and ill-ventilated; supply of school requisites tolerably sufficient. Class-roll entries unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance well sustained; rate of regularity, 3-4ths; punctuality moderate, because of the difficulty of crossing the river; government healthy and fair; appearance, demeanour, and conduct of pupils fair; moral tone fair and promising. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing and sewing; lesson documents and classification of tolerable merit; teaching, empirical, promising, tolerably vigorous, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; geography moderate.

CAERGURLE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

1. Schoolhouse commodious and suitable; teacher's residence improved, and tolerably suitable; stock of furniture and other requisites tolerably sufficient; desks badly arranged; school fees low and fairly paid. Attendance well maintained and tolerably punctual; rate of regularity, 22-32nds; river-crossings impediments; government mild and tolerably intelligent; appearances neat and clean; demeanour and conduct of pupils tolerable; performance of class-work feeble and unsatisfactory; moral tone feeble and moderate. 3. Course of instruction professedly complete except in singing and sewing; secondary subjects neglected; instruction ill regulated; classification indefinite; teaching desultory feeble and unsatisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent. Teacher since dismissed.

CUAN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 12; total, 24.

1. Schoolroom too small; teacher's residence enlarged, and tolerably suitable; supply of furniture fair; working materials inadequate; class roll entries unsatisfactory; other records in arrears. 2. Attendance well maintained, supplemented by night school; punctuality fair; rate of regularity, 2-3rds; appearances neat and clean; fair order maintained; pupils reasonably well-behaved, but dull and awkward; moral tone barely tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing and sewing; indifferent attention given to secondary subjects; lesson documents of inferior merit; register of lessons carelessly kept; teaching tolerably skilful, but desultory and feeble. 4. Average proficiency, progress, and mental culture of pupils barely moderate. Dictation and arithmetic small.

DOYLE'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 17; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

1. School-house ill ventilated and inadequately furnished; supply of working materials tolerably sufficient; organisation tolerable. 2. Two-thirds of pupils regular and tolerably punctual. Eleven children of school age in non-attendance; government mild and tolerably intelligent—not sufficiently stimulating and exacting in regard to class-work. 3. Course of instruction complete except in singing and drawing, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated; teaching earnest, painstaking, and moderately skilful; examinations not sufficiently frequent and effective. 4. Average proficiency and mental culture of pupils moderate. Arithmetic and grammar indifferent.

FALBROOK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 18; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 14; total, 23.

1. Material condition improved and fair; supply of furniture and apparatus tolerably sufficient; general aspect improved, and fairly respectable. 2. Attendance, tolerably punctual; rate of regularity, 21-27ths; government tolerably firm and intelligent; order, cleanliness of appearances, and conduct of pupils, of tolerable merit; moral tone healthy. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; lesson documents, of fair merit; classification, threefold and appropriate; teaching earnest and tolerably vigorous and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable. Arithmetic, grammar, geography, moderate.

GOORANGoola (N.-V.).

Not visited for want of opportunity. School but recently opened.

GRESFORD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 10; total, 18.

1. Schoolhouse suitable; teacher's residence comfortable; supply of school requisites fair; arrangement of desks objectionable; general aspect clean and respectable. 2. Attendance injuriously affected by river freshets and field operations, tolerably punctual; rate of regularity, 2-3rds; government mild and fairly effective; appearances very neat and clean; pupils well-behaved and tolerably orderly; moral tone healthy and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; secondary subjects rather neglected; lesson documents of tolerable merit but not strictly observed; classification, judicious and threefold; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, not sufficiently oral and examinatory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

HOWE'S VALLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 17; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. Sundry repairs needed; school-house rather small; teacher's residence tolerably suitable; supply of furniture and apparatus tolerably adequate; school records not strictly accurate. 2. Attendance increased

increased and tolerably punctual, 3-4ths regular; government empirical and moderately intelligent; class movements irregular; pupils tolerably well-behaved but deficient in animation and diligence. Moral tone barely tolerable. 3. Course of instruction of second-class range and tolerably well regulated; singing and sewing not taught; teaching mechanical and moderately effective; examinations feeble. 4. Average proficiency and mental culture of pupils moderate and promising. Teacher but recently appointed.

KAYUGA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 18; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 9; total, 17.

1. School-house drafty, otherwise suitable and improved; supply of furniture and apparatus fairly sufficient; water-tank needed; general aspect tolerably respectable. 2. Attendance well maintained and tolerably punctual, 2-3rds regular; government mild and tolerably effective; pupils tolerably clean and well-behaved; school-work performed with moderate vigour, industry, and precision; moral tone feeble. 3. Course of instruction elementary and of second-class range; grammar, geography, and object lessons neglected; classification moderately intelligent, lesson documents carelessly observed; teaching feeble and mechanical; mental training of pupils inadequate. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils barely moderate.

KNOCKFIN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 2; total, 10.

1. School-house and teacher's residence reasonably suitable; supply of furniture adequate—of apparatus, tolerable; general aspect clean and fair. 2. Attendance temporarily reduced by removals to neighbouring schools; one half of pupils regular and tolerably punctual; government healthy and tolerably intelligent; neatness and cleanliness of appearances very fair; pupils docile and well-behaved, but deficient in smartness and vigour; moral tone healthy and tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except drawing; lesson documents, moderate—not strictly observed; teaching earnest, painstaking, and moderately intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate.

MIDDLE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 15; total, 34. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 11; total, 24.

1. Material condition satisfactory; supply of furniture and apparatus tolerable; book-press and water-tank needed; aspect clean and respectable. 2. Attendance well maintained and punctual; rate of regularity, 24-36ths; government healthy and effective; pupils clean, orderly, and well-behaved; moral tone sound and very fair. 3. Course of instruction complete except singing, of third-class range, fairly well-regulated; teaching zealous, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable +.

MOONAN BROOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 5; total 21. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 4; total, 16.

1. Material condition improved; school premises tolerably suitable and well furnished; desks unsuitable in design and arrangement; internal aspect clean and tidy. 2. Attendance well maintained and tolerably punctual, rate of regularity 27-37ths; government tolerably firm and intelligent; pupils clean and well-behaved, but insufficiently smart and active; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction elementary and imperfectly regulated; indifferent attention given to grammar, geography, and object lessons; singing and sewing not taught; classification indefinite, teaching empirical and feeble, but earnest and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency and mental culture of pupils moderate.

MOUNT RIVERS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 9; total, 17.

1. School-house small and unsuitable, and poorly furnished; better building about to be provided; school requisites not delivered—six weeks delayed on the road; school records moderately well kept. 2. Attendance tolerably regular and punctual; eleven children in non-attendance; government empirical and moderately intelligent; order and cleanliness and industry moderate; moral tone feeble and moderate. 3. Subjects of instruction: reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic; no lesson documents; classification indefinite; teaching earnest and promising, but feeble and mechanical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very low. School but recently recognized as a Provisional School.

MOUNT THORLEY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 13; total, 23.

1. Hat-pegs, book-press, and water-tank needed; material condition and organisation otherwise fair. 2. One-half of the attendance regular and tolerably punctual; government mild and fairly intelligent; appearances clean and respectable; pupils tolerably orderly and diligent; school operations not sufficiently regular; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction incomplete, elementary, and imperfectly regulated; no programmes of lessons; time-table not strictly observed; teaching apparently earnest, but only moderately vigorous and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate.

MOUNT WILLS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 11; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 3; girls, 7; total, 10.

1. School-house clean and suitable; book-press, hat-pegs, water-tank, and better out-offices needed; supply of desks, seats, and working materials adequate; school records somewhat inaccurate. 2. Attendance low and irregular; school frequently closed without authority; government healthy and fair; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved, but feeble in mental energy; moral tone tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; lesson documents and classification fair; teaching animated, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent; progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate to tolerable.

PARK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 19; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 17; total, 28.

1. Water-tank, book-press, and refitting of the schoolroom flooring-boards and desks needed; supply of appliances tolerably sufficient; aspect respectable. 2. Attendance well maintained; moderately punctual; 2-3rds regular; government mild and tolerably effective; pupils fairly clean and well-behaved; class arrangements imperfect; moral tone healthy and tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; classification twofold and tolerably judicious; occupation moderately well regulated; teaching earnest and diligent, empirical, and moderately skilful; examinations infrequent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate; arithmetic, grammar, geography, indifferent.

QUORROBOLONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 14; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 11; total, 19.

1. Material organisation reasonably tolerable; windows need glazing; aspect neat and clean. 2. Two-thirds of attendance regular and fairly punctual; government mild, and tolerably intelligent; pupils docile, well-behaved, and tolerably industrious and painstaking; moral tone reasonably satisfactory.

3. Course of instruction elementary and tolerably well-regulated; grammar, geography, and object lessons almost ignored; teaching earnest and moderately intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing and sewing very fair.

ROUSEHLL BROOK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 4th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 16; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

1. School held in a temporary church; material condition satisfactory; supply of furniture adequate—of working materials tolerably sufficient; general aspect respectable; water-tank and out-offices needed. 2. Seven-ninths of the attendance regular and punctual; government mild and fairly intelligent; appearances neat and clean; pupils, docile and well-behaved, but diffident and inanimate; moral tone sound, promising, and fair. 3. Sewing and singing not taught; course of instruction otherwise complete, of second class range, and reasonably well-regulated; teaching earnest, diligent, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely moderate. School but recently opened.

SEDFIELD (V.) :—General inspection, 8th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20; girls, 9; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 4; total, 19.

1. School-house suitable and reasonably well furnished; supply of working materials adequate; aspect neat and clean; water-tank needed. 2. Attendance fairly punctual; rate of regularity 23-29ths; government mild and fairly intelligent; appearances clean and respectable; fair order maintained; pupils docile and well-behaved, but insufficiently smart and active; moral tone healthy and promising. 3. Course of instruction complete, except singing, sewing, and Scripture lessons, of third-class range, and regulated fairly; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +. School but recently opened.

STOCKYARD CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.

1. Schoolhouse inferior and in need of repair; furniture insufficient and unsuitable; supply of working materials adequate; general aspect indifferently satisfactory. 2. Six-sevenths of attendance regular, but very unpunctual; government lax and moderately intelligent; pupils tolerably clean and well-behaved, but only moderately diligent, painstaking, and active; moral tone feeble and moderate. 3. Dictation, singing, drawing, object lessons, and sewing not taught; course of instruction otherwise complete and elementary; lesson documents laxly observed; classification of tolerable merit; teaching tolerably earnest, but feeble and mechanical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent. School but recently opened.

SUMMERHILL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 21; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. Water-tank and additional desks needed, material organisation otherwise reasonably satisfactory, aspect clean and comfortable. 2. Attendance well maintained, not satisfactorily punctual, rate of regularity 2-3rds; wire foot-bridge across the brook needed and practicable; government mild, healthy, and tolerably intelligent; pupils clean, docile, and fairly well-behaved, but not adequately smart and self-reliant; moral tone improved and tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete and tolerably well regulated for three classes; methods of moderate merit; teaching earnest, and fairly painstaking, and vigorous; secondary subjects feebly treated. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate +, and improved.

VERE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 9; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 5; total, 15.

1. Schoolroom commodious, but drafty and inadequately furnished; water-tank, glazed windows, hat-pegs, and book-press needed; daily opening of school unpunctual; teacher's residence 8 miles off. 2. Attendance low and irregular, tolerably punctual, continuance of school doubtful; government tolerably intelligent, but not firm and exacting enough; appearances tolerably neat and clean; pupils docile but insufficiently interested and painstaking in their work. 3. Course of instruction imperfect and elementary; time-table laxly observed; programmes of lessons not provided; teaching tolerably animated and painstaking, but feeble and empirical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent. School but recently reopened.

WAVELEY (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 7th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 13; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 8; total, 20.

1. Water-tank, out-offices, and additional desks needed; material condition and appointments otherwise fairly satisfactory. 2. Rate of regular attendance 21-27ths; punctuality fair; disciplinary tone and condition of school tolerable and promising. 3. Course of instruction, elementary, of second class range, and moderately well regulated; lesson documents laxly observed; teaching earnest, diligent, and moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent. School in operation five months.

WEBBER'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 21; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 18; total, 29.

1. School building used as a temporary chapel; material organisation and appointments tolerable; water-tank and hat-pegs needed; aspect clean and respectable. 2. Attendance increased and tolerably punctual, rate of regularity 21-32nd; government healthy, stimulating, and fairly intelligent; pupils docile and fairly well-behaved; moral tone healthy and fair. 3. Course of instruction complete, of second-class range, and fairly well regulated; classification low in point of age; teaching animated and tolerably intelligent and promising. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing very fair; arithmetic and geography moderate.

WINGEX (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20.

1. Water-tank, hat-pegs, and book-press needed; material condition and organisation otherwise satisfactory; general aspect clean and tolerably respectable. 2. Two-thirds of attendance regular and tolerably punctual; government healthy and intelligent; pupils fairly orderly and well-behaved, deficient in mental vigour; moral tone healthy and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except Scripture lessons; object lessons not regularly given; methods of moderate merit; teaching earnest and tolerably profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +. Reading and writing fair.

WYBONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 4; girls, 2; total, 6.

1. Material condition and organisation reasonably satisfactory; water-tank and clock needed; general aspect clean and comfortable. 2. Attendance temporarily reduced by the prevalence of measles; rate of regularity 19-20ths; government sound and fairly effective; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved; moral tone fair. 3. Singing not taught; third-class course of instruction otherwise observed and fairly well regulated; teaching diligent, painstaking, and tolerably skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable and improved. Writing good; grammar and geography moderate.

HALF-TIME

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

WATAGON CREEK :—Regular inspection, 23rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. Material condition tolerable ; supply of furniture inadequate ; stock of books and apparatus tolerable ; water-tank, clock, and additional furniture needed ; school records carelessly kept. 2. Attendance tolerably punctual and regular ; government tolerably intelligent ; order and conduct of children tolerable ; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete except in singing and Scripture ; occupation moderately well regulated ; teaching moderately skilful and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate ; writing nearly fair ; arithmetic indifferent.

DAIRY ARM :—Visited, 23rd April.

THIS school was visited, but not fully inspected because of the non-attendance of scholars.

1. Material condition and organisation unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance irregular ; neatness and cleanliness of appearances unsatisfactory.

JUNCTION CREEK :—Regular inspection, 13th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13. Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. Material condition tolerable ; supply of school requisites reasonably sufficient. 2. Attendance reasonably regular and punctual ; government intelligent ; order and demeanour of pupils fairly satisfactory ; moral tone fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; occupation of pupils tolerably well regulated ; teaching painstaking, and tolerably skilful. 4. Average proficiency moderate to tolerable.

SPARKE'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 13th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. Material organisation and supply of books and apparatus tolerable. 2. Attendance reasonably regular and punctual ; government intelligent ; appearances neat and clean ; order and conduct of pupils fair ; moral tone healthy and fair. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated ; teaching painstaking and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

MERANNIE CREEK :—Regular inspection, 9th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Number present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. The material condition and organisation are tolerably satisfactory. 2. Discipline mild, healthy, and nearly fair in efficiency. 3. Course of instruction complete, except singing ; occupation of pupils fairly well regulated ; teaching tolerably skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable ; writing very fair ; grammar moderate.

WOODBURN :—Regular inspection, 9th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

1. Material condition reasonably satisfactory, and supply of books and apparatus adequate ; water-tank needed. 2. Discipline mild, healthy, and fairly effective. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; occupation tolerably well regulated ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable and improved.

MUDGEES DISTRICT.

Inspector's General Report upon the condition of the Schools for the Year 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Council, my Report on the state and progress of education in the Primary Schools of this district during the year 1875.

At the beginning of the year, the list of schools under my supervision consisted of 42 Public, 17 Provisional, 2 Half-time, 3 Church of England, and 4 Roman Catholic Schools—making a total of 68. Of these the Public Schools at Gunnedah, Boggabri, and Narrabri, and the Provisional Schools at Carroll and Wee Waa, were transferred to the Armidale District, thus leaving 62 schools under my supervision. At the end of the first quarter in the year, the certificate was withdrawn from the C.E. School, Cassilis, and later in the year a Public School was opened in that township. The school at Coolah was transferred from the list of Provisional to that of Public Schools. The new school at Brewarrina was also completed and opened about the middle of the year. Provisional Schools were opened at Camboon, Cannonbar, Baradine, Dick's Camp, Goolma, and Timbriungie. Applications for the establishment of Public Schools were received from Cooyal, Micketymulga, and Round Swamp. At these places it has been decided to build schools. Applications for aid to Provisional Schools were declined at Boogle Creek, near Dubbo, and at Rocky Glen, near Coonabarabran. These applications were refused because of the small number of children in the locality. An application for aid to a Provisional School at Kurndery is still under consideration. It will thus be seen, that during the year, 2 new Public and 6 Provisional Schools were brought into operation—that in three other places effective steps have been taken to establish Public Schools—that 1 Denominational School was closed—that aid was declined to two Provisional Schools—and that one application is still under consideration. The school district now consists of 42 Public, 20 Provisional, 2 Half-time, 2 Church of England, and 4 Roman Catholic Schools—making a total of 70.

Although 35 schools in the Bathurst District were assigned to me for examination yet, owing to the year being generally favourable for travelling, I was able to visit every school in the Mudgee District, and to subject them all to the Regular Inspection, with the exception of six—one of which was closed during the whole year, and the others were only brought under the Council's supervision in the last month of the year. Several incidental inspections were made during the year.

From the facts above stated, it will appear that a fair amount of success has attended the Council's efforts to meet the educational wants of the people scattered over this remote district. It is gratifying to find schools springing up in many localities where a few years ago such a thing was not dreamt of. The continued desire for the acquisition of land which has manifested itself during the last few years has tended greatly to scatter the population; and, were it not for the operation of the Public Schools Act, many thousands of children would grow up wholly uneducated. It is not necessary that I should dwell on the baneful results that, under such circumstances, would arise to the State, nor that I should point out the blessings that may be expected from the ready diffusion of the means of education. It is sufficient to state the fact, that wherever a few families have settled down and can collect twelve or fifteen children, the Council seeks out and follows these pioneers of settlement with a school of one kind or other. Even where ten children can be mustered at each of two points, within a reasonable distance, there the children can obtain education by means of Half-time Schools. It is to be regretted that these latter schools, owing to prejudice against them and ignorance of their utility, are by no means so popular as they ought to be.

Although many of the school-houses in rural and remote places are very indifferent structures, yet wherever the buildings are vested in the Council every effort consistent with reasonable economy is made

made to render the material condition and organisation suitable to the wants of the locality. Speaking generally, a good deal has been done in the course of the year to make the appearance of schools more attractive, and their material condition more comfortable. This remark applies principally to the Public, and in a less degree to the Provisional, Schools vested in the Council of Education. Little improvement has been effected to the Non-vested Public and Provisional Schools. I have always thought that these schools should be built on public lands. There are many reasons why this should be the case. Those who have paid any attention to the matter must have noticed that the vested schools are usually much better structures than those built on private sites. In this district, wherever a new school is to be built, I endeavour to secure a site on Crown Lands; but, owing to two causes, my efforts have not always been successful. It is a very common thing for the denomination numerically strongest in any locality to organise for the erection of a building to do double duty as church and school. There are many obvious objections to this procedure. The denominations in the minority are always dissatisfied: the school is regarded as denominational in character, and it receives but a cold and languishing support from all save the denomination in whose interest it has been established. Besides, the law does not allow the Council to spend a sixpence on improving the material condition of such schools; and hence, when improvements, however urgent, are asked for, they can only be effected by the tardy and uncertain efforts of the inhabitants. Therefore, in non-vested schools of every kind, we frequently find the material organisation very imperfect—often no residence, no out-offices, no fences, no water-supply, and the furniture scanty and unsuitable. As might be expected, it is more difficult to keep schools of this description in constant operation, because the poor accommodation induces the teachers to be on the constant look-out for change. No doubt, in the more settled districts a number of these non-vested schools was inevitable, as springing out of a former state of things; but in nearly every place in this inspeccional district—towns excepted—good and suitable sites can be got on Crown Lands, and there can be no excuse for establishing these semi-denominational schools. In previous reports I urged the necessity of having the surveyors instructed to reserve sites for schools as they proceed with their surveys of the different localities. These gentlemen have great opportunities of judging where centres of population will settle, and it would entail little additional trouble to survey sites and thus have them to hand when required. The establishment of schools urgently needed have in many instances been delayed more than a year, in consequence of the Council not being able to get the land surveyed and transferred. As a case in point, I would refer to Camboon, near Rylstone. Within the last five or six years the land in that locality has all been free-selected. There are over thirty children in the immediate neighbourhood and a school is much wanted. In October, 1874, I convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and it was decided to apply for a school. A site was given and half the cost of the proposed buildings subscribed locally, but up to the present time (February, 1876) we have been unable to get the land surveyed. Of course the people are quite disgusted with the delay, and it is idle to speculate when the matter will be settled. All this delay could have been obviated if the site had been reserved when the farms were surveyed.

I venture to refer to another matter in connection with school grounds which I think worthy of attention. In places where there is abundance of Crown Lands, I cannot see why the school area should be limited to 2 acres. It appears to me that these areas ought to be enlarged to 20 or even 40 acres. In the first place, a paddock would be provided for the horses of the children who have too far to walk to school. In many places children would go 5 and 6 miles to school if their horses could be secured during school hours. Hundreds of children would thus attend who now get no education whatever. Besides, the intention of the Lands Act is to settle people on the waste lands, and to have them utilized. I think it would be an advantage to allow the minimum area of selection to each school, where it can be conveniently done. The condition of residence is certain to be fulfilled, and I cannot see why the schoolmaster should not have a patch of land, to the cultivation of which his spare hours and those of his children might be devoted. As being intimately connected with this matter, I would respectfully urge the advisableness of granting a small bonus to every teacher who cultivates a neat garden, and keeps his school and its surroundings a pattern of order and cleanliness. A couple of hundred pounds expended in this way would be money well spent. In some other countries this system of bonuses has been resorted to with very beneficial results, owing to the emulation it causes amongst teachers. The educative influence of a well-cultivated garden on the minds of young persons is so obvious that I need say nothing in support of the proposal. Indeed, I believe the wider question of agricultural schools will ere long occupy a place in the consideration of the Education Department.

The next point I beg to refer to, in connection with the schools of the district, is the question of fees. The total amount of fees paid during the year was £3,443 12s. 6d. The amount paid by the Council in teachers' salaries was £5,872. The average attendance for the year was 2,545. It will thus be seen that every child in average attendance paid fees at the rate of £1 7s. 0½d., whilst the Council paid in salaries at the rate of £2 6s. 1d. per head. The total number of free children entered on the books in course of the year was only 395, or about 7 per cent. of the whole number of children whose names appeared on the books. This shows an improvement in the matter of fees. I am sure that a larger amount could be got if the teachers adopted more system in collecting their accounts. It is very rarely I hear parents complaining of having to pay a trifle for the education of their children; and I am bound to say that the cry for free education, as far as I can judge, has not arisen from any unwillingness on the part of parents to pay the small fee charged. In my opinion, it will be a mistake to abolish fees. I believe people will value education less when they have to make no direct payment for it. It is a fact known to every one engaged in teaching, that free scholars are less regular than those who pay. Besides, no man is improved by having the family responsibilities he is able to discharge put away from him. What can be more equitable than that those who receive direct benefits from schools should make some direct payment for the advantages they receive? Parents who can afford it ought to be required to contribute something towards the cost of educating their children, whilst the Government should allow a capitation fee to the teachers for pupils whose parents cannot pay. If such a regulation existed, the non-paying pupils would be regarded by teachers as a desirable class in the schools. I know the proposal to pay salaries wholly from the state coffers is popular with teachers, but it is open to question whether the school-work will be so carefully done when their emoluments are independent of parents. In addition to these considerations, it must be borne in mind that up to the present time more than one-third of the cost of the department has been met by fees. Is it wise to give up such a respectable item of revenue because the country happens to be prosperous at present? It sounds very well to talk about free education; but many of those who now clamour for it, will be amongst the first to raise a cry against the expensiveness of the department. The proposal to appoint teachers as collectors of fees to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, is open to two very strong objections. In the first place, little will be paid; and in the next, the cost and trouble of effectively checking the accuracy of the returns will be very great. Without casting an imputation on teachers, I am of opinion it is morally wrong to expose needy men to the constant temptation that will arise in the collection of these petty accounts. I cannot see how any effective plan can be devised for testing the accuracy of the returns that must be furnished.

Excepting for the prevalence of measles, the year was generally favourable for school attendance. Taking the numbers for the December quarter as a fair basis of calculation, I find that in Public, 66·2 per cent., in Provisional, 72·5 per cent., and in Denominational Schools, 64·6 per cent. of the numbers enrolled attended regularly. I am somewhat surprised to find the Provisional Schools standing highest in this respect. Indeed, I expected a contrary result. There is one thing certain, however—that many children are never sent to school from one year's end to the other. This arises either from carelessness of parents, or, as in many instances, from schools being too distant for the children to walk. It is to be hoped that some plan will soon be devised by which the blessings of education may be brought home to the hundreds of children scattered on the stations. Even where schools are established, some alteration in the law is required. Let anyone ride into a country township between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, and he cannot fail to be struck with the number of children he will observe loitering about.

I believe the only way of coping with the evil is by a compulsory law. Free education is usually regarded as a corollary from compulsory education; but if the propositions are closely examined, it will be found that they do not bear that relation to each other. A man is compelled to feed, clothe, and house his children, and nobody complains that it is tyranny. Each year primary education is made more attractive, and is brought prominently before the notice of the public, yet through avarice or indifference on the part of parents, the efforts of the state to diffuse education is rendered in some measure abortive. From inquiries made, I am led to believe that not more than 44 per cent. of the children between the ages of 4 and 14 will be found in the schools of this district on any given day. Every year hundreds of children reach manhood, and are expected to discharge the duties of citizenship intelligently, although their minds are darkened by the ignorance of infancy. In view of these indisputable facts, is it not idle to assert, as many do, that with the increasing attractions of modern education, and with the spread of enlightenment, our schools will be full without having recourse to compulsion?

The progress made in the various subjects of instruction is indicated by the Table of Proficiency already placed before the Council, and the general condition and state of attainments, in each school, as measured by the standards, are given in the Detailed Statement appended. On the standard for reading, including spelling, meaning of words, and explanation of the subject matter, 52 per cent. passed very creditably. The proficiency in writing, including dictation, may be regarded as very satisfactory, 61·3 per cent. having passed well. In arithmetic, the answering was not nearly so good. About 30 per cent. passed a satisfactory examination, and 27·5 per cent. exhibited a tolerable acquaintance with the work prescribed for them. In grammar, 46·3 per cent. passed a fair or good examination; whilst the answering in geography was better,—54·4 per cent. having been well up to the requirements of the standard. With regard to the other subjects of instruction, there is nothing special to be remarked; they are taught with varying success in different schools, according as the teachers are intelligent and enthusiastic. It may be stated generally, that the requirements of the standard have been fairly met in all schools, save in a few small and unimportant ones conducted by untrained teachers. The rudiments of Geometry, Algebra, and Latin are taught in five or six of the best-conducted schools. It is encouraging to find that Provisional Schools are conducted better than they were some years ago. This arises from the judicious arrangements recently made by the Council for training the teachers before their appointment. I am glad to be able to report that I found little difficulty in supplying teachers for small schools during the year.

The general body of teachers in this district have shown themselves earnest and intelligent in the discharge of their duties. Very few complaints of misconduct or neglect have been received. The number of pupil teachers employed is steadily increasing. It is only fair to say that these young persons do a great deal of hard work in the schools, and, as a rule, do it well. I think the salaries of pupil teachers, especially females, should be increased. A nurse-girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age receives better pay—and has her board and lodging to boot—than a female pupil teacher. I think £18 per year far too little for any girl competent to discharge the duties of pupil teacher.

In fine, the year has been favourable for school work, and a fair amount of progress has been made throughout the district.

G. O'BYRNE,
Inspector, Mudgee District.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools in the Mudgee District examined during the year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BOURKE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 35; girls, 22; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 8; total, 31. The room in which the school is now held is wholly unsuitable; a new school is an absolute necessity. The supply of furniture and working materials is sufficient. Owing to the prevalence of measles, and to the unsuitable accommodation, the attendance was low and irregular in the latter part of the year. Cleanliness is satisfactory, and the discipline very fair. The prescribed subjects are intelligently taught. The average proficiency approaches fair.

BREWARRINA (V.) :—General inspection, 18th and 19th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 14; total, 38. Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 9; total, 25. This school is a new brick building, in excellent condition, well furnished, and suitably supplied with working materials. As regards cleanliness and order, it is in a very creditable condition. The classification is suitable, and the instruction well regulated. The methods are of fair merit, and the work is conducted with energy and zeal. At present there are only two classes in the school, the average proficiency of which is moderate. The school has been in operation only three months.

BURBUNDULLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 14; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26. The school is held in the church; the presence of the pews gives the room a crowded appearance, and interferes with the organisation. In other respects the material condition is very fair. There is a good supply of books and apparatus. Cleanliness is satisfactory. The general discipline is not good, the government being weak. The instruction is not well regulated, nor the methods skilful. Greater vigour and thoroughness in teaching is necessary. The proficiency is scarcely moderate.

CASSILIS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 24th June.

This school was closed at the time of my visit. It had previously been a C. E. Denominational School, but the required attendance could not be maintained. It was converted into a Public School during the second quarter of the year. The number of pupils now enrolled is 42. The Council has decided to build a vested school in this town.

COONABARRABRAN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th and 30th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 43; total, 69. Numbers present :—Boys, 20; girls, 33; total, 53. The material condition is very fair. The school is well furnished, but indifferently supplied with working materials. The discipline is rather lax, and, as a consequence, the order is not good. The records are carelessly kept. The methods are suitable, but they do not appear to be earnestly applied. Satisfactory progress has not been made during the year. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

COONAMBLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 38; girls, 21; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 33; girls, 18; total, 51. The school is centrally situated, but the site is subject to floods, and it has consequently been decided to build new premises on higher ground. The school has been repaired and painted by the teacher; the material condition may now be regarded as very fair. A flower garden has also been formed, which very much improves the appearance of the place. The discipline secures very fair order; the instruction is properly regulated, and the classification is correct. The methods are of average merit, and the results produced are nearly fair.

COOLAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 10; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 7; total, 17. The material condition is the same as reported in previous years—it is fair. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline is, as a whole, fair. The prescribed subjects are taught and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods show fair intelligence, and the attainments are between tolerable and fair.

CRUDINE

CRUDINE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

The defects in the material condition adverted to in last year's Report still exist, but effective steps are being taken to have them remedied. Cleanliness is satisfactory. The discipline secures fair order and attention. Want of punctuality and regularity marks the attendance, but yet these features of the discipline are not so unsatisfactory as they were last year. All the prescribed subjects are attempted. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is not skilful, but it is industrious. The results produced exceed moderate.

CUDGEONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

The school is conducted in the church. The building affords very fair accommodation ; it is not well furnished, but the supply of working materials is adequate to the wants of the school. The discipline is effective, and the tone of the school pleasing. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful. Only the standards for two classes have been applied, and the proficiency on these is nearly tolerable.

CULLENBONE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.

This school was closed for a considerable time, and it had not long been re-opened when it was examined. A small house has been built as a residence. The windows are very much broken, the walls need to be repaired, and new closets are badly wanted. The furniture is old and badly made ; the whole material condition is very indifferent. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are tolerable. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the teaching is painstaking. The methods, however, are not skilful, and the attainments are little better than indifferent.

DURBO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 62 ; total, 139. Numbers present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 47 ; total, 118.

The grounds have been fenced, new sheds erected, and other improvements made since last year. When the works in course of construction are finished, the material organisation will be excellent. More than three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly, and punctuality is satisfactory. The discipline does not secure prompt and willing obedience, and there is evidence of the governing power being weak. The pupils are pretty well classified, and the instruction is intelligently arranged. The methods are suitable and earnestly applied, but the results are not so high as might reasonably be expected. The average proficiency is barely tolerable.

GOODRICH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 26 ; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

Out-offices have been provided since last inspection. The schoolroom, which is in fair repair, is commodious and pretty well adapted for the purpose. It is scantily furnished, and fairly found in working appliances. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual. The discipline is loose and ineffective. The methods are of only moderate skill, and they are weakly applied. The proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

GULGONG (Boys—V.) :—Regular Inspection, 21st July.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 62. Number present :—Boys, 53.

Materially considered the school is in excellent condition. The whole organisation is good, and the premises are well kept. Three-fourths of the enrolled pupils are regular and punctual. Notwithstanding that good schools are now provided, yet many children on these "diggings" never enter them. The prescribed subjects are intelligently taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the work is carried on with fair zeal. The average proficiency is fair.

GULGONG (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th July.

Number enrolled :—Girls, 53. Number present :—Girls, 41.

The material condition and organisation of this school are very good. Cleanliness is also good. The attendance has fallen off considerably during the year. This in a great measure is owing to the failing of the "diggings." The discipline and tone of the school are satisfactory. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are fairly suitable, and industriously applied. The average proficiency is fair.

GULGONG (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 18 ; total, 52. Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 17 ; total, 49.

The school is in good condition, well furnished, and properly supplied with working appliances. About 8-13ths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are good. All the subjects prescribed for an infant school are taught. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction intelligently regulated. The methods are good and earnestly applied. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

GUNTAWANG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 26 ; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24.

The school is new, in excellent condition, and well found in appliances for teaching. The residence has been put in repair, and the whole material condition may be regarded as very good. The pupils are very irregular, and punctuality needs to be enforced with a firmer hand. Fair order is maintained. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the classification is pretty good. The teaching appears painstaking, but from want of thoroughness, the attainments are not up to the standard. The proficiency is scarcely tolerable.

HARGRAVES (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls 38 ; total, 65. Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 29 ; total, 50.

To render the organisation complete, a lavatory and play-sheds are required. In other respects the material condition is very good. The school is well furnished with all appliances for teaching. About 5-6ths of the pupils are in regular attendance. The discipline is good, and the tone of the school satisfactory. Some carelessness was observed in the mode of keeping the school records. The classification and methods are suitable. The proficiency exceeds tolerable in the first class, and is nearly very fair in the second and third classes.

HILL END (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th and 16th March.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 99. Number present :—Boys, 72.

Sheds have been erected, and substantial improvements made to the material condition during the year. The organisation is now very good. The school is well equipped with working appliances. About 5-7ths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline is very good. The school is worked with intelligence, zeal, and success. The average proficiency exceeds fair. There is a very good fourth class in this school.

HILL END

HILL END (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th March.

Number enrolled :—Girls, 73. Number present :—Girls, 55.

In material condition and organisation this school is similar to the boys'. The pupils attend with fair regularity. The discipline secures good order and attention. The prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are well classified, and appropriate methods are used. The average proficiency is fair.

HILL END (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43; girls, 52; total, 95. Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 34; total, 56.

It would be an advantage to have a few desks placed in this department. The condition and organisation are good. Only about 4-7ths of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The subjects for infant schools are taught. The work of the school is sensibly arranged. The methods are appropriate, and a fair amount of earnestness marks the teaching. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

ILFORD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 20; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 12; total 35.

The school is very badly situated. The condition and organisation are very indifferent. A new school in a suitable position is badly wanted. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual; cleanliness is pretty well attended to. The discipline has improved, and very fair order is maintained. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is fairly regulated; the teaching is industrious, but it is slow and wanting in thoroughness. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

IRONBARKS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 17; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 21; girls, 14; total, 35.

The grounds need to be properly fenced, and the buildings painted. In other respects the premises are in good condition, and they are well supplied with all requisites for teaching. The prevalence of measles caused the attendance to be low and irregular about the time of examination. The pupils are clean, punctual, and orderly. The usual subjects are taught, and the instruction is very well regulated. The methods are appropriate and industriously applied. The proficiency is fair.

LAWSON'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 9; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 7; girls, 9; total, 16.

The school-house is a very inferior one, and there is no residence for the teacher. The furniture and appliances are sufficient for the present requirements. The pupils are very irregular and unpunctual; the attendance has been very small during the greater part of the year. The discipline secures fair order. The instruction embraces the prescribed subjects, except singing. The methods are tolerably intelligent, but they have not been applied with vigour or success. The proficiency, measured by the two lower standards, is nearly tolerable.

MERREWA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 35; girls, 33; total, 68. Numbers present :—Boys, 27; girls, 27; total, 54.

The schoolroom, teacher's residence, and the whole premises are in a wretchedly dilapidated condition, and successful teaching in such a place is almost an impossibility. Eleven-thirteenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness is fair. The discipline seems fair order in the higher classes, but the first class is not so well controlled. Nearly half the pupils are in the first class, and the services of a pupil teacher are much needed in the lower portion of the school. The instruction is very well regulated, and the teaching is intelligent and painstaking. More vigour, however, in the application of the methods is desirable. The proficiency approaches fair.

MOBELLAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 92; girls, 63; total, 155. Numbers present :—Boys, 53; girls, 31; total, 84.

At the time of examination the school was held in a church; the building was too small for the attendance, but a considerable falling off has taken place since. The school is fairly furnished, and has a tolerable supply of working materials. The pupils are not sufficiently regular—they are tolerably clean and tidy. The discipline secures very fair order and attention. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methods are suitable. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable. Many of the children at examination were new to school.

MOLONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39; girls, 29; total, 68. Numbers present :—Boys, 33; girls, 22; total, 55.

The material condition of this school has been improved, and may now be regarded as fair; it is well furnished and has a good supply of working materials. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the work of the school is well arranged. The discipline is good, and the tone of the school very satisfactory. The methods are appropriate, and they are applied with zeal and effect. The average proficiency is very fair.

MUDGE (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th and 8th June.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 73. Number present :—Boys, 55.

The material condition is the same as reported in previous years. A new school suitable to the requirements of the town will shortly be built. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and orderly. The classification is good; the methods are suitable and earnestly applied. Greater thoroughness and success marks the teaching than in previous years. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

MUDGE (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th April.

Number enrolled :—Girls, 70. Number present :—Girls, 55.

The schoolroom is very unsuitable, but a new one will shortly be provided. The attendance is regular and punctual. The girls, as a rule, are extremely clean and neat in person; their demeanour in the school is very creditable. The course of instruction embraces the usual subjects. The classification is good, and the work is conducted with well sustained vigour. Most of the fourth class girls did very well in arithmetic. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

MUDGE (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 56; girls, 87; total, 173. Numbers present :—Boys, 53; girls, 62; total, 115.

The room is far too small for the attendance, and at the end of the year it was found necessary to occupy two rooms belonging to the teacher's residence. The school is poorly equipped for an infant department. The pupils attend with fair regularity; they are generally clean and neat in dress. The discipline is effective. The usual subjects are taught. Approved methods are used. The school is worked with energy and very fair success. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

PIPECLAY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36; girls, 20; total, 56. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 10; total, 25.

This is a very neat and comfortable school-house and residence. The grounds and all the surroundings are well kept. The attendance was low in consequence of sickness in the neighbourhood when the school was examined. Punctuality is not satisfactory. The discipline is very fair. Singing is not taught. The instruction is well regulated and the methods are of average merit. The proficiency exceeds tolerable.

PONTO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.

In material condition and organisation the school is in the same state as last year. The attendance has not been so good, owing to a growing desire to have a school on the other side of the Macquarie River. As a rule, parents are very unwilling that their children should run the risk of crossing the river to and from school. The prevalence of measles also lowered the attendance at the time of examination. All the prescribed subjects have a place in the school routine. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are of tolerable worth, but the teaching should be more energetic. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

PYRAMUL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 28 ; total, 48. Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

The material condition and organisation are very unsatisfactory. There are no out-offices, and the grounds are unfenced. A new school is required at this place. The records are carelessly kept. The discipline secures fair order, but the pupils are shy and evince little power of thought. The instruction is not regulated in accordance with the Council's regulations. The school has not been efficiently worked, and the attainments are unsatisfactory. The proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

RYLSTONE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 26 ; total, 63. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 23 ; total, 53.

The schoolroom and the teacher's residence are too small. Lavatories and a weather-shed are also required. The internal organisation is very fair. The pupils attend with fair regularity and punctuality. Cleanliness is also satisfactory, and the tone of the school pretty good. The records show a creditable number of promotions during the year. The classification is pretty good, and the instruction is regulated in the prescribed way. The methods are of fair merit, but they are applied too discursively—more thoroughness is wanted. The average proficiency approaches tolerable. The services of a pupil teacher are required.

SPRING FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 24 ; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

The material condition and organisation are pretty good. The materials for working the school are sufficient. The records are badly kept, and the instruction is not regulated in accordance with the Council's directions. The teacher has been generally negligent. Singing is not taught. The pupils attend with tolerable regularity. The discipline secures fair order, but the pupils have no self-reliance. The proficiency exceeds indifferent.

TAMBAROORA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th and 12th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 41 ; total, 83. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 24 ; total, 52.

The grounds have been securely fenced, and other improvements effected. The condition and organisation are now very fair. Cleanliness is barely tolerable. Regularity and punctuality are reasonably satisfactory. The instruction is very carefully regulated, and the teaching is tolerably skilful. The average proficiency is about tolerable. Some addition to the teaching staff is needed.

TRON, UPPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd and 24th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 24 ; total, 50. Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

This school is in good material condition, and it is fairly organised. Both the premises and children were clean and tidy. There is enough material for working the school. The records are correct and well kept. Nearly four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. The discipline secures pretty good order. The methods are not skilful, but they are applied with care. The proficiency approaches tolerable.

UARBRY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 4 ; total, 6.

Although I examined the school on a fine day, yet in consequence of the boggy state of the locality surrounding, very few of the children could attend. A better site has been obtained, and a new school is in course of erection. All the prescribed subjects, except singing, are taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is industrious but spiritless. Writing is well taught. The proficiency of the few pupils examined ranged from tolerable to fair.

WARREN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 30 ; total, 60. Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

A verandah has been put round the school, which answers well for a weather-shed, and gives the building a neat appearance. The schoolroom is rather narrow, but in other respects it is suitable and in good repair. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and orderly. The prescribed subjects, except singing, are taught. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is painstaking though not very skilful. The average proficiency is tolerable.

WELLINGTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 82 ; girls, 50 ; total, 132. Numbers present :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 42 ; total, 118.

The schoolroom has been enlarged and play-sheds provided. In point of accommodation and furnishing, the school is in excellent condition. The discipline is effective in every particular, and the school sustains a high character for efficiency. Owing to the increasing attendance an additional pupil teacher is required.

WILBERTREE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

The grounds have been fenced and a dam made since last inspection. The material condition is good, and the accommodation afforded in the school is equal to the wants of the locality. About 5-8ths of the pupils are regular. Punctuality and cleanliness need increased attention. Singing is not taught, and drawing is only taken up occasionally. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are fairly intelligent, but they need to be more earnestly applied. The proficiency is scarcely moderate.

WINDEYER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

Some repairs are needed to the windows and roof of the building. The play-ground is covered over with a thick scrub. A supply of water is needed. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual ; they are tolerably clean. Fair order is maintained, but the pupils have very little self-reliance. The methods are unskilful, and have produced only very indifferent results.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

CAMROON (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 16th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 11; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 6; total, 14.

This school was opened during the year. It is conducted in a slab hut, roofed with bark. The floor is not boarded. It is moderately supplied with furniture and working materials. The records are properly kept, but the instructional documents are not well understood. Very fair order is maintained. The pupils are divided into too many classes. The methods are not skilful, and the results are small. Writing is very fairly taught.

COOMBER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 7; total, 19.

The roof and the floor have been repaired since last inspection. The schoolroom is now tolerably comfortable. The furniture is short in supply and of bad quality. The working materials are sufficient. Much more system is observed in the management of the school than formerly. The methods are not skilful, but they are applied with care. The results of the examination are between moderate and tolerable.

DUNGABEE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 15; total, 24. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 9; total, 17.

A new residence has been provided for the teacher, but the school-house remains in the same condition—it is indifferent for the purpose. The furniture and book supply are sufficient. There are only two classes in the school, but this division is suited to the present attainments. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the work of the school is carried on with untiring industry. The teacher has not much experience, but by attention to his duties he produces creditable results. The proficiency on the two lower standards is nearly fair.

GONGOLGAN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21.

The school is now held in an old hut, at the rear of a public-house. It is wholly unsuitable. A new school is required in this township, and steps have been taken to provide it. There is a fair supply of school materials. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The classification is not judicious, and I found it difficult to apply the Council's standards. Singing and drawing are not attempted. The teacher does his best to discharge his duties properly, but the results produced are little better than indifferent.

GUNDY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 16; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 15; total, 23.

The school-house is a neat little building in very good repair, and affording ample accommodation for the present requirements of the locality. The pupils are fairly clean and orderly. The classification is not good, nor is the instruction well regulated. The teaching should accord more closely with the standards. The methods are too discursive, and greater thoroughness is needed. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

LIMESTONE FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 7; total, 18.

The roof of the building wants mending, and the cracks between the slabs should be closed. The furniture is scanty and badly made. The pupils are fairly clean, orderly, and attentive. On the whole, the discipline is reasonably satisfactory. The instruction is properly regulated. The methods are not skilful, but by industry they produce fair results. Only the two lower standards were applied.

MERRENDEE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 9; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 18; girls, 9; total, 27.

The schoolroom and teacher's residence are in a very dilapidated condition. The school is tolerably well supplied with furniture and working materials. The pupils are regular and punctual, and in other respects the discipline is effective. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction well regulated. The methods are intelligent and energetically applied. The attainments are between fair and very fair.

NARRANGO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 6; total, 16. Numbers present :—Boys, 7; girls, 4; total, 11.

The general organisation and discipline are fairly satisfactory. The attendance is small, and there are only two classes in the school. The pupils are clean and well-behaved. The results of the examination are tolerable on the two lower standards.

NEWREA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 14; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.

The school was conducted in a most wretched old bark hut, which afforded very slight protection either from rain or sun, more than half the roof having rotted away. A new school has since been built by the inhabitants. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is fairly regulated. The teaching is industrious, and the methods are reasonably intelligent. At the time of inspection the school had only been a few months in operation, and the proficiency scarcely reached moderate.

ORLEY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 8; total, 19. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17.

The school is held in the church used by the different Protestant denominations. The building is commodious and suitable, but poorly furnished. The supply of working materials is insufficient. Regularity and punctuality have improved during the year. Fair order is maintained. The instruction is not properly regulated, and the teaching is unskilful and ineffective. The proficiency is little better than indifferent.

SALLE'S FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 11; total, 24.

The material condition of this school is tolerable. It is fairly supplied with working materials. A fair proportion of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. Cleanliness requires more care. The course of instruction is fairly regulated, and it embraces the prescribed subjects. The teaching is of fair skill, and it is industriously applied. The proficiency on the three standards ranged between moderate and tolerable.

SPRINGFIELD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 22; total, 38. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22.

The floor has been boarded, a fire-place built, the roof lined with calico, and the walls white-washed since last examination. The premises are now in fair condition. The discipline secures very fair order. Cleanliness of the pupils should receive more attention. The instruction is fairly regulated, but the lessons are not registered. The methods are of tolerable merit, but they are not applied with sufficient spirit to produce satisfactory results. The proficiency scarcely reaches moderate.

TARA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 13; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17. The people have built a new school at this place; it is substantial and fairly suitable. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual. The teacher has no idea of discipline, and consequently the order is very bad. The seventeen children present were divided into seven classes, and I found it really impossible to apply the standards when testing the attainments. I estimate the proficiency as small.

TUREE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 16; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20. In size, material condition, and furnishing, this school-house is fairly suitable for the requirements of the locality. Nearly 5-Gths of the enrolled pupils are regular and punctual. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The discipline secures fair order and attention. The teacher is inexperienced, but earnest and industrious. The proficiency exceeds moderate.

WOLLAR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 12; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 6; girls, 4; total, 10. The schoolroom is a very good one, but it is indifferently furnished. Since last inspection, out-offices have been provided, and working materials supplied. Owing to harvesting and other causes, the attendance was very low on the day of examination. The discipline is moderate. The classification is too minute, and the instruction is badly arranged. The methods are mechanical, but the teaching is painstaking. The proficiency is very indifferent.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

BERI CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 6; total, 15. Out-offices have not yet been provided. In other respects the material condition is fair. The school is pretty well supplied with working materials. A good proportion of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The prescribed subjects, excepting drawing, are taught. The methods are modern, and the results approach tolerable.

NUBBYGLYN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4; girls, 7; total, 11. Numbers present :—Boys, 3; girls, 5; total, 8. Although some improvements have been made to the school-house, yet the condition and organization are indifferent. A promise has been given that some necessary improvements will be made. The pupils attend regularly. The methods are pretty good, and the teaching is painstaking. The proficiency on two standards approaches tolerable.

Mudgee, 19th January, 1876.

G. O'BYRNE,
Inspector, Mudgee District.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

General Report for the year 1875.

During the year 1875 ten new schools were opened, of which one was Public and one Denominational, five were Provisional, and three Half-time; two Half-time Schools were converted into a Public and Provisional School respectively. Infant departments were opened in connection with the Plattsburg Public and Newcastle Roman Catholic School; and the Public School at Parading Ground was reopened. Tarrigal and Wyong Creek Provisional, and John's River Half-time were closed—the two latter only temporarily; and the certificate was withdrawn from the Church of England School at Gosford. At the close of the year the number of schools in existence was 104, viz., fifty-six Public, sixteen Provisional, sixteen Half-time, nine Church of England, and seven Roman Catholic.

Since the abolition by the Council of the condition heretofore observed in granting aid for building Public Schools, viz., that one-third of the cost should be raised by the local promoters and committees, and the substitution instead of a rule providing for their complete erection entirely at the public expense, very great impetus and encouragement have been given to the establishment of these schools; considerable improvements have been already effected in some existing ones; and operations on a much higher and more extensive scale than any hitherto carried on are likely to be demanded for some time to come, in order to provide adequately for growing requirements, to remove present defects, and render the educational machinery of the country commensurate, as far as possible, with that very liberal expenditure authorized by Parliament for extending and perfecting its action and influence.

Already new buildings are either authorized or in process of erection at Clarence Town, Gosford, New Lambton, Laurieton, and Wyong Creek; extensive improvements are to be effected in other places; and numerous applications, on the subject of building and repairs, may be expected during the current year. Under such circumstances—the want of a school being the only condition requisite to insure its establishment—there need be no serious apprehension that any locality will be neglected, provided its inhabitants will only take the trouble of making known their requirements.

The number of schools inspected last year was eighty-eight; the number not inspected, sixteen; and the reasons for the non-inspection of these schools may be stated as follows: six were closed when I was visiting in their respective neighbourhoods; in one the teacher had not been recognized by the Council; in two I found no attendance, owing to sickness in one case and rain in the other; and seven were not inspected for want of time.

At the date of inspection, 6,408 children of school age were enrolled, and of these 4,844, or nearly 76 per cent., were present at examination. Considering that early in the year many portions of the district were visited by a disastrous flood, to which succeeded at various intervals diseases specially affecting the children, and almost entirely emptying, sometimes for weeks together, many schools, the proportion of pupils in actual attendance compared with the enrolment may not be regarded as unsatisfactory. Besides reducing the attendance, these causes, as a matter of course, but especially the sickness, materially retarded the progress of the scholars, and exercised a very depressing influence on the efficiency and usefulness of the schools.

Most of the material defects pointed out in last year's Report have been either removed or are soon likely to be; and the material character of the schools of the district evinced, in the past year, a decidedly upward tendency, while the wants of individual localities were met with all available despatch. At the present time there are only about six really unsuitable and badly appointed schools in the whole district; and the average worth of all, in a material point of view, may be estimated as about very fair. As regards their moral tone also the schools examined are very fair. Respecting their value and utility in the actual work of instruction, as judged by the results of examination, there is, as a whole, no advance on the estimate given for the preceding year, which was from tolerable to fair; but this is an average by no means insignificant for so large a number of cases, and especially when viewed in comparison with the difficulties and hindrances already mentioned.

Judging

Judging from the substantial encouragement given to teachers by the revised regulations, in the shape of increased salaries, as well as from their own natural desire to maintain or enhance their successes, or correct and improve their misdirected or ineffectual efforts, it may be asserted with some confidence that the future prospects of many—indeed I might say of most—schools in this district are fairly encouraging, and that under ordinarily favourable conditions, both external and internal, the next annual report will have to record a higher and more general progress.

Detailed statements showing the condition of the schools examined are appended as usual.

WM. DWYER,
Inspector.

Newcastle, 27th January, 1876.

DETAILED Statement showing the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools inspected in 1875, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BANDON GROVE :—General inspection, 20th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

1. The condition of the schoolroom, and the supply of furniture and apparatus may be considered fair ; but the kitchen, out-offices, and fencing need partial renewal. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are fairly suitable and properly arranged ; the methods intelligent, careful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is about fair.

BARRINGTON :—Regular inspection, 3rd December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

1. The buildings are unsuitable, in bad repair, and only of a temporary character ; but the schoolroom is tolerably well organised. 2. The discipline is fairly intelligent and effective ; and the moral tone very fair. 3. The subjects are reasonably appropriate, and arranged with tolerable care and skill ; the methods are tolerably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

BLUE GUM FLAT :—Regular inspection, 4th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

1. The accommodation is sufficient ; but the buildings, though fairly suitable, are not of a substantial character, nor thoroughly weatherproof. The schoolroom is well provided with requisites, and, as a whole, effectively organised. 2. Except that the children are irregular, the moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The classification is suitable ; and the occupation appropriate and arranged with satisfactory care and skill. The instruction is fairly intelligent, earnest, and, under the circumstances, passably effective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable ; and the general character of the school fair.

BOORAL :—Regular inspection, 13th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.

1. The premises are suitable and well kept ; and the school is effectively organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably arranged ; the instruction is fairly intelligent, energetic, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

CLARENCE TOWN :—General inspection, 8th and 9th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 34 ; total, 76.

1. The premises continue unsuitable and in very bad condition ; but new ones are about to be erected. Under the circumstances, the organisation of the school is reasonably effective. 2. The general order and moral tone of the school are good. 3. The subjects agree with the standard, and are properly arranged ; the instruction is intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair ; and the general character of the school good.

COORANBONG :—General inspection, 31st May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 25 ; total, 43.

1. The building is fairly suitable and in good condition, but negligently kept. The arrangement of furniture, apparatus, and books, and the general organisation are unsatisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation is partially and confusedly arranged, but, as far as it goes, in accordance with the standard. The instruction is awkward and poorly effective. 4. The average proficiency is little more than indifferent.

CUNDELTOWN :—General inspection, 27th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49.

1. Extensive repairs and improvements are needed and authorised. The schoolroom is suitable and well organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and fairly arranged ; the methods reasonably intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

CROKI :—Regular inspection, 19th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 33 ; total, 58.

1. The premises have undergone extensive repairs, are now very much improved, and fairly adequate to the requirements of the place. The school is well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged ; the methods intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

CROOM PARK :—Regular inspection, 24th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory ; and the school is fairly organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. Except singing the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with fair care and skill. The instruction is passably intelligent, earnest, and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

DINGO CREEK :—Regular inspection, 11th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. Except the teacher's house, the premises are fairly suitable, carefully preserved in good condition, and sufficient for the wants of the place ; and the school is intelligently and skilfully organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught and properly arranged ; and the instruction is painstaking, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

DUMARESQ

DUMARESQ ISLAND :—Regular inspection, 3rd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30.

1. Except as regards the supply of water, the premises are now in fair condition; and the school is well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably arranged; the methods fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

DUNGOO :—Regular inspection, 17th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 15; total, 40.

1. The condition of the main buildings is good; and the organisation of the school reasonably effective. New furniture is, however, needed. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable, and in general well arranged; the instruction is intelligent, earnest, and reasonably skilful. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

GHINNI GHINNI :—General inspection, 15th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 11; total, 26.

1. The premises are in very good condition, suitable, and well appointed; and the organisation of the school is very good. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and fairly arranged; the methods reasonably intelligent and passably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

GOSFORD :—Regular inspection, 8th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 31; total, 56.

1. The schoolroom is much too small, in bad repair, and very poorly organised. The erection of new premises has been authorized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. Except singing and drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and fairly arranged in the requisite guides. The instruction is intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school is very fair.

HEXHAM :—General inspection, 13th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11; girls, 14; total, 25.

1. The premises are only passably suitable and in moderate repair, but central and convenient for a portion of the district; the organisation of the school is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. Scripture lessons are omitted from the instruction, which otherwise accords with the standard. The methods are fairly skilful, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

HAMILTON (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 10th to 12th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 65; girls, 46; total, 111.

The premises are suitable and in very good condition, but unprovided with a lavatory or playshed. The furniture and appliances are abundant and effectively arranged. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. Drawing, singing, needlework, and elementary geometry are added to the ordinary subjects; and all are regulated with care and reasonable judgment. The methods are intelligent and skilfully applied. 4. The average proficiency is very fair; and the general character of the school, good.

HAMILTON (Infant) :—Regular inspection, 12th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 59; girls, 50; total, 109.

1. The room is small, badly ventilated, and wholly unsuitable; and the organisation of the school is very defective. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly regulated; the instruction skilful and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair; and the general character of the school is very fair.

HANBURY (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 11th to 13th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 65; girls, 62; total, 127.

1. The premises are suitable, in very good condition, and fully provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The classification is correct; the occupation is suitable, and arranged with suitable care and judgment. The methods are of fair average merit as witnessed, but not satisfactorily effective. 4. The average proficiency is a little over tolerable.

HANBURY (Infant) :—Regular inspection, 14th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 69; girls, 57; total, 126.

1. The accommodation is unsuitable, being only a portion of the main room cut off by a wooden partition. The organisation is fairly effective, but the teaching power insufficient. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The classification and occupation are satisfactory; the instruction is intelligent, judicious, and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

KINCUMBER :—General inspection, 11th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12; girls, 14; total, 26.

1. The premises are in good condition, and fairly suitable, and the school is effectively organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and judiciously arranged; the methods are intelligent, reasonably judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

LAMBTON (Primary) :—General inspection, 20th to 22nd July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 107; girls, 107; total, 214.

1. The accommodation is inadequate, and the light and ventilation are defective; but the premises are, as a whole, in good condition, and the school is well organised. 2. The habits of the children are to some extent noisy and their manners disagreeable; but, viewed as a whole, the moral tone of the school may be considered good. 3. The subjects are suitable, and the methods fairly intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

LAMBTON (Infant) :—General inspection, 7th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 98; girls, 83; total, 181.

1. As a whole, the material condition of the school is good. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is fairly intelligent, vigorous, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable. Promotions amounting to 75 per cent. of the numbers enrolled had been made only a short time prior to the examination.

MANGROVE CREEK :—General inspection, 21st June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 6; total, 21.

1. The premises are in all respects tolerable, and the organisation of the school is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and tolerably well arranged; the methods are moderately intelligent, painstaking, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about tolerable.

MARLEE :—Regular inspection, 12th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.

1. The premises are suitable, sufficient, and well appointed, and the organisation of the school is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The ordinary subjects only are taught, but they are fairly suited to the capacities of the children, and arranged with reasonable care and skill. The methods are earnest, fairly intelligent, and judicious. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

MARKWELL :—Regular inspection, 14th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26.

1. The building is much too small, in bad condition, badly lighted and ventilated, but provided with a moderate stock of furniture and apparatus. The ground is unfenced and without the necessary buildings. The erection of new premises is authorised. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Except singing and drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught and arranged in the requisite guides with passable care and skill. The methods are tolerably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

MINIMBAH :—General inspection, 22nd October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20; girls, 12; total, 32.

1. The building is new, fairly suitable, and reasonably well provided with furniture and appliances, but the ground is not enclosed nor provided with the requisite out-offices. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are fairly suitable and properly arranged; the methods are reasonably intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

MITCHELL'S ISLAND :—Regular inspection, 22nd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24; girls, 25; total, 49.

1. Extensive repairs and improvements are required; but the premises, as a whole, are in fair condition, and reasonably adequate to present wants. The school is effectively organised. 2. The discipline is unsystematic, injudicious, and of poor effect; and the children are addicted to awkward and disagreeable habits. 3. The classification is too minute; the occupation accords with the standard, except as regards singing and drawing, which are omitted; the lesson guides are carelessly prepared; and the instruction is, in general, feeble and indifferently profitable. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds moderate.

MONKERAI :—Regular inspection, 8th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22.

1. The premises are old, dilapidated, and unsuitable, and the organisation of the school is indifferent. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Except singing the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with passable care and skill. The instruction, regarded as a whole, is of tolerable value. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

MOSQUITO ISLAND :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.

1. The buildings are in good condition and fairly suitable. The organisation is reasonably effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught; but, otherwise, the subjects accord with the standard, and are suitably arranged. The instruction is fairly appropriate and skilful. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

NELSON'S PLAINS :—General inspection, 29th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

1. The situation is low, and traces of the late flood were abundantly evident in the schoolroom, the appearance of which was very neglected and cheerless. The furniture is old, and the general organisation unsatisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects taught do not fully accord with the standard, nor are they subject to any arrangement worth mentioning. The instruction wants energy and proper direction. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

NEWCASTLE (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 27th to 30th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 131; girls, 78; total, 209.

1. Important repairs and improvements are needed; but the main buildings are in good condition, and the organisation of the school is effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The course of instruction accords with the standard; and comprises, moreover, drawing, singing, elementary geometry, algebra, and mensuration—all suitably arranged and taught with intelligence, skill, and effect. 4. The average proficiency is very fair, and the general character of the school very good.

NEWCASTLE (Infant) :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 96; girls, 74; total, 170.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, and reasonably well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably arranged; the methods are earnest, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair; and the general character of the school good.

NEWCASTLE, SOUTH :—Regular inspection, 21st to 27th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 142; girls, 99; total, 241.

1. The building is unsuitable and in bad condition, but organised as effectively as circumstances permit. A new school of two departments has since been erected. 2. Allowing for the inconveniences of the room, the moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged; elementary Latin and geometry, drawing and vocal music are taught. The methods are in general earnest, intelligent, and well applied. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair; and the general character of the school nearly good.

ONYBIGAMBAH :—Regular inspection, 25th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 27; girls, 15; total, 42.

1. The building is fairly suitable, and reasonably well provided with the more essential articles of furniture and apparatus. The playground is without shade or lavatory. 2. Most of the pupils are fairly clean, attentive, well-conducted, and orderly. 3. The instruction accords, for the most part, with the standard, and is arranged with tolerable care and skill; the methods are intelligent, reasonably judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about fair.

OXLEY

OXLEY ISLAND :—General inspection, 4th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 20 ; total, 33.

1. The schoolroom is old and unsubstantial, but well and cleanly kept, and tolerably well organised. The premises as a whole are in fair condition. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate and intelligently arranged; and the teaching is careful and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

PLATTSBURG (Primary) :—General inspection, 4th and 5th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 51 ; total, 106.

1. The premises are new and suitable, but not quite completed in certain particulars. The school is effectively organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and properly arranged; the methods reasonably skilful, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

PLATTSBURG (Infant) :—General inspection, 5th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 52 ; total, 116.

1. The room is too small for the requirements; and the necessary furniture was not, but has I believe since been, provided. At the time of inspection the organisation was unsatisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably arranged; the methods fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

RAYMOND TERRACE :—General inspection, 28th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

1. The premises are unfinished, and still in the hands of the contractor, but occupied under pressure of circumstances. At present the organisation is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught and properly arranged. The methods are modern and of fair merit. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair; and the general character of the school fair.

REDBANK :—Regular inspection, 5th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 18 ; total, 44.

1. The site is unsuitable; the schoolroom old, and in poor repair, but clean and passably presentable. Light and ventilation are defective; but the organisation is moderate as a whole. 2. The order and moral tone are fair. 3. Singing is not taught, but otherwise the subjects accord with the standard and are regulated with passable skill. The methods are reasonably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

SEAHAM :—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

1. The premises are in fair condition, and sufficient for the wants of the place. The furniture is old and indifferently suitable; but the general organisation is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Except singing and drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught; and the lesson guides are fairly suitable and well constructed. The teaching is earnest and tolerably effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

STOCKTON :—General inspection, 15th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 53 ; total, 103.

1. The building is reasonably sufficient, suitable, and in good condition; but the ground is not enclosed, and there is no lavatory or playshed. The general organisation is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, and suitably arranged; and the methods possess commendable energy and skill. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable. The school was only about three months in operation.

TARBEE :—Regular inspection, 24th and 25th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 19 ; total, 61.

1. Gates and a better fence are needed in front, and the fences all round are in want of repair. The buildings are substantial and suitable, and the schoolroom fairly organized. 2. The habits, manners, and demeanour of some of the boys are unsatisfactory; but the general moral tone of the school may be considered fair. 3. All the subjects prescribed are not taught, nor is the construction of the lesson guides in strict conformity with the classification and general routine. The teaching in itself is intelligent, appropriate, and fairly skilful, but judged by results not satisfactorily effective. 4. The average proficiency is about fair.

TELEGHERRY :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.

1. Since last inspection the school has been lined and painted, and is now in very fair condition, suitable, and reasonably well organised. Owing to the prevalence of sickness the attendance was small. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The classification and occupation are fairly suitable; the lesson guides constructed with care and passable skill. The instruction is careful and moderately effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

THALABA :—Regular inspection, 25th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

1. The buildings are of inferior character, in poor repair, unsuitable, and indifferently furnished and organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is indifferent. 3. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with passable care and skill. The methods are intelligent in the abstract, but very deficient in energy and skilful application. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

TINONEE :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 27 ; total, 63.

1. The premises are suitable, in good condition, and sufficient for present wants. Improvements were in process of execution, which, when complete, will leave little room for complaint as regards the material character of the establishment. 2. Viewed as a whole, the moral tone of the school may be considered good. 3. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught and suitably arranged. The instruction is intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

WALLSEND (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 19th to 24th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 131 ; girls, 74 ; total, 205.

1. The accommodation is insufficient—a defect since removed—but otherwise the premises are in excellent condition, adequately furnished, and very thoroughly organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The classification and occupation are appropriate; the instruction is judicious, well applied, and effective. Singing, drawing, elementary Latin, geometry, and algebra are added to the ordinary subjects. 4. The average proficiency is very fair, and the general character of the school may be estimated as from good to very good.

WALLSEND

WALLSEND (Infant):—Regular inspection, 24th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 45; girls, 50; total, 95.

1. The accommodation is utterly inadequate, and in consequence the organisation of the school is cramped and defective. A new and capacious room has been since erected. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but not fully and explicitly arranged; the methods are earnest and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable. Most of the children were only after recovering from measles.

WARATAH:—General inspection, 25th February.

Present at examination:—Boys, 42; girls, 24; total, 66.

1. The buildings are new, suitable, and provided with all essential requisites; the organisation is appropriate and effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is only moderate. 3. The subjects are suitable and passably arranged; the methods are wanting in energy and judicious application. 4. The average proficiency is only moderate.

WINGHAM:—Regular inspection, 9th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 28; girls, 16; total, 44.

1. The premises are unsuitable and awkwardly situated, but in tolerable repair; the school is fairly organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The classification and occupation are judicious, the subjects are properly arranged, and the methods are fairly intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

WOOLLA WOOLLA:—General inspection, 8th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 21; girls, 16; total, 37.

1. The schoolroom is new, suitable, and well organised; but the teacher's residence is very old, insufficient, and in bad repair. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably arranged; the methods reasonably skilful and intelligent. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair; and the general character of the school is fair.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.**DINGO CREEK:—Regular inspection, 10th November.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 5; total, 15.

1. The condition and organisation of the school are barely moderate; and its general usefulness is of very small value. 2. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The more important subjects are professedly taught and passably arranged; but the methods are very mechanical and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is very indifferent.

ERINA:—Regular inspection, 9th June.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27.

1. The building is in passable condition; but the furniture is unsuitable and of a rough description. The general organisation is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is fairly appropriate and moderately well arranged; the methods are of tolerable value. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

KELVIN GROVE:—General inspection, 29th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 8; total, 27.

1. The schoolroom is substantial and passably suitable, but not well lighted and aired. The general organisation is moderate. 2. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and passably arranged; the methods are reasonably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

KIMBRIKI:—General inspection, 30th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 13; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom is tolerable as to condition, accommodation, and organisation. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The classification is injudicious; and the occupation badly arranged but suitable in character. The instruction is very mechanical and of poor value. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

LOWER MANGROVE:—Regular inspection, 19th June.

Present at examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 3; total, 13.

1. The building is very old, leaky, and uncomfortable; the furniture is rough and indifferently suitable; and the organisation, as a whole, is unsatisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is indifferent. 3. The subjects are passably suitable and moderately arranged; the methods are mechanical and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is very indifferent.

MYALL RIVER:—General inspection, 15th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom is in tolerable condition, and provided with a moderate stock of furniture, apparatus, and books; but the ground is unfenced and unprovided with out-offices. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and arranged with reasonable care and skill; the methods are fairly judicious and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

NEWPORT:—Regular inspection, 2nd June.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 13; total, 29.

1. The state of the building, and the organisation of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The classification is fairly judicious; the occupation reasonably suitable and passably arranged; the instruction is mechanical, but earnest and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

OAKENDALE:—General inspection, 10th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 8; total, 19.

1. The condition of the room, and the stock of furniture, apparatus, and books are, in all respects, reasonable; and the general organisation is fair. 2. The pupils are attentive, well-conducted, and orderly. 3. The subjects are fairly suitable and passably regulated; the methods fairly energetic and careful. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

SALISBURY:—General inspection, 22nd September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 9; total, 23.

1. The building is unsuitable in every respect, and very poorly organised. 2. Under the circumstances, the moral tone is tolerable. 3. The subjects are fairly suitable, but not fully and skilfully arranged; the methods are mechanical, but tolerably earnest. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

HALF-

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

BOOLAMBAYTE:—Regular inspection, 18th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 12; total, 17.

1. The condition of the premises and the organisation of the school are in all respects tolerable.
2. The moral tone of the school is fair.
3. The organisation is fairly suitable and well arranged; the instruction intelligent in itself but wanting zeal and energy.
4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

BULLADELAK:—Regular inspection, 18th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 9; girls, 7; total, 16.

1. The schoolroom and its general equipment are tolerable.
2. The moral tone of the school is fair.
3. The occupation is fairly judicious, and passably arranged; the instruction intelligent, but without satisfactory energy and care.
4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

GLENWILLIAM:—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.

1. The buildings are now in fair condition, and the school is pretty well organised.
2. The moral tone of the school is very fair.
3. The subjects are suitable and arranged with reasonable care and skill; the instruction is fairly intelligent, active, and interesting.
4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

GLENMORE:—Regular inspection, 21st September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 3; girls, 7; total, 10.

1. The building is unsuitable and in bad condition, and the organisation is only indifferent.
2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable.
3. The subjects are suitable, and regulated with tolerable skill and care; the instruction is in all respects passable.
4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

HANGING ROCK:—General inspection, 29th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 10; total, 18.

1. The condition and organisation of the room are tolerable.
2. The moral tone of the school is very fair.
3. The subjects are appropriate, and suitably regulated; the methods, fairly intelligent and effective.
4. The average proficiency is very fair.

ISLAND FLAT:—General inspection, 22nd June.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 13; total, 18.

1. The building is old and unsubstantial, but moderately suitable, and provided with a moderate stock of furniture, apparatus, and books.
2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable.
3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, but not fully arranged; the methods are moderately intelligent and effective.
4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

JOHNSON'S CREEK:—General inspection, 4th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 4; total, 11.

1. The condition and the organisation of the school are tolerable.
2. The moral tone of the school is fair.
3. The subjects are suitable and fairly arranged; the methods intelligent and reasonably skilful.
4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

LANDSDOWNE:—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 3; total, 10.

1. The building is in fair condition, reasonably suitable, and passably well provided with furniture and appliances.
2. The moral tone of the school is very fair.
3. Except singing and drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught and suitably arranged; the instruction is intelligent and fairly judicious.
4. The average proficiency varies from fair to very fair.

M'LEAN RIVER, LOWER:—Regular inspection, 20th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 8; total, 13.

1. The building and organisation are tolerable.
2. The moral tone of the school is very fair.
3. The subjects are appropriate and fairly regulated; the methods are reasonably skilful and effective.
4. The average proficiency is fair.

M'LEAN RIVER, UPPER:—Regular inspection, 20th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 4; total, 15.

1. The premises are of a rude character, in a wild situation, but answer tolerably well under the circumstances. The organisation of the school is passable.
2. The government of the school is intelligent, the discipline effective, and the order very fair.
3. The subjects are suitable, carefully arranged, and skilfully taught.
4. The average proficiency is fair.

UNDERBANK:—Regular inspection, 21st September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 9; total, 16.

1. The building is tolerable in all respects; and the general organisation of the school moderate.
2. The moral tone of the school is fair.
3. The subjects are fairly suitable and passably arranged; the instruction is tolerably earnest and painstaking.
4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

WOLLOMBA RIVER:—General inspection, 25th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 6; girls, 10; total, 16.

1. The building is new, substantial, and fairly suitable; the stock of furniture and appliances reasonable; and the organisation fair.
2. The moral tone of the school is fair.
3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and arranged with passable ease and skill; the methods are reasonably careful and intelligent.
4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

WILLOW POINT:—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 9; total, 14.

1. The building is a very indifferent one, and the playground destitute of shade, water, or out-offices. Altogether the state of the premises is very unsatisfactory; but repairs are promised. The furniture and organisation are moderate.
2. The moral tone of the school is very fair.
3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and tolerably well arranged; but the lesson guides are not suspended, owing to the exposed condition of the room. The methods are passably careful, but want energy and experience.
4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

WARD'S RIVER:—General inspection, 4th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 6; total, 14.

1. The room is reasonably suitable and in good condition; and the general organisation, fair.
2. Most of the pupils are regular and punctual, clean, attentive, and orderly.
3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged; the methods intelligent, fairly skilful, and effective.
4. The proficiency varies from tolerable to fair.

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

INSPECTORS' Report upon the condition of Public, Provisional, and Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1875.

THREE new schools have been opened during the year, namely, Marrickville Infants, Bilocla Provisional, and Clontarf Provisional. One department—Parramatta-street R.C. Boys'—has been closed. The number of schools or departments in operation is 110. These are divided as follows:—

Public	39
Provisional	3
Church of England	35
Roman Catholic	24
Presbyterian	3
Wesleyan	5
Hebrew	1

These schools, if properly distributed and in some instances reorganised, would in all probability fairly meet the educational wants of the district for some time to come. Some localities are provided with a superabundance of schools, other places have none. The following may be instanced where Public Schools are needed:—Lower Woolloomooloo, Haymarket, Ultimo, Darlington, Balmain East, Balmain West, Double Bay, Darlinghurst, Waverley.

The great obstacle to the establishment of schools in this district lies in the difficulty of procuring suitable sites. We think, however, that if the Council were to appropriate a sum of money for this purpose, much of the difficulty might be overcome. It appears to us also desirable, for various reasons, that no unnecessary delay shall occur in the purchase of suitable sites. The 39 existing Public Schools afford accommodation for 6,000 pupils; the number in actual attendance is 9,820; and this number would be much increased were Public Schools available in all centres of population. At the lowest calculation, therefore, Public Schools are required at once to accommodate 3,800 children. The schools at Botany Road (Waterloo), Newtown, Surry Hills, Pyrmont, and St. Leonards, are conducted in non-rested premises. They are literally crammed with children; the accommodation is for the most part of a wretched character, and the work of education is carried on amid serious drawbacks. Indeed many of the other schools of the city are overcrowded; lavatories, weather-sheds, hat-rooms, and lobbies are utilized for teaching purposes; the atmosphere in these is close and stifling; and thus serious injury is being daily done to the health of hundreds of children.

All the schools in the district were fully inspected during the year and incidentally visited as often as opportunities offered. The number of incidental inspections effected, however, was less than in any previous year. This arose from occasional changes in the inspectorial staff, and the consequent interruptions to the regular work of inspection.

Substantial additions or improvements have been made to the following schools since last report:—Devonshire-street, William-street, Balmain C.E., St. Andrew's C.E., St. Philip's C.E.

With few exceptions, all the schools are suitably furnished and reasonably well organised. There is no marked deficiency of educational appliances, but many of the articles supplied by the Council's agent are of very inferior quality. Complaints from teachers on this score are well nigh general.

In two or three instances a remissness was observed in the keeping of the school records, and a tendency to allow the "Punishment Book" to fall into disuse.

The average enrolment of pupils for the year slightly exceeds 20,000, and the average attendance 12,600. Compared with previous years, there is thus a serious falling off in the regularity. This is mainly, if not altogether, due to the large amount of juvenile sickness that has prevailed throughout the year.

Under ordinarily favourable circumstances, the attendance is marked by fair regularity: at the same time it is proper to state there is ground for improvement in this feature of school discipline. In about nine-tenths of the schools, the pupils attend with very fair punctuality: in the remainder they are more or less addicted to lateness. In almost every instance, however, where unpunctuality prevails, the cause is largely attributable to the indifference or negligence of the teacher.

The means for ensuring cleanliness among the pupils are becoming more complete year by year. To all the leading schools proper lavatories have been attached, and in nearly all the remainder different kinds of substitutes are used. Military drill is taught with more or less success in most of the schools of the district. In addition to two drill instructors, who are specially employed for the purpose, a large number of teachers are fully competent to teach drill. The results arising from this instruction are beneficial in a high degree. The school movements are performed in a precise, orderly manner; the pupils are trained to yield a prompt obedience and to exhibit a quiet, respectful demeanour. It is worthy of remark that where this drill is most efficiently carried on, the other features of the discipline are correspondingly improved, and the necessity for corporal punishment sensibly diminished.

The government in four-fifths of the schools is mild and judicious, and the order in about the same number of a satisfactory character.

The general discipline has much improved, and may be estimated as very fair.

A few instances excepted, reasonable judgment is shown in the classification of the pupils. It were well, however, if a higher standard were generally aimed at. The number of schools in which a fourth class exists is 17, consisting of 11 Public and 6 Denominational. In 5 schools only—all Public—is to be found a fifth class. It is not creditable to any teacher in charge of a school to which a large infants department is attached not to be able to maintain a higher class than a third.

In about five-sixths of the schools the instruction is well arranged and systematized; in the remaining sixth, the lesson documents regulating it are poorly compiled. Reasonable effort is, however, made in all to render the teaching progressive and effective. The methods in use are appropriate, usually based on intelligent principles, and applied with earnestness, industry, and skill. In two or three cases they savour of empiricism, but they are not the less diligently or faithfully applied. Rote learning is little practised, text-books are all but ignored; the teaching is for the most part *vis à voce*; accompanied by a liberal use of the black-board. But good methods are of little avail where defective discipline prevails. It is rarely, if ever, the case, that a teacher whose power of governing is small proves capable of producing anything but very meagre results. Failing to secure or maintain the pupils' attention, he makes no lasting impressions on their minds, and his lessons become little better than waste talk. Fortunately, the number of teachers of this stamp is rapidly diminishing.

Of the subjects of instruction—reading, object lessons, Scripture lessons, trigonometry, and mensuration are taught well: writing, grammar, geography, drawing, music, geometry, algebra, mensuration, and Latin, very fairly: dictation and arithmetic, fairly. Compared with similar estimates given in last year's Report, decided improvement is discernible. This improvement is most marked in grammar, trigonometry, algebra, mensuration, and Latin.

The examinations held during the year were partly oral and partly written. More than ordinary attention was devoted to dictation and composition, and the results obtained in these subjects, although not quite satisfactory, are a great advance upon those of previous years. With regard to arithmetic, it may be observed that the standards applied are considered high, and are seldom met in the case of girls' schools. This will explain, in part, why the results in this subject are usually lower than those obtained in other branches. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that the methods employed in the teaching of arithmetic are rapidly becoming more rational and more effective.

Viewing

Viewing the condition of the several classes of schools, we find six Public Schools below, nine up to, and twenty-one above the standard. Of Provisional Schools, two are below, and one up to the standard: while of Denominational Schools, fifteen are below, twenty-nine up to, and twenty above the standard. Last year, the number of Public Schools below and above the standard were seven and sixteen respectively, as against six and twenty-one this year. In the case of Denominational Schools, the improvement is even more marked; for while in 1874, the number of schools below and above the standards were twenty-five and eight respectively, this year these numbers have altered to fifteen and twenty. Substantial progress has, therefore, been made since last report.

Of the schools above the standard, the following deserve to be specially mentioned for marked efficiency:—Fort-street Boys', Fort-street Girls', Cleveland-street Boys', Cleveland-street Girls', Cleveland-street Infants', William-street Girls', William-street Infants' in the first class: and Darlinghurst C. E., St. James' C. E. Girls', Double Bay C. E. Infants', and Waverley Presbyterian, in the second class.

The teachers of the district are a hard-working, intelligent, and respectable body of persons. All have been trained for their office. A large proportion of those filling the more important positions have graduated from the rank of pupil-teacher, and having been originally selected from their possessing natural aptitude for teaching, are now among the most efficient teachers in the service. Of the rest, several are below the requirements of metropolitan schools, while others are neither studious nor improving. Few among them voluntarily offer themselves for examination, and this may be taken as an indication of insufficient earnestness and enthusiasm. The pupil-teachers continue to render valuable service. Many of them are of far greater use than assistants; with few exceptions they are studious, diligent, and anxious to please. It is a point worthy of consideration, that the number of applicants for the office is rapidly becoming less, and their character deteriorating. This may be due to the superior attractions offered by other kinds of employment, but the matter is nevertheless one that requires to be carefully weighed.

We are inclined to think that the scale of remuneration is too low, especially for pupil-teachers of the fourth class. It is unreasonable to expect that youths who can obtain £50 per annum to start with in other Government departments will seek to become pupil-teachers at £30, more especially when the preliminary examination prescribed for the latter is not less difficult than that laid down for the Civil Service.

Local supervision of schools remains unchanged. In a few it is active and beneficial; in the great majority it nominally exists. We are inclined to believe that, in the Sydney District at least, local supervision of Public Schools might be harmlessly dispensed with.

As pointed out in previous reports, free schools require to be established in the chief centres of population, to meet the wants of a large number of children at present running about the streets. These are for the most part the offspring of drunken or vicious parents, and are growing up in ignorance and vice. Unless brought under the healthy influence of a good school, they are likely to become pests to society, and to add considerably to the expense of Government. Such schools will have to be conducted somewhat differently to our present Public Schools; the discipline in particular would have to be less strict and exacting.

Another want in connection with our educational system is the establishment of several infants schools. Sites sufficiently large for these might be obtained in the more populous parts of the city, where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a more complete school organisation. These schools would be found useful auxiliaries to those already in existence, and meet the necessities of a large number of children at present attending no school.

Reviewing the work of the year, it is satisfactory to be able to report that in all essentials of school management good progress has been made. The organisation has improved, the discipline is healthy, and the work of teaching is carried on in an earnest and efficient manner.

The improvement in the condition of both Public and Denominational Schools is marked and decided.

Inspectors' Office,
22nd December, 1875.

EDWIN JOHNSON, } Inspectors.
JAMES W. ALLPASS, }

ANNEX.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Public and Provisional Schools in the Sydney District, visited during the year 1875.

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools; under 2, to their moral character; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BALMAIN (Primary—V.) :—General inspection, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 214; girls, 133; total, 347.

1. The schoolroom is utterly insufficient to accommodate the present attendance. Two additional schoolrooms for the girls and infants are urgently needed. The closets are badly situated—too small, and otherwise objectionable. There is an abundance of suitable educational appliances. The records are correctly and neatly kept. 2. About four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. They are also punctual, cleanly, well-behaved, and in excellent order. The government is firm and effective, and the moral tone high. 3. The course of instruction accords with that prescribed, and is well regulated. The methods are modern, and applied with energy, intelligence, and effect. 4. The proficiency of the classes may be exhibited thus :—First, barely tolerable; second, tolerable to fair; upper second, fair to very fair; third, very fair; fourth, very fair; fifth, good. The average ranges from fair to very fair. The school is in a good state of efficiency.

BALMAIN (Infants'—V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Number present :—Boys, 79; girls, 85; total, 164.

1. The school is conducted partly in a class-room and partly in an old shed. Neither building is capable of accommodating more than one half of the pupils at present packed therein. The atmosphere in both rooms is foul and stifling. There is a sufficiency of working materials, but writing has to be taught under disadvantages, there being no room for desks. 2. For a long time past the attendance has been greatly reduced by the prevailing epidemics. It is fast becoming more settled and numerous. Ordinarily, the pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in fair order. 3. The usual infants' school course is followed. Fair judgment is shown in the compilation of the lesson documents. The methods are modern, and applied with zeal and painstaking. 4. The following are the results of examination :—First class, barely tolerable; second, tolerable to fair; third, fair. All things considered, very fair work has been done, and the school is in a fair state of efficiency.

BOTANY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 35; girls, 26; total, 61.

1. The premises are good but ill-kept; the school is amply furnished and properly organised. 2. Very fair order is maintained, and the pupils are reasonably industrious. The attendance is undesirably low for the locality, but the teacher is in no way responsible for the causes. 3. The highest class is a third, and the prescribed course of instruction is observed. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges between fair and very fair.

BOTANY

BOTANY ROAD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 95 ; girls, 81 ; total, 176.

1. The school continues to be conducted in what was the Congregational chapel ; this is altogether too small for the purpose and occupies a bad site. It is provided with as much furniture as its limited area will admit. There is a good supply of working materials. The records are neatly kept. 2. The attendance has largely increased, the school being literally crammed with children ; they are fairly regular, punctual, clean, and well-behaved. Good order is maintained, in the circumstances. The government is mild, but reasonably firm, and very fairly effective. 3. The instruction is of full range, up to the requirements of a third class, is well-regulated, and imparted with earnestness, energy, and very fair ability. 4. The position of each class, in respect to proficiency, is as follows :—First, good ; upper first, good ; second, good ; third, very fair to good. Very satisfactory work has been done within the year.

BOURKE-STREET (Boys'—N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th, 10th, 11th February.

Number present :—133.

1. The interior of the schoolroom needs recolouring, and more suitable forms require to be provided ; otherwise, the school is reasonably well organised, in the circumstances. 2. The attendance is marked by tolerable regularity ; it is injuriously affected by the prevailing epidemic. The pupils are very unpunctual and in bad order. Examination is in the circumstances irksome, laborious, and unsatisfactory. 3. Fair provision is made for systematizing the teaching. All the prescribed branches are taught, and the methods are in the main of modern cast. 4. The proficiency of the classes is as follows :—First, fair ; second, very fair ; third, tolerable ; fourth, tolerable—the average lying between tolerable and fair.

BOURKE-STREET (Girls'—N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th, 11th February.

Number present :—123.

1. As stated in former reports, the premises in which this school is held are defective in matters for which there is no remedy—the more noticeable are the absence of a proper playground, and of a weathershed ; the out-offices also are very undesirably situated. In a general sense, the organisation is unexceptional. 2. The government is effective in a marked degree, and a good moral tone pervades the school. 3. In most respects the instruction is effective, and in range includes all the subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class. 4. The results of the examination places the general proficiency between fair and very fair.

BOURKE-STREET (Infants'—N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 112 ; girls, 69 ; total, 181.

1. The premises are small and but tolerably suited to their uses. What has been said in the report on the girls' school, respecting material defects, applies to this department. There is an ample supply of working appliances, and the school is in the circumstances satisfactorily organised. 2. The children are under good discipline. 3. The full infants' course of instruction is followed—the methods employed are suited to the capacities of young children. 4. The proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

CAMPERDOWN (Primary—V.) :—General inspection, 25th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 29 ; total, 69.

1. The condition of the school-house is good, but the teacher's residence is in a bad state of repair ; of teaching appliances the stock is ample ; the furniture, however, does not meet the wants of the school ; the records are neatly kept, and the general organisation of the school is good. 2. The discipline is about fair, its weak feature being an undue leniency. The attendance has been for some time affected by the prevalent sickness. 3. The pupils are educated in an intelligent manner ; and inclusive of that required for a fourth class, the instruction is of full range. 4. The general proficiency averages fair, or in the several classes as follows :—Second, very fair ; third, moderate to tolerable ; fourth, fair to very fair.

CAMPERDOWN (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 17 ; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom needs to be partitioned off from the primary department, and provided with gallery and desks ; there is a very fair supply of other educational appliances ; the premises are carefully kept. 2. The small attendance is due to the prevalence of measles ; under ordinary circumstances about seven-ninths of the pupils attend regularly ; the punctuality is fair, and the cleanliness and order are good. 3. The course of instruction is that laid down for infants' schools ; the teaching is animated, earnest, and vigorous. 4. The proficiency is very fair.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 21st June.

Number present, 334.

1. In all respects the material state of this school is thoroughly good, and an effective organisation obtains. 2. The moral tone of the school is good, and the pupils are under excellent discipline. 3. The school course includes the subjects prescribed for a department having a fifth class. 4. The position of the several classes in point of efficiency is as follows :—First, very fair+ ; second, good ; upper second, good ; third, good to very good ; upper third, good ; fourth, tolerable ; fifth, good to very good.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June.

Number present, 307.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, in very good repair, and cleanly kept ; it is abundantly provided with excellent furniture and apparatus ; in all other respects the organisation is reasonably complete. 2. Bad weather and sickness have temporarily reduced the attendance ; the pupils are fairly regular and punctual, modest and respectful in demeanour, and extremely well-behaved ; the government combines firmness with mildness, is judiciously administered, and secures excellent order ; the moral aspect of the school is pleasing, and calculated to impress favourably. 3. A judicious classification obtains ; the instruction is of full range, well devised, and imparted by appropriate methods ; the teaching is characterized by energy, diligence, and thoroughness. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair to very fair ; second, very fair+ ; upper second, good ; third, very fair ; upper third, good ; fourth, good ; fifth, very good. Both teachers and pupil-teachers work with enthusiasm and success.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 304 ; girls, 209 ; total, 513.

1. A class-room is urgently needed ; in other respects the school premises are thoroughly good. An effective organisation obtains. 2. The children are under excellent control, and their appearance is pleasing. 3. The full infants' school course has been taught in an effective manner. 4. The position of the several classes is as follows :—First, very fair+ ; second, good ; upper second, very fair to good ; third, good ; upper third, good to very good ; fourth, good (nearly) ; fifth, good to very good. The head class is more than ordinarily proficient in arithmetic.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 38 ; total, 100.

1. Since last inspection a class-room has been erected ; there is a very fair supply of suitable furniture and apparatus, and a sufficiency of other educational appliances. 2. Measles and the nearness of the Easter holidays were said to have reduced the attendance considerably ; ordinarily, however, the pupils attend irregularly ; they are tolerably punctual, clean, and fairly behaved ; the government is mild but somewhat deficient in firmness ; the general discipline has however improved, and may be regarded as healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught up to the requirements of a third class ; the instruction is fairly regulated for the second and third classes, but badly for the first ; the methods are modern in character, but need to be applied with greater earnestness and vigour. 4. The proficiency of the several classes may be described thus :—First, moderate ; upper first, tolerable + ; second, fair to very fair ; third, tolerable to fair—the average lies between tolerable and fair.

FORT-STREET (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, and 28th September.

Number present, 435.

1. The schoolroom is in very good repair, well-designed, and excellently appointed. In all points of practical organisation there is little room for improvement. 2. From various causes the attendance was less than usual on the days of examination. In general the pupils attend with fair regularity. The punctuality is also commendable. The remaining features of the discipline are not less satisfactory. The government is vigorous and effective. Excellent order is maintained, and the moral tone of the school is all that could be desired. 3. The course of instruction includes the subjects prescribed for a school of the kind, together with plane trigonometry. It is regulated by the usual lesson documents, which are well arranged. The methods are modern and applied with energy, intelligence, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; second, very fair to good ; upper second, good (nearly) ; third, good to very good ; upper third, very good + ; fourth, good to very good ; upper fourth, good ; fifth, excellent. The range of examination was unusually wide, and the tests applied searching in a high degree. Notwithstanding, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the pupils evinced a full and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and demonstrated by their answering that the teaching is of a thoroughly educative character. The school sustains its reputation for marked efficiency.

FORT-STREET (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th September.

Number present, 376.

1. The schoolroom is well planned, commodious, and in good repair. It is liberally furnished with educational appliances. All necessary out-buildings are provided. That part of the organisation for which the teacher is responsible is excellent. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. It is marked by reasonable regularity. The pupils are also punctual, neat and becoming in appearance, modest and respectful in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is genial but sufficiently firm, and effects very good order and a pleasing moral tone. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the requirements of a fifth class, arranged with good judgment, and imparted with vigour, earnestness, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable ; second, very fair ; upper second, very fair ; third, good ; upper third, good ; fourth, tolerable to fair ; upper fourth, very good + ; fifth, very good +. The school is in a creditable state of efficiency. Marked improvement is visible in the teaching of arithmetic, composition, and dictation.

FORT-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th, 8th, and 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 183 ; girls, 153 ; total, 336.

1. The school buildings are good and well furnished. The organisation is very good. 2. Excepting when sickness interferes, the average attendance is three-fourths of the number enrolled. 3. The course of instruction is of full range, and the methods of instruction employed are suited to children of tender age. 4. The proficiency in the several classes ranges from fair to good.

GLEBE (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th, 9th, and 12th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 89 ; girls, 58 ; total, 147.

1. These school premises are thoroughly good, and the schoolroom is well appointed and organised. 2. The discipline is on the whole effective. 3. The instruction, which includes the branches expected of a school having a fourth class, is judiciously regulated, and imparted with earnestness and vigour. 4. The proficiency of the pupils averages fair, or in the several classes as follows :—First, fair (nearly) ; second, fair + ; upper second, fair + ; third, fair ; fourth, fair.

GLEBE (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 22nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 84 ; girls, 65 ; total, 149.

1. The schoolroom, a new one, is of thoroughly good character. The school is amply supplied with material, and is excellently organised. 2. The discipline is very good, and the moral tone of the school healthy. 3. The full infants' school course is observed. The instruction is modern and methodical in cast, thoroughly suited to the capacities of the children, and effective in results. 4. The average proficiency lies between good and very good.

MANLY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 13 ; total, 47.

1. An additional lavatory is required for the use of the boys, and something needs to be done to improve the closet accommodation. With these exceptions, the school buildings are in very fair repair, and furnished with a sufficiency of educational appliances. 2. Bad weather and the measles have combined to reduce the attendance. Ordinarily it is about two-thirds of the number enrolled. The pupils are reasonably punctual, clean, and in fair order. The government is mild, but somewhat deficient in vigour and firmness. The moral tone is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, Scripture excepted. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents, which are drawn up with tolerable judgment. The methods are of modern type, and are applied with fair earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency of each of the classes is fair. The pupils are attentive under examination, but the answering is deficient in spirit and intelligence.

MARRICKVILLE (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 32 ; total, 84.

1. Excepting that it is much too narrow, the school-house is in good condition, and its appointments are satisfactory. A sound and effective organisation obtains. 2. The discipline effects good order, and the pupils are very fairly industrious and self-reliant. 3. The instruction is judiciously regulated, and covers the subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class. 4. In point of proficiency the classes stand thus :—Second, fair to very fair ; third, very fair ; fourth, very fair.

MARRICKVILLE (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 41 ; total, 94.

1. The schoolroom is substantially built, very roomy, admirably ventilated, and well provided with suitable infants' school appliances. 2. The attendance is good and rapidly increasing. It is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are also punctual, neat in appearance, and very fairly conducted. The government is mild, but needs to be characterized by greater vivacity. The prevailing tone of the school is healthy. 3. Excepting Scripture, all the prescribed subjects are taught. A fair effort has been made to systematise the teaching. The methods are appropriate and applied with earnestness and diligence. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair (nearly) ; second, fair ; third, fair.

NEWTOWN (Primary—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 38 ; total, 96.

1. The site is much too limited. The schoolroom is a good one, is very fairly arranged, fairly furnished, and properly organised. 2. The attendance on the day of inspection was low, and it has of late been so owing to prevalent sickness among children. The pupils are very inattentive, and the discipline is in other respects but fairly effective. 3. The highest class is a fourth, and for such a school the course of instruction is of full range. 4. The average proficiency does not exceed tolerable.

NEWTOWN (Infants'—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 24th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 29 ; total, 76.

1. The schoolroom is so small that proper or desirable organisation is impossible. There is an insufficiency of apparatus and books, but this will soon be remedied. The schoolroom is clean and its appointments are neatly arranged. 2. For some time past the attendance has been extremely low, caused by the prevalence of measles. The numbers at present are gradually improving. Ordinarily, the pupils attend regularly and punctually. They are also clean and well dressed. The government is mild, but vigorous and effective. 3. The usual routine of infants' schools is observed. The methods are suitable, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranks between fair and very fair. The teacher has been but recently appointed, and is doing good work.

NORTH SYDNEY (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 8th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 23 ; total, 55.

1. The school-house is too small and in bad repair. There is neither play-shed nor lavatory, and the water-closets are in a disgraceful state. The teacher's residence is in bad order, not rain-proof, and very unhealthy: There is a sufficiency of educational appliances ; and the whole property is, so far as the teacher is concerned, carefully preserved. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are tolerably regular, fairly punctual, and well behaved. The government is mild, but reasonably firm and effective. Very fair order is secured, and the general discipline of the school is healthy. 3. Fair judgment is evinced in the classification. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is reasonably well arranged, and imparted by approved methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable to fair ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair +.

PADDINGTON (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th and 6th June.

Number present :—173.

1. The school premises are complete, in excellent condition, and well kept. The organisation in its several features is good. 2. Excellent order is maintained, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The methods of instruction evidence intelligent care, and all the prescribed subjects are included in the course. 4. The general proficiency averages as follows :—First, moderate to tolerable ; second, very fair + ; upper second, very fair ; third, very fair + ; fourth, very fair to good.

PADDINGTON (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st and 3rd June.

Number present :—119.

1. The schoolroom is an excellent structure, in very good repair, and suitably furnished. The school stock is sufficient and in good order ; considerable pains taken with the records, and the organisation, as a whole, may be pronounced very good. 2. Sickness has for some time past lessened the attendance. The pupils are punctual, have a neat and cheerful appearance, and evince a modest and fairly subdued demeanour. Were a little more vigour infused into the government, the discipline would in all likelihood be unexceptionably good. 3. Little exception can be taken to the school routine. Good judgment marks the arrangement of the lessons ; the teaching is methodical and painstaking, although somewhat deficient in life and penetrative force. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair to good ; second, very fair + ; third, fair ; fourth, very fair. The school improves in efficiency.

PADDINGTON (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 117 ; girls, 98 ; total, 215.

1. The school-house is in very good repair, very fairly suitable, and well found in all requisite appliances. The records are correctly kept. 2. A good attendance is maintained, and it is marked by very fair regularity. The pupils are also punctual, neat and cleanly in person, and well-behaved. The government is judicious and promotive of very good order and a healthy moral tone. 3. The usual infants' school course is observed. The instruction is regulated with very good judgment, and applied with vigour, vivacity, and effort. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, very fair to good ; second, very fair to good ; third, good. The school is in a good state of efficiency.

PITT-STREET (Primary—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 25 ; total, 59.

1. There is no playground ; otherwise, the condition of the school premises is satisfactory. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils enrolled are regular and punctual, and nearly all are clean in person. The order and attention rank as fair. The government is wanting in strictness and firmness. 3. The course of instruction prescribed for a school having a third class is followed. 4. The average proficiency is but tolerable.

PITT-STREET (Infants—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 24 ; total, 60.

1. The school is conducted in a portion of the primary department. There is no room for desks. The supply of teaching appliances is ample. 2. The attendance is marked by irregularity ; the pupils are also but moderately punctual. Owing to the large amount of restlessness which prevails the order is unsatisfactory. The government needs to be more vigilant and effective. 3. There are two classes, and the instruction is, in consequence, of limited range. It is regulated with tolerable judgment. The methods are modern, but need to be applied with increased vigour and efficiency. 4. The following are the results of examination :—First class, tolerable ; second, moderate. The pupils are inattentive, and appear to make little progress in learning.

PYRMONT (Primary—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th and 14th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 60; girls, 31; total, 91.

1. The site is rocky, uneven, and very limited in extent. The school-house is in a bad state of repair, its appointments are to a considerable extent of inferior kind, and the room is so crowded that there is not more than 1 foot of space between the tiers of desks and scarcely 3 feet in front of the classes. As indicated, the property does not belong to the Council, and there is no present remedy for the stated defects. In the circumstances, the organisation could not be better. 2. The pupils are orderly, attentive, and industrious, and as a whole the discipline is excellent in its influences. 3. In addition to the subjects prescribed for a school whose highest class is a fourth, the course of instruction includes elementary Latin and Algebra. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds good. The estimate of the teacher's work, as a whole, is very good.

PYRMONT (Infants—N.V. :—Regular inspection, 14th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46; girls, 50; total, 96.

1. This department of the school is taught in a room of very limited size. As stated in the report on the primary school, the premises are ill-conditioned and unsuitable. The organisation is correct. 2. The children are reasonably orderly, and the tone of the school is healthy. 3. The full infants' school course is followed. 4. The results of the examination are :—First class, very fair; second, very fair to good; third, good (nearly).

St. LEONARDS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 91; girls, 74; total, 165.

1. The school-house is a substantial structure in good repair, but the interior requires white-washing. It is liberally supplied with suitable educational appliances. There is neither lavatory nor playground. 2. The attendance has largely increased under the present teacher. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and well-conducted. Good order is maintained, and the government is judicious and effective. 3. The instruction, which is of full range up to the requirements of a third class, is well regulated. The methods are appropriate and applied with earnestness, painstaking, and satisfactory results. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair; second, very fair; third, fair +. The teacher has done good work for the time he has been in charge.

SUSSEX-STREET (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43; girls, 36; total, 79.

1. With the exception that it is low-pitched, the schoolroom is a good one. The site is objectionable, and the closets are badly placed. Vested premises in the immediate neighbourhood are in course of erection. The existing organisation is of satisfactory character. 2. Very fair order is maintained, and, with a few exceptions, the pupils are clean and well-behaved. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are taught. 4. The proficiency somewhat exceeds tolerable.

SUSSEX-STREET, SOUTH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 72; girls, 60; total, 132.

1. The building, a rented one, is commodious, and well lighted and ventilated. The property is carefully kept, and the organisation is very effective. 2. The government is characterised by mildness and firmness, and the general tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is of full range; the methods of teaching are modern, and the whole business of the school is executed with quietness, zeal, and energy. 4. The proficiency averages very fair +.

TEMPLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 14; total, 42.

1. The schoolroom is substantially built, well situated, and well furnished. There is an ample supply of apparatus and books. The school records are creditably kept. 2. Measles were very prevalent in the district at the time of inspection, hence the comparatively small number of pupils present. Usually, the average is about 5-8ths of the number enrolled. The pupils are punctual, clean, subdued in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is mild, firm, and effective, and induces a healthy moral tone. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the requirements of a third class, and is judiciously regulated. The methods are of an approved kind, and are applied with vigour and much painstaking. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be estimated thus :—First, fair; second, fair to very fair; third, fair. The average exceeds fair.

WATSON'S BAY (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 18th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29; girls, 14; total, 43.

1. The school premises have been repaired by the present teacher, who has expended both labour and money to render them reasonably comfortable and inviting. This he has fairly succeeded in doing, although a large portion of the fencing has yet to be made good. The school is fairly provided with furniture and apparatus, but the supply of reading books is insufficient. 2. About five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly and with fair punctuality. The pupils are quietly behaved, and in very fair order. The government is mild, genial, and fairly effective. 3. The instruction includes all the prescribed branches, Scripture lessons excepted. No satisfactory reason has been given for the omission of this subject. No reliable lesson documents have yet been compiled, and there is nothing to show that the teaching has been of a systematic or progressive character. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, moderate; second, moderate; third, fair. The average approaches tolerable.

WILLIAM-STREET (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th, 20th, and 25th May.

Number present :—254.

1. A fine commodious class-room and play-sheds have been erected since the last inspection. The school is liberally found in working appliances, and the organisation as a whole is very complete. 2. The attendance is numerous and increasing. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean in person, modest in demeanour, and well behaved. The government is mild, judicious, and effective. Very good order is maintained, and the moral tone is excellent. 3. The instruction is of full range, and well regulated. The methods are modern, and are applied with vigour, tact, and skill. 4. In point of efficiency the several classes stand thus :—Second class, fair to very fair; upper second, good (nearly); third, very fair; upper third, very fair; fourth, good to very good. The pupils are attentive, self-reliant, and intelligent. They answer with spirit, thoughtfulness, and accuracy.

WILLIAM-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th, 18th, and 19th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 202; girls, 179; total, 381.

1. A new schoolroom for the use of the babies has been erected since the last inspection. It is very fairly adapted to the purpose. Weather-sheds have also been provided. These buildings have improved the accommodation. All necessary educational appliances are in use, and the organisation as a whole is very complete. 2. The attendance is large and rapidly increasing. The pupils are reasonably regular, punctual, neat in person, and in very good order. The government is judicious and effective, and the
tone

tone of the school cheerful and healthy. 3. All the subjects forming the usual infants' school course are taught. The instruction is well regulated, and imparted in a vigorous, animated, and intelligent manner. 4. The proficiency of the several classes may be described thus:—First, good; second, good; third, good to very good; fourth, good; fifth, good to very good. The school is in a very good state of efficiency, and does credit to the teachers.

BOTANY HEADS (Prov.):—General inspection, 25th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 4; total, 19.

1. The schoolroom is much too small. It is fairly found in suitable educational appliances. The records are correctly kept. 2. 19-24ths of the pupils attend regularly. They are clean, punctual, and in good order. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught. The instruction is properly regulated. The methods are modern and are diligently applied. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, fair; second, fair to very fair; third, fair. The school is in a fair state of efficiency.

BULOELA (Prov.):—General inspection, 7th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

1. The site of the school is not a satisfactory one, but the premises are good, well furnished, and fairly supplied with teaching appliances. As a whole, the organisation is of tolerable worth. 2. A satisfactory attendance is secured. The pupils exhibit very fair punctuality, are tidy and pleasing in appearance, but have small conception of orderly behaviour. 3. Except singing all the prescribed subjects are included in the school-course, but as yet the range taken is low. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows:—First, moderate to tolerable; second, moderate; third, tolerable.

CLONTARF (Provisional School):—General inspection, 7th December.

Numbers present:—Boys, 8; girls, 8; total, 16.

1. A portion of one of the buildings connected with the Clontarf pic-nic grounds has been divided off for school purposes. In itself the room is suitable, and it is sufficiently supplied with furniture and teaching appliances. For obvious reasons the site is objectionable, but in the meanwhile no better can be obtained. 2. The average attendance is thirteen of nineteen pupils enrolled. The children present at the examination were clean, tidy, orderly, and well-behaved. They were, however, but tolerably punctual. The government appears mild and judicious. 3. The classification is tolerably satisfactory, and the same value attaches to the lesson documents. At present there are but two classes; to these the prescribed branches of instruction are taught. 4. The school has been in operation under the present teacher but a few weeks. The examination was fairly satisfactory.

YASS DISTRICT.

Inspector's General Report upon Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Denominational Schools, for the Year 1875.

1. There have been in operation in this district for the whole of the year nineteen Public, thirty-one Provisional, fourteen Half-time, three Church of England, and six Roman Catholic Schools.

During the year Public Schools were established at Elizabeth Field and Frogmoor, and a Provisional School at Mugwill; and arrangements are in progress for the establishment of Public Schools at Murrumburrah, Wallendbeen, Jindalce, Brawlin, Smithtown, Brundah, and Yass. When Public Schools have been established at those places the northern and western parts of this district will be fairly supplied with the means of education. I have not yet been able to visit the other parts of the district, but in the absence of applications for the establishment of schools it may be presumed that the means of education in those portions of the district are, for the present, fairly sufficient.

2. The total number of pupils present in the various schools examined by me since last June was 1,260. And the examinations were conducted in such a way as to test the individual relations of all those pupils to the standard of proficiency approved by the Council for the guidance of both teachers and inspectors. In reading, somewhat less than a third of the number of pupils examined passed satisfactorily. In only a small number of schools examined were the pupils required by their teachers to give the meanings of the words occurring in their reading lessons. The vacant stare of the scholars when required at the examination to give the meanings of words of common occurrence was proof that to them this was a new exercise. Writing is looked upon by many teachers as an exercise in which their pupils require but little attention from them, and although a somewhat greater number passed in writing than in reading, yet the number was much smaller than it should have been. Arithmetic: The manner of teaching this subject and the results produced are in a high degree unsatisfactory, both as regards the practical utility of the knowledge acquired and the mode of acquiring it as a means of intellectual development. Grammar: The remarks made above respecting arithmetic apply with equally great force to grammar. Geography: The didactic method is that which is adopted in most of the smaller schools in teaching geography, and small results have been produced by it. Many of the pupils knew little or nothing about the nature and uses of a map, and were unable to lay it upon the floor correctly in relation to the cardinal points. Rivers having a northern course when traced upon the map from their source to the sea were understood to run uphill. This mistake was not discovered until attention was directed to the course of the river or stream in the locality. It should be understood that requiring pupils to commit to memory bare physical facts is not teaching geography. Scripture lessons are only taught in the higher classes. Higher results were elicited by examination in this subject than in any other. Singing: Three-fourths of the pupils examined were not learning to sing at all. This is the more remarkable as no subject is of more value in an elementary school in proportion to the small amount of time required to teach it. It produces a cheerful lively spirit that is in vain looked for in schools where singing is not taught; so that, apart from its intrinsic value as a source of high mental enjoyment, music should as an element in moral culture have a prominent place in every school time-table.

3. Judging by the records of the last inspection the general proficiency of the schools examined was as a whole less than at the previous examination. This was attributed to the large amount of juvenile sickness and wet weather that prevailed during a great part of the year. Notwithstanding those hindrances to progress, the following schools were found to be in a higher state of efficiency this year than at last inspection, viz.:—The Public Schools at Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, Grenfell, Young, Murrumbateman, and the E. C. School at Yass. The Public School at Young and the E. C. School at Yass manifested a high degree of efficiency. The E. C. School at Yass made this good progress in spite of its wretched miserable material condition.

4. There is reason to hope that, with the removal of the hindrances to progress mentioned in the preceding paragraph, much higher results may be expected at the examination of 1876.

J. H. MURRAY,
Inspector, Yass District.

ANNEX.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished during the second half of the year 1875, on Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools.

PUBLIC.

BINALONG :—Visited, 3rd September, 1875. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—40. Present :—24.

The schoolroom is in fair condition; in all other respects the material condition is bad. The discipline is loose. The instruction is regulated with fair skill. The attainments are low. Local supervision hardly exists.

BOWNING :—Visited, 1st November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—35. Present :—33.

The material condition is bad. The instruction is regulated with only moderate skill. The attainments are low; so also is the mental culture of the pupils. The local supervision is barren of good results.

BURROWA :—Visited, 9th and 10th August. General inspection.

Enrolled :—45. Present :—35.

The material condition, with few exceptions, is very good. The discipline is satisfactory. The instruction is properly regulated; and the attainments, for the ages and classification of the pupils, are fair. The local supervision is merely nominal.

COOTAMUNDRA :—Visited, 9th September. General inspection.

Enrolled :—34. Present :—28.

This school had been in operation only a few weeks at the time of my visit, and as no systematic instruction was hitherto available in this township it was found almost impossible to examine the scholars by the standard of schools under the Council. Everything in connection with the school at present, however, gives promise of satisfactory results in the future.

CUNNINGGAR :—Visited, 3rd November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—22. Present :—19.

The material condition is fair; the discipline is mild but not firm. The instruction is carefully regulated. The attainments are somewhat low, especially in arithmetic. The spirit of the school is wanting in life. The local supervision by Mr. Campbell is commendable.

GRENFELL :—Visited, 7th December. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—82. Present :—60.

Excepting the want of a teacher's residence the material condition is good. The discipline is sound, the instruction well regulated, the attainments satisfactory, and the whole spirit of the school is pleasing. The local supervision is intelligent, watchful, and encouraging to the teachers, and in every way beneficial.

GRENFELL (Infants) :—Visited, 3rd December. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—89. Present :—64.

The material condition is good, the discipline sound, the instruction properly regulated. The attainments are good, for the ages and classification of the children. This school is a pleasing example of one of the best infant schools. The local supervision is active, beneficial, and intelligent.

GUNDAROO :—Visited, 22nd October. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—32. Present :—22.

A supply of water is urgently required; with this the material supply is good. The discipline is wanting in firmness. The instruction is regulated with only moderate skill, and the attainments are low. The local supervision is marked by lethargy.

HARDEN :—Visited, 5th November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—26. Present :—22.

There is nothing at present belonging to the school, save the books, &c., supplied by the Council. The discipline is fairly effective. The instruction is regulated with fair judgment. The attainments are tolerable. The local influence at present is inactive, pending the erection of the school premises by the Council.

MURRUMBATEMAN :—Visited, 17th August. General inspection.

Enrolled :—27. Present :—24.

The material condition, excepting the teacher's residence, is good. The discipline is sound. The attainments, all circumstances considered, are satisfactory. The moral tone of the school is high. The local supervision is little more than nominal, the members never meeting except when required by the teacher.

TIPPERARY GULLY :—Visited, 16th November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—37. Present :—33.

The school is non-vested. The material condition is bad. The discipline is fair, but not strict. The instruction is tolerably well regulated. The attainments are nearly fair. There is no local supervision.

WOMBAT :—Visited, 22nd September. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—47. Present :—21.

The material condition, except in a few small matters, is excellent. The discipline is sound and healthy. The instruction is properly regulated. The attainments are as high as under the circumstances can be expected. The local supervision at present produces no good results.

YOUNG :—Visited, 11th, 12th, and 15th November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—107. Present :—77.

As respects the schoolroom, classroom, closets, and school appliances, the material condition is good. The instruction is properly regulated. The classification is correct. The attainments are high: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, are well taught to the extent professed by the pupils. The domestic arrangements for the boarders are satisfactory. In reference to the material requirements of the school, the local supervision is apathetic, and requires an infusion of new life and energy.

YOUNG

YOUNG (Infants) :—Visited, 30th September. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—110. Present :—80.

The material condition, as far as the schoolroom and appliances are concerned, is good. The discipline is sound. The instruction is properly regulated, and the attainments are satisfactory. The whole aspect of the school is pleasing. The local supervision, as far as it goes, is beneficial.

II.—PROVISIONAL.

BACK CREEK :—Visited, 2nd June. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—37. Present :—20.

The material condition is of a very low type. The discipline secures quietness, but not attention to work. The instruction is unskillfully regulated. Local supervision can hardly be said to exist, no meeting having been held for about two years. Two of the three members of the Local Board, however, in response to my invitation, were present at the examination, and promised to see to the tenure of the school site.

BARWANG :—Visited, 4th November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—23. Present :—26.

The material condition is wretched. The discipline is healthy. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but omits singing, drawing, Scripture, and sewing. The attainments in the subjects that are taught are tolerable. The local supervision is not exercised with any good results to the school. £50 were raised by subscription for the erection of a Public School, and the promoters expended £40 of this sum in constructing a slab and bark hut upon Crown Land, and then one of their number, in the name of the teacher appointed, free-selected 40 acres, including the site upon which the school was erected. By this transaction the money contributed for a public benefit was devoted to a private use, and the residents deprived of their fair share of the Education grant, which would have enabled them to have their children's education conducted in a decent, comfortable, and healthy building, instead of in an unfloored badly-roofed slab and bark hut, situate alongside a public road, and without any closet accommodation of any kind whatever.

BOBBORAH :—Visited, 2nd November. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—24. Present :—20.

The material condition is miserable. The discipline is strict but harsh in tone. The instruction is unskillfully regulated. The attainments are small, and the value of the school may be described as being better than none. The Local Board have practically considered their duties ended by the erection of a bare slab hut and the appointment of an untrained teacher.

TWO-MILE CREEK :—Visited, 17th September. General inspection.

Enrolled :—24. Present :—12.

Except the schoolroom itself the material condition is bad. The discipline is firm. The instruction is badly regulated. The methods are individual and unskillfully applied. The attainments are as follows :—First class, indifferent; second class, a little over small. The existence of the school in its present condition and management gives no satisfaction to the people it is intended to benefit, and its recognition by the Council prevents the people making an effort to obtain a good school.

III.—HALF-TIME.

BEGGAN BEGGAN :—Visited, 7th September. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—9. Present :—7.

This school is taught in a rude slab hut, the property of Mr. Toohey. The merest elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught, and in these branches only small results are produced. This school should be removed to the village of Beggan Beggan about a mile from its present situation. The local supervision produces no beneficial effects.

CULLINGAR CREEK :—Visited, 7th September. Regular inspection.

Enrolled :—12. Present :—7.

This school is taught in a slab hut, which, like that of Beggan Beggan, is private property. Except in position, everything stated above respecting the Beggan Beggan school applies equally to this school. Both these schools were injuriously affected by the late prevailing sickness among children.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools, during the year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOL.

QUEANBEYAN (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34; girls, 32; total, 66. Present :—Boys, 32; girls, 28; total, 60.

1. No improvement has been made in the material condition of the school, but tenders have been invited for the erection of new and suitable buildings. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The mark for geography and grammar is above the average; that for reading, writing, and Scripture up to the average; and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BUNGENDORE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 13; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 14; girls, 8; total, 22.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The pupils are attentive and well-behaved, and the government is kind but reasonably firm. 3. The mark for reading, writing, spelling, and dictation is above the average; that for arithmetic and Scripture up to the average; and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

GINNINDERRA (N.V.) :—General inspection, 27th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5; girls, 20; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 5; girls, 16; total, 21.

1. A fireplace is much needed. Most of the children come from a great distance, and on cold wet mornings have no opportunity of drying and warming themselves. The school is well supplied with all requisites. 2. The pupils are orderly and attentive. 3. The mark for dictation and singing is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

HOSKINSTOWN

HOSKINSTOWN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair and there is a sufficient outfit of furniture and working materials. 2. Partly owing to irregularity and partly to the system of teaching, the attainments are poor. Reading and dictation have been taught with tolerable efficiency, but the mark for all other subjects is much below the average. The general condition is *indifferent*.

MAJURA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 16th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 14 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 11 ; total, 17.

1. This is a newly established school. The building is substantial and is well fitted up with furniture and working materials. 2. The discipline is good in all respects, and the attendance of the children is exceptionally regular. 3. During the short time the children have been under instruction they have made sound and rapid progress. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MICHELAGO (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 5th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 10 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 6 ; total, 21.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The children are quiet but apathetic. 3. The characteristic of the whole school is want of thoroughness. Nothing has been mastered. The mark for grammar is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is much below. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

NEW LINE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 8 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 7 ; total, 26.

1. The schoolroom is comfortable and the outfit is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is good. 3. During the year the children have made rapid progress. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, grammar, and geography is above, and that for the other subjects close up to, the average. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

KOHAN (Fell Timber) N.-V. :—General inspection, 29th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

1. This is a newly established school. The building is small, but it answers all present requirements reasonably well. 2. The pupils are attentive, obedient, and quiet. 3. Having been but two months under instruction their attainments are necessarily low.

ROSSI (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.

1. The building is somewhat small, but in other respects it is suitable. There is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The attainments are satisfactory and good progress has been made since last inspection. The mark for grammar, geography, reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is above the average, and that for arithmetic and object lessons up to the average. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

STONE HUT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom is in a good state of repair, and is well supplied with all requisites. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, and writing is far beyond the average, and that for arithmetic is below. All other subjects are practically not taught. This omission brings down the general proficiency to *tolerable*.

TUGGRANONG (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 21st April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.

1. The building is too small, and the accommodation for the teacher is altogether inadequate. There are sufficient desks and forms, and the supply of apparatus and materials is fair. 2. The pupils are obedient and attentive, but they are sluggish and appear to take but little interest in their work. Their attainments are unsatisfactory, the general proficiency being *indifferent*.

WETANGERA (V.) :—General inspection, 27th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

1. This is a new slab building, and at the time of inspection had only been opened a few days. All the pupils were examined, but none were able to do more than read easy books and write simple copies.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

CARWOOLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

1. The school requires to be better lighted, and to have more suitable sitting and writing accommodation provided. 2. At the date of inspection the present teacher had only been a short time in charge, and cannot be held responsible for the children's attainments. The mark for every subject is below the average, the general proficiency being *indifferent*.

FOXLOW (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, and is supplied with sufficient furniture and working materials. 2. The attainments of the children are low. This school is worked with that at Carwoola, and in regard to proficiency is in the same condition.

INGLEWOOD FOREST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. Since last inspection the school has been removed to a more central position. The present building is rough, but it is well fitted up with desks and materials. 2. This school is worked with that at Rossneath, and in regard to discipline and attainments is in the same condition.

ROSSNEATH

ROSSNEATH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 5; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 6; girls, 2; total, 8.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is well supplied with all requisites. 2. The discipline is tolerable. 3. The attainments are low. For no subject are the attainments up to the average. The general proficiency is *moderate*. The small attendance on the day of inspection was caused by wet weather.

M'DONALD'S FLAT (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 4th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 7; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 3; girls, 7; total, 10.

1. Since last inspection the school has been removed to a more central position. The present room is tolerably suitable. The furniture is rough but sufficient, and there is a satisfactory supply of apparatus and working stock. 2. The discipline is good in all respects, and the children are regular in their attendance. 3. Sound and rapid progress has been made. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, and dictation is above, and that for other subjects well up to the average. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Inspector, Braidwood District.

YASS DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Schools inspected by the Inspector of the Goulburn District, during the year 1875.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOL.

BINDA :—Regular inspection, 19th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 9; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 9; total, 22.

The material provisions are suitable and sufficient for present requirements. The internal organisation is *good*, and the discipline *very good*. The course of instruction includes all subjects required by a fourth-class standard. The pupils' general proficiency exceeds *fair*. In consequence of the removal of families from the locality the numbers have been lowered, and the continuance of the school is rendered doubtful.

II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

MARKDALE :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 9; total, 20.

The schoolroom has been floored since last inspection. Fencing and a water-supply are wanted. The records are in a very defective state, and several of the required wall documents are not in their places. Nearly all the children in the locality belong to the school, and attend with very fair regularity. They are unpunctual, however, and are generally slow and dull. The instruction is not based on the Council's requirements and is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Writing is the only branch in which results worthy of the name have been produced. The general proficiency is *indifferent* in the first class, and *small* in the second.

WALNER :—Regular inspection, 17th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 16; total, 29.

The premises have been improved, and are now fairly suitable. Some minor errors occur in the records. As a whole the discipline is *fair*. The pupils are divided with tolerable appropriateness into two classes, and all subjects required for these (singing by ear) are taught. The results of examination average nearly *fair*.

III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

CURRAN'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 6; total, 14.

Three new good desks have been provided. The general internal organisation is *good*. Lately, the attendance has been affected by measles. In the main features the discipline is *good*. The pupils are properly classified. All required subjects are provided for, and the teaching is suitable. The average general proficiency exceeds *fair*.

LOST RIVER :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5; girls, 12; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4; girls, 5; total, 9.

Three new and suitable desks and forms have been provided. The internal organisation is *good*. Measles has affected the attendance. The general discipline is *good*. The character of the instruction is the same as at Curran's Creek (q.v.) Its results are between *tolerable* and *fair*.

D. S. HICKS,
Inspector, Goulburn District.

APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Council of Education, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1874	873 8 11	GENERAL MANAGEMENT.	
" Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1875	180,000 0 0	By Salaries and allowances	5,389 7 8
To Church and School Estates Revenue	2,186 7 9	" Repairs, rent, and furniture	580 16 1
		" Books, binding, printing, and stationery	760 17 8
		" Miscellaneous expenses:—	
		Advertising and telegrams	£ 11 13 9
		Clerical aid and labour	186 4 8
		Furniture, fuel, and light	29 11 0
		Solicitor's costs	43 7 1
		Travelling expenses	20 15 3
		Sundry small expenses	56 10 6
			348 2 3
		INSPECTION.	
		" Salaries and allowances	7,692 10 4
		" Rent and furniture	264 8 11
		" Books, printing, and stationery	200 12 5
		" Travelling expenses	2,108 8 0
		" Forage allowances	260 0 0
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	47 18 5
			10,573 18 1
		TRAINING DEPARTMENT.	
		" Salaries and allowances	3,153 10 9
		" Repairs and furniture	21 15 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	69 18 4
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	3 5 11
			3,248 11 0
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	57,411 2 0
		" Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	28,765 1 9
		" Books, printing, and stationery	1,806 2 3
		" Travelling expenses	1,152 12 11
		" Miscellaneous expenses:—	
		Forage allowances	10 0 0
		Architect's commission	270 16 2
		Solicitor's costs	230 9 6
		Sundry small expenses	63 19 7
			575 5 3
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	11,842 10 5
		" Repairs and furniture	88 0 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	444 12 5
		" Travelling expenses	5 1 0
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	7 18 0
			12,388 1 10
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	3,900 5 10
		" Repairs and furniture	27 0 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	68 17 2
		" Travelling expenses	49 8 2
		" Forage allowances	417 7 0
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			4,462 18 2
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	12,991 15 3
		" Repairs and furniture	528 3 3
		" Books, printing, and stationery	332 1 4
		" Travelling expenses	60 3 4
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			13,912 3 2
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	11,344 9 3
		" Repairs and furniture	243 10 1
		" Books, printing, and stationery	330 3 1
		" Travelling expenses	115 3 11
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			12,033 6 4
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	894 6 2
		" Repairs and furniture	90 0 0
		" Books, printing, and stationery	16 0 6
		" Travelling expenses	
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			1,000 6 8
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.	
		" Salaries and allowances	1,244 18 8
		" Repairs and furniture	80 9 7
		" Books, printing, and stationery	37 18 6
		" Travelling expenses	1 6 6
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			1,364 13 3
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL.	
		" Salaries and allowances	168 5 9
		" Repairs and furniture	
		" Books, printing, and stationery	2 9 1
		" Travelling expenses	4 0 0
		" Miscellaneous expenses	
		" Sundry small expenses	
			174 14 10
		" Text-books	16 18 7
		" Night-school	2 8 6
		" Balance	27,092 8 5
			£ 183,059 16 8
	£ 183,059 16 8		£ 183,059 16 8

Council of Education Office,
29th March, 1876.

407—P

JOHN M. GIBSON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX I—continued.

STATEMENT showing the position of the Council's Account on 31st December, 1875.

DR.		CR.	
To Pledges made on account of buildings during 1875, and outstanding on 31st December	£ s. d. 25,165 17 10	By Balance per Balance-sheet	£ s. d. 27,092 8 5
" Balance	1,926 10 7		
	£ 27,092 8 5		£
E. & O. E.		By Balance	£ 1,926 10 7

Council of Education Office,
29th March, 1876.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FOR

1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Act 30 Vic. No. 22, sec. 27.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR 1875.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

We have the honor, in compliance with the requirements of the Public Schools Act, to submit this our Ninth Annual Report upon the condition of Certified Denominational Schools, being that for the year 1875.

At the close of the year, 191 Certified Denominational Schools were in operation, being thirteen less than in 1874. Of the 204 schools existing in the latter year, certificates were withdrawn from the undermentioned :—

Bishop's Bridge	}	Church of England.
Cassilis		
Gundagai South		
Narellan		
Paterson		
Clarence Town	}	Roman Catholic.
Double Bay		
Nerrigundah		
Dapto	—	Presbyterian.

Besides these, Rouse Hill (Church of England) and Parramatta Junction (Presbyterian) were converted into Public Schools at the request of their respective Boards; and the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Schools at West Maitland were voluntarily discontinued by their promoters on the opening of the Public School in that town. The names of all the foregoing schools are consequently omitted from the Return of Certified Denominational Schools. Certificates were also withdrawn from the schools enumerated below, for the reasons specified, in 1875 :—

Appendix A.

Gosford, C.E.	}	Small attendance.
Morpeth, C.E.		
Appin, R.C.		
Bargo, R.C.		

West Maitland (St. Paul's), C.E.—Dilapidated condition of the school buildings.

Berrima, R.C.	}	Certificates voluntarily surrendered.
Parramatta, R.C.		

As the schools included in this list were in operation under the Council during portion of 1875, they will be found in the Return.

In the revision of the Regulations, of which mention is made in the Report upon Public Schools, a question connected with the withdrawal of Certificates occupied the attention of the Council.

It is provided by the Public Schools Act (section 28) that no certificate shall be withdrawn from a Denominational School so long as there shall be in "regular attendance" at such school not less than thirty children. The meaning of the phrase "regular attendance," however, is not defined in the Act, and it was necessary therefore for the Council itself to construe it. Finally, after much consideration, the Council thought it desirable to place that construction on record—attaching to the words such a definite signification as would, while ensuring uniformity of decision, enable the supporters of Denominational Schools to see the precise condition under which certificates are legally liable to withdrawal. The result is embodied in the 20th and 21st Regulations, which will be found to supply an inflexible, and therefore impartial, rule, by which schools of every denomination can be judged.

Appendix B.

Two applications for certificates were received during the year—Plattsburg, Roman Catholic, and Stockton, Church of England. The former was granted, but as the necessary arrangements for bringing it under the Council's supervision could not be made in 1875, it has not been included in the Return of Schools in operation in that year. The application from Stockton was declined, but the school has since been organized as a Public School.

Appendix C.

Appendix D.

In this Report, as in those furnished in previous years, an account of the general condition of Denominational Schools is comprised in the remarks upon Public Schools. The usual detailed reports upon the several schools are appended. A summary of information as to the number of pupils enrolled, and in average attendance, and the amount paid for school fees, may be found in the annexed Return.

From the Church and School Estates Revenue the undermentioned sums were appropriated to the different classes of Certified Denominational Schools:—

						£	s.	d.
Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	555	1	1
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	331	7	6
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	118	18	8
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	87	16	7
						<hr/>		
						1,093	3	10

We submit this our Report upon the Certified Denominational Schools, for the year ending 31st December, 1875; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

(t.s.)

{ J. SMITH, President.
W. A. DUNCAN.
S. C. BROWN.
ALFRED STEPHEN.

APPENDIX A.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Denominational Schools, as certified by the Local Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Table with columns: Name of School, Number of Children on Rols. (Boys, Girls, Total, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Others), Average Attendance (Boys, Girls, Total), Expenditure from Public Funds (Salaries, Books and Apparatus, Travelling Expenses and Horige, Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.), Local Contributions (Buildings, Furniture, &c., School Fees), Total. Includes a sub-section for CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.						Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Local Contributions.			Total.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Westlyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.								
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.																									
Adelong	40	45	85	11	74	...	...	23'4	26'5	49'9	94	9	11	2	7	4	12	0	0	80	15	11	180	13	2
Albury	130	130	260	1	129	...	...	92'2	...	92'2	164	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	15	6	282	8	10
Appin	9	11	20	...	20	...	...	7	11	18	35	3	0	0	15	4	1	10	0	70	0	0	164	8	5
Arcaea	51	39	90	...	90	...	...	30	26	59	98	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	9	188	6	5
Armidale	41	41	82	6	76	...	...	27'1	22'9	50	120	4	2	3	16	2	7	0	0	50	12	5	146	17	5
Balmain	76	76	152	...	152	...	...	56'3	...	56'3	95	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	12	5	160	17	7
Bargo	16	11	27	8	19	...	...	12'6	7'9	20'5	49	10	0	1	8	7	1	7	0	254	7	11	635	12	0
Bathurst	189	248	437	...	437	...	...	139'1	199'3	338'4	369	11	0	11	13	1	...	...	...	31	18	0	150	6	6
Bega	37	26	63	3	59	2	6	23'6	15'8	41'4	111	3	6	4	5	0	3	0	0	16	8	7	70	15	7
Berrima	7	9	16	1	15	...	...	6'5	7'5	14	54	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	17	5	108	2	7
Blainford	37	55	92	10	73	...	...	19'4	33'2	52'6	67	10	0	3	10	2	1	5	0	138	10	3	336	12	4
Braidwood	70	69	139	16	123	3	...	46'9	47'1	94	189	10	2	8	11	11	...	...	...	41	0	6	129	0	6
Bungendore	23	12	35	7	28	...	...	21'2	9'2	30'4	86	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	14	4	206	14	11
Barrowa	45	37	82	4	78	...	3	32'3	28'1	60'4	119	11	6	5	9	1	...	...	...	25	8	6	108	11	6
Cabramatta	19	24	43	1	35	...	6	11'6	16'1	28	80	9	11	2	13	1	...	...	...	25	16	3	97	0	9
Camden	26	29	55	4	49	...	...	11'6	18'8	30'4	66	10	0	2	19	9	1	5	0	72	2	9	238	15	7
Campbelltown	50	45	95	15	71	1	...	34'2	30'2	64'4	161	19	5	4	4	5	0	9	0	62	4	4	192	0	7
Camperdown	61	69	130	1	129	...	...	36'9	39'2	76'1	123	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	12	6	136	12	6
Charcoal Creek	49	33	82	4	41	...	...	29'9	24'8	54'7	93	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3	6	143	5	9
Concord	34	23	57	...	57	...	...	24'3	15'4	39'7	93	0	0	4	2	3	...	...	...	20	10	10	127	15	1
Cook's River	33	31	64	7	57	...	...	19	17'7	36'7	96	0	0	2	4	3	...	...	...	35	14	8	149	8	6
Cooma	40	40	80	...	80	...	...	23'7	27'5	51'2	92	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	9	120	12	9
Dapto	24	19	43	...	43	...	...	18'6	14'0	32'6	73	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	9	8	401	7	6
Goulburn	166	144	310	12	292	...	...	83'8	104'5	188'4	247	11	11	12	5	9	2	0	0	92	8	6	196	4	10
Grafton	70	65	135	12	113	9	1	38'2	31'1	69'3	101	0	0	2	16	4	...	...	...	63	5	0	160	5	11
Grenfell	37	46	83	10	71	1	1	28'4	30'9	59'3	97	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	15	6	251	5	11
Guilford	77	93	170	28	134	1	1	51'2	61'1	112'3	114	17	5	11	18	6	5	14	6	150	4	9	368	8	8
Haymarket	104	104	208	...	208	...	...	130'9	...	225	13	11	6	9	10	...	...	...	...	30	15	9	110	13	8
Hill End	38	35	73	...	73	...	...	29'4	22	51'4	73	7	5	2	15	0	3	15	6	25	12	0	105	11	7
Irishtown	20	21	41	18	32	...	...	19'1	13	26'1	78	0	0	1	19	7	...	...	...	34	1	5	125	5	11
Jenabacumbene	38	40	78	16	62	...	...	22'5	28'5	51	90	0	0	1	4	6	...	...	...	45	13	0	147	13	0
Jamberoo	27	33	60	...	60	3	6	19'0	22'4	42'3	102	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	17	0	108	9	3
Jugiong	14	22	36	11	25	...	...	7'8	17'1	24'9	73	0	0	1	12	3	...	...	...	201	19	0	562	13	2
Kent-street North	162	144	306	10	296	...	...	110'5	100	210'5	308	14	4	5	14	4	46	5	6	203	11	11	489	19	8
Kent-street South	171	132	303	31	272	...	...	114'7	88'2	202'9	278	0	0	8	7	9	...	...	...	3	14	0	74	14	6
Kincumber	14	19	33	6	27	...	...	11'6	16'6	28'2	65	19	11	2	0	7	3	0	0	47	10	5	127	4	10
Kurrangong	27	21	48	18	28	...	2	20'5	17'5	38	78	0	0	1	14	5	...	...	...	82	11	0	243	12	5
Lambton	90	73	163	13	116	2	32	61'1	55'4	116'5	143	5	0	17	15	5	2	5	0	23	10	6	94	5	2
Lane Cove	39	17	56	10	37	...	...	22'4	14'8	37'2	106	11	11	3	4	6	...	...	...	57	19	0	168	7	4
Liverpool	30	35	65	...	65	...	...	23'3	26'2	49'5	106	11	11	4	6	...	...	...	...	24	4	11	112	16	1
Loehinvar	23	30	53	...	53	...	...	17'9	22	39'9	84	10	0	2	18	8	1	2	6	59	0	1	186	0	1
Maitland East	69	51	120	...	120	...	...	42'1	34'3	73'4	127	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	5	10	564	7	11
Maitland West	163	183	346	2	341	3	...	115'3	138'2	253'5	409	1	8	9	14	11	66	5	6	40	6	0	137	10	8
Menangle	30	17	47	4	43	...	...	20'7	13'1	33'8	93	0	0	4	4	8	...	...	...	35	4	8	98	8	6
Miller's Forest	41	37	78	9	69	...	...	29'9	25'3	55'2	60	11	11	2	11	11	...	...	...	32	1	3	124	1	3
Mittagong	17	16	33	7	21	...	5	14'9	11'7	26'6	102	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	18	1	205	1	4
Morpeth	43	39	82	...	82	...	...	30'3	25'2	55'5	145	4	0	4	4	3	0	15	0	98	6	6	267	10	7
Moruya	53	56	109	11	95	3	...	33'5	38'3	71'8	165	5	11	3	18	2	...	...	...	114	17	4	275	18	0
Mudgee	83	131	214	11	81	4	...	60'8	79	138'8	152	5	6	8	15	2	...	...	...	59	8	4	180	11	7
Musclebrook	53	31	84	21	59	9	3	33'8	18'5	52'3	118	0	0	3	3	3	...	...	...	17	1	11	96	12	1
Nelson	22	21	43	4	37	...	2	15'5	14'1	29'6	78	0	0	1	10	5	...	...	...	328	12	8	614	4	2
Newcastle	199	234	433	20	399	4	1	140'9	165'9	306'8	253	4	3	22	7	3	...	...	...	95	12	3	235	11	9
Newtown	86	81	167	4	160	3	...	47'9	36'3	84'2	173	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	10	93	18	4
Onks	27	27	54	17	37	...	...	13'3	17'7	31	76	3	9	1	6	5	1	7	4	233	13	5	437	13	6
Orange	128	137	265	61	182	22	...	90'1	94'7	184'8	189	7	6	10	12	7	4	0	0	89	11	0	249	2	9
Paddington	58	59	117	...	117	...	...	45'7	42'3	88	156	10	0	3	0	11	...	...	...	19	8	5	92	13	6
Parramatta	35	25	60	...	60	...	...	23'4	14'8	38'2	73	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	3	2	590	4	0
Parramatta-street	81	241	322	1	321	...	...	45'3	158'7	204	351	19	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	33	9				

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.						Average Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Local Contributions.			Total.										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.											
WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.																												
												£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Botany	24	22	46	3	...	38	5	16.5	16.7	33.2	90	0	0	1	0	1	...	8	0	7	...	41	15	6	140	16	2	
Carr's Creek	19	24	43	10	6	4	21	11.5	14.5	25	78	0	0	1	15	8	...	7	7	0	...	32	15	5	119	18	1	
Castlereagh	36	24	60	1	25	34	...	19.8	16.4	36.2	145	9	3	2	16	8	...	10	10	0	...	43	12	6	203	8	5	
Chippendale	150	128	278	100	13	146	17	101.5	81.5	183	243	0	1	7	10	5	...	14	14	0	...	235	17	6	501	11	0	
Newtown	103	91	194	53	2	21	88	30	66.5	63.6	130.1	223	19	4	7	8	7	...	14	14	0	...	179	6	9	495	8	8
Rocky Point	26	32	58	14	...	1	41	2	17.5	19	36.5	93	4	5	1	6	12	1	6	10	0	...	41	13	6	148	0	7
Surry Hills	203	128	331	80	6	9	186	50	128.4	76.9	205.3	345	5	7	12	5	0	...	14	14	0	...	297	10	6	669	15	1
Ulmarra	24	17	41	3	14	5	19	...	17.6	12.1	29.7	66	0	0	2	6	11	...	...	...	...	19	9	9	87	16	8
HEBREW SCHOOL.																												
Sydney	55	58	93	27	1	7	58	30.2	15.7	45.9	168	5	9	2	9	1	4	0	0	...	...	43	16	8	218	11	6

APPENDIX B.

APPLICATIONS for Certificates to Denominational Schools, received during the year 1875.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.						Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	C.E.	R.C.		Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.
Plattsburg (R.C.)	mils.	49	46	95	3	92	...	49	47	96	3	93	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	Granted.
Stockton (C.E.) .....	...	71	74	145	106	9	18	3	9	66	82	148	106	10	21	...	9	41	3	7	...	2	53	Declined.
		120	120	240	109	101	18	3	9	115	129	244	111	103	21	...	9	42	38	7	...	2	89	

APPENDIX C.

INSPECTORS' Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1875.

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| ALBURY DISTRICT. | GRATON DISTRICT. |
| ARMIDALE DISTRICT. | MAITLAND DISTRICT. |
| BATHURST DISTRICT. | MUDGEE DISTRICT. |
| BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT. | NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. |
| CAMDEN DISTRICT. | SYDNEY DISTRICT. |
| CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. | YASS DISTRICT. |
| GOULBURN DISTRICT. | |

ALBURY DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of Reports upon the Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1875.

ADELONG (R.C.) :—General inspection, 7th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 37 ; total, 75. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 26 ; total, 49.

A weathershed and lavatory are needed, otherwise the material equipment of the school is reasonably good, and the whole premises are neatly kept. Owing to the prevalence of sickness the attendance on date of inspection was much below the average. The general discipline is vigorous, the instruction duly regulated, and the average proficiency is tolerable. The present teacher has been but a short time in charge.

ALBURY (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 87. Present :—Boys, 81.

Since last inspection the premises have been fenced. The material state of the school is in other respects good, and the general organization satisfactory. The discipline is fairly effective ; the work of instruction duly regulated ; and the average results show a fair approach to the requirements of the standard.

COROWA (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 20th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 32 ; total, 73. Present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 24 ; total, 54.

The school buildings need painting and general repairs—a lavatory and weathershed have yet to be provided. So far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general organization is commendable, and the grounds present an exceedingly neat appearance. Three-fourths of the children of the locality not in attendance at private schools are enrolled, but the attendance is irregular and the discipline weak. The teaching is painstaking and the pupils' attainments average tolerable.

JRGONG (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31.

The schoolhouse is in good repair, fairly furnished, and judiciously organized. Three-fourths of the children in the locality are enrolled, and the attendance is reasonably regular. Otherwise the discipline is very effective and the moral tone of the school healthy. In the several subjects of instruction substantial progress has been made since last inspection, and the general proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

TEMUT (R.C.) :—General inspection, 30th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 30 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

This school is now conducted in the Catholic Church, a roomy building in fair repair and tolerably equipped for school purposes. Three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly, and the requirements of good discipline are fairly met. The work of instruction is prosecuted with zeal and industry, and the results show a tolerable approach to the requirements of the standard.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,
Inspector of Schools.

ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools examined during the year 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TAMWORTH (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 15th and 16th November.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 48 ; total, 117. Number present :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 38 ; total, 98.

1. Since last inspection important repairs and additions have been effected, and the material condition and general organization of the school may now be considered good. 2. The attendance has increased, and is, under favourable circumstances, marked by very fair regularity, and but few of the pupils are unpunctual. The discipline is effective, and the order has improved sensibly since the ordinary inspection in April last. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and Latin is taught to the senior pupils. The methods employed are in general appropriate, and the teaching is diligent and painstaking. The results, however, are not proportionately good ; but great allowance must be made for the many disadvantages contended with during the year. The average proficiency of the pupils is *nearly fair*.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ARMIDALE (R.C.) :—General inspection, 5th September.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 36 ; total, 74. Number present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 22 ; total, 52.

1. The buildings continue in very fair condition, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient and suitable. 2. The attendance of pupils is fair as regards regularity and punctuality. The order is good except in the case of the younger pupils ; and the moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the classification made with fair judgment. The methods of the principal teacher are fair—of the pupil-teacher moderate to tolerable. The pupils give very fair attention under examination, and show tolerable mental training. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*.

J. D. BRADLEY,
Inspector of Schools,
Armidale District.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

DETAILED statement of the condition of Schools inspected in 1875.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 15th December.

Number present :—96.

Regular inspection.

1. A new floor has been laid in the schoolroom. A lavatory and a playshed are needed to complete the organization. The supply of requisites is very fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual ; and in other respects the discipline is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught—singing excepted. The lesson documents are carefully arranged. The methods are suitable, and they are applied with earnestness. 4. The proficiency in 1st class is tolerable, in 2nd and 3rd classes very fair, and in the 4th class very fair to good.

BATHURST (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 14th December.

Number present :—84.

Regular inspection.

1. The arrangement of the desks is unsuitable. In other respects the organization is satisfactory. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is healthy, and the prevailing spirit of the school is pleasing. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed ; the classification is appropriate ; and the school work is carried on with intelligence and zeal. 4. The proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

BATHURST (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 107 ; total, 155.

Regular inspection.

1. The material condition and organization are the same as in 1873 and 1874. The supply of requisites is very fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction is properly regulated. The methods are very fairly suitable, and they are applied with painstaking industry. 4. The proficiency in the first class is fair, and in the second and third classes it ranges from very fair to good.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

DENOMINATIONAL

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SOFALA (C.F.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 6 ; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 4 ; total, 32.

The schoolroom is a commodious building, well lighted, and properly ventilated. The residence is in a very dilapidated condition, and the fences are falling down. The school is well furnished, and possessed of a good supply of working materials. About five-sixths of the enrolled pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are satisfactory. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is carefully regulated. The teaching needs more vigour. The attainments are only moderate.

SOFALA (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 33 ; total, 65. Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

The fencing of the playground should be completed, and the out-offices removed to a more suitable position. The interior of the school wants white-washing. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Talking in class should be disallowed ; in other respects the discipline is fair. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are of tolerable worth, and appear to be industriously applied. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

24/1/76.

G. O'BYRNE,
Inspector, Mudgee District.

BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Certified Denominational Schools, during the year 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BRAIDWOOD :—Regular inspection, 22nd October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 21 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 19 ; total, 54.

1. The material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. Singing is not taught. The mark for drawing is below the average, that for arithmetic is up to the average, and that for all other subjects is above. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

MORUYA :—Regular inspection, 20th July, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 48 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 35 ; total, 60.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. There is room for considerable improvement in the discipline ; the younger pupils are particularly inattentive and disorderly. 3. The mark for reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic is above the average, and that for other subjects slightly below. The general proficiency is *fair*.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ARAUEN :—Regular inspection, 2nd June, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 48 ; total, 104. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 31 ; total, 69.

1. The material condition is the same this year as last. 2. The children are attentive, respectful to their teacher, and well under control. 3. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography is above the average, that for arithmetic is up to the average, and that for object lessons and singing is below. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BRAIDWOOD :—Regular inspection, 27th and 28th October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 63 ; total, 130. Present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 54 ; total, 105.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects, and the discipline is sound. 2. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the mark for all other subjects is above the average. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

COOMA :—General inspection, 11th February, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 26 ; total, 59. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.

1. The building is shabby and dilapidated, and there is a want of respectability and comfort about the whole place. 2. About one-third of the pupils are regular. The discipline is fair. 3. The attainments are low, and the whole spirit of the school is depressing. The mark for reading is satisfactory, but that for all other subjects is below the average. Since the inspection a better schoolroom has been provided, and a fresh teacher has been placed in charge.

JEMBAICUMENE :—Regular inspection, 19th October, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 40 ; total, 75. Present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 31 ; total, 64.

1. The building is a comfortless cold place, but it is sufficiently well provided with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is satisfactory in all respects. 3. The new teacher is conducting the school with energy and judgment. The mark for dictation and arithmetic is up to the average, and that for all other subjects above. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MORUYA (Boys) :—General inspection, 22nd July, 1875.

Enrolled, 45. Present, 43.

1. There is abundance of accommodation in this school, and, except that a few more hat-pegs are needed, the general outfit is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is tolerable. 3. The attainments are low, and little progress has been made since last inspection. The average proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

MORUYA (Girls) :—Regular inspection, 21st July, 1875.

Enrolled, 50. Present, 46.

1. Blinds are needed for the windows on the north side of the building, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are still too irregular in their attendance. The discipline is sound. 3. The attainments of the lower division of Class 1 are scarcely up to the standard, but the condition of all the other classes is highly creditable to the teacher. The mark for reading, spelling, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and object lessons is above the average, and that for arithmetic and drawing up to the average. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

REIDSDALE :—

REIDSDALE:—Regular inspection, 4th November, 1875.

Enrolled:—Boys, 31; girls, 30; total, 61. Present:—Boys, 18; girls, 22; total, 40.

1. The school is now held in the new building. There is no fireplace, but in other respects it is very suitable. There is an adequate supply of furniture and working stock. 2. The discipline is good. 3. Its attainments are satisfactory, and substantial progress has been made since last inspection. Drawing and singing are not taught. The mark for arithmetic is slightly below the average, but that for all other subjects is above. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Inspector, Braidwood District.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY of Reports for 1875.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Denominational Schools inspected by me during the year 1875. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

ASHFIELD:—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Enrolled:—Boys, 56; girls, 27; total, 83. Present:—Boys, 47; girls, 24; total, 71.

Playsheds and lavatories are required and there is no residence for the teacher, but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. About 58 per cent. of the children enrolled are regular, but they are not all punctual. There are proper facilities for ventilation, and drill instruction is given to the boys. The pupils are clean and orderly. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but only nine of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. There are no free scholars, and the teacher is not aware of any C.E. children of the educable ages in the locality not at school. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency is very fair.

CAMDEN:—Regular inspection, 27th July.

Enrolled:—Boys, 49; girls, 29; total, 78. Present:—Boys, 44; girls, 26; total, 70.

Lavatories and playsheds are needed, and the walls of the classroom and porch of the residence require to be rebuilt. The closets should be painted. About 66 per cent. of the scholars are regular and punctual, and the general discipline is satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught with industry and care. There are five free scholars, but the teacher is not aware of any C.E. children of the educable ages in the town or vicinity not under school instruction. About 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the scholars may be estimated as very fair.

CAMPELLTOWN:—General inspection, 21st June.

Enrolled:—Boys, 21; girls, 15; total, 36. Present:—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17.

Lavatories and playsheds are wanting, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. The children are clean and orderly and tolerably attentive, but not all punctual. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught. The average attendance of scholars is 75 days per cent. There are four free scholars and about thirty C.E. children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. About 51 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

CANTERBURY:—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Enrolled:—Boys, 37; girls, 24; total, 61. Present:—Boys, 27; girls, 12; total, 39.

Arrangements have been made for cementing the walls, repairing the roof, and the painting of the schoolroom. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. About 64 per cent. of the scholars are regular and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive, and the schoolroom is well ventilated. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught, and the teaching is conducted with considerable industry and earnestness. There are seven free scholars and ten children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are fair.

DAPTO:—Regular inspection, 3rd December.

Enrolled:—Boys, 40; girls, 32; total, 72. Present:—Boys, 35; girls, 27; total, 62.

A clock and hat-pegs have been supplied since the last inspection, but a playshed, lavatories, a kitchen, and the painting of the buildings are still much needed. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. 71 per cent. of the scholars are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive, and the schoolroom is well ventilated. All the subjects prescribed are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are intelligent. Thirty-nine of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. There are nine free scholars. The teacher is not aware of any children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are very fair.

ENFIELD:—Regular inspection, 17th September.

Enrolled:—Boys, 46; girls, 43; total, 89. Present:—Boys, 32; girls, 28; total, 60.

The material condition of this school is satisfactory, and the apparatus and books are sufficient. The average attendance of the scholars is 64 days per cent., but they are not all punctual. They are clean, but rather restless and talkative. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught. There are no free scholars; but ten children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction. Twenty-three of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year, and the proficiency is tolerable.

FOXGROUND:—Regular inspection, 24th February.

Enrolled:—Boys, 33; girls, 11; total, 44. Present:—Boys, 18; girls, 8; total, 26.

A lavatory and a playshed are still required, but the working materials are sufficient. About 70 per cent. of the scholars are regular and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the instruction in the other branches is properly regulated. There are no free pupils, but ten children of the educable ages in the locality are not attending school. The attainments of the scholars are tolerable.

JAMBEROO:—

JAMBEROO :—General inspection, 9th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 30 ; total, 56. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53.

A lavatory and a playshed are wanting, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The general discipline is satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed are taught, and the methods of tuition are intelligent, and applied with industry and earnestness. The average attendance is 57 days per cent. There are seven free pupils and four C.E. children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are very fair. This school will be closed when the Public School in course of erection has been completed.

LIVERPOOL :—Regular inspection, 8th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 39 ; total, 97. Present :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 32 ; total, 81.

A bell, a lavatory, a playshed, and a new residence for the teacher are required, but the stock of apparatus and books is sufficient. About 64 per cent. of the scholars are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are orderly, clean, and attentive, and the boys are well advanced in squad drill. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught, and twenty-five of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes during the year. There are six free scholars, and about fourteen C.E. children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is very fair.

LORD'S FOREST :—Regular inspection, 13th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 20 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 4 ; total, 10.

This school is held in the English Church, and it is to be closed when the Public School in course of establishment has been opened. About 75 per cent. of the scholars are regular, and nearly all punctual. The small attendance on the day of my visit was caused by scarlet fever afflicting the children. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There is only one free scholar, and about twenty-five children of the school ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

MACQUARIE RIVER :—Regular inspection, 30th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 24 ; total, 55. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

A lavatory, a playshed, a bell, hat-pegs, and another closet are required, and the buildings are in much need of painting. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. About 70 per cent. of the scholars are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and industrious, and the school-room is well ventilated. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught. There are five free pupils, and about fifteen children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is above fair.

WOLLONGONG :—Regular inspection, 22nd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 46 ; total, 110. Present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 44 ; total, 99.

A lavatory, a playshed, and a bell are still required ; but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. About 70 per cent. of the scholars enrolled are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught with skill and ability, and forty-four of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. There are six free scholars, but it appears there are no C.E. children of the school age in the town or vicinity not under school instruction. The attainments of the scholars are good.

WOONONA :—Regular inspection, 20th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 30 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

The material condition of this school is unsatisfactory. The buildings and fences need repairs, and a lavatory, a playshed, and a bell are required. About 56 per cent. of the scholars are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, and tolerably orderly and attentive. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There are three free scholars, and about seven children of the educable ages in the place not attending school. About 56 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is between tolerable and fair.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMDEN :—Regular inspection, 28th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 26 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 25 ; total, 40.

The material condition of this school is not satisfactory. The residence is unfit for occupation, the closets need repairs, and lavatories are required, but the furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient. The average attendance of the pupils is about 56 days per cent. They are unpunctual, but tolerably clean and orderly. The schoolroom is clean, and well ventilated. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught, and twelve of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes since the last inspection. There are five free pupils, and ten Roman Catholic children of the school ages in the town and vicinity not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are nearly tolerable.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 38 ; total, 88. Present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 32 ; total, 78.

The material condition of the school is reasonably good, and the general discipline is satisfactory. The furniture is not of modern construction, but the supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and twenty-two of the pupils have been promoted during the year. The average attendance of the children enrolled is 64 days per cent. There are no free scholars, and the teacher is not aware of any Roman Catholic children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. 75 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is between very fair and good.

CHARCOAL CREEK :—Regular inspection, 24th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 32 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 30 ; total, 66.

A residence for the teacher, a lavatory, a bell, and a playshed are required ; but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The general discipline is passable in most respects, but singing is not taught. The average attendance of the pupils is 72 days per cent. There are ten free scholars, but the teacher is not aware of any Roman Catholic children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair.

DAFTO :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.

A playshed and lavatories have been supplied since the last inspection, but a water tank and a kitchen for the teacher are very much needed. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient,

sufficient, and the government and general discipline of the school are satisfactory. Singing is not taught. There are eight free pupils, and about seven children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. The average attendance of the scholars is 72 days per cent. Sixteen of the pupils have been promoted to higher classes during the year. The teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness, and 76 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

IRISHTOWN :—Regular inspection, 2nd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 24 ; total 53. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total 30.

This school is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the material condition is passable. About 52 per cent. of the scholars enrolled are regular, and nearly all punctual; they are clean, and tolerably orderly and attentive. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There are twenty-three free scholars, and about twelve children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. About 53 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is above tolerable.

JAMBEROO :—Regular inspection, 10th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

A lavatory, a playshed, and hat-pegs are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The pupils are clean and orderly, but they are not all punctual. About 50 per cent. of the scholars are regular in attendance. There are only two free scholars, and about ten children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the attainments of the scholars are fair.

LIVERPOOL :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 33 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 25 ; total, 50.

A lavatory is required, and the buildings are in much need of painting; but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The pupils are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive, and the boys are well advanced in squad drill. The average attendance is 75 days per cent. Singing is not taught, but sixteen of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes during the year. There are fourteen free scholars, and sixteen Roman Catholic children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are fair.

MENANGLE :—Regular inspection, 19th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 19 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

A lavatory and a weathershed have been recently supplied, and the material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. About 70 per cent. of the scholars enrolled are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are no free scholars, and the teacher reports that he is not aware of any Roman Catholic children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of the pupils are fair.

THE OAKS :—General inspection, 5th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 28 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 20 ; total, 28.

This school is held in a small wooden building, but arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new school-house. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is 68 days per cent. There are nine free pupils, but the teacher is not aware of any children of the school age in the place not under instruction. 53 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is above tolerable.

ROCKY POINT :—Regular inspection, 26th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 23 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

A residence for the teacher, a lavatory, a playshed, and some repairs to the schoolroom floor are needed. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. About 66 per cent. of the scholars are regular in attendance, but the general discipline is lax. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are two free scholars, and eight children of the school ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

SPANIARDS' HILL :—General inspection, 20th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 17 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

The school grounds have been recently fenced; and a playshed and lavatory are in course of erection. With these improvements the material condition of the school will be passable. The pupils are clean and orderly, but they are not all punctual. Singing is not taught. The average attendance of the scholars enrolled is 67 days per cent. There are no free pupils, and no children of the educable ages in the locality growing up without school instruction. The progress of the pupils in learning is tolerable.

WOLLONGONG :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 11 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 9 ; total, 45.

A weathershed, a lavatory, and repairs to the teacher's residence are still wanting, and the schoolroom is in much need of painting. The working materials are sufficient. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive, and all the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled is 70 days per cent. There are four free scholars, but no children of the educable ages in the town or vicinity not under school instruction. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the scholars is above fair.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

CHARCOAL CREEK :—Regular inspection, 23rd September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 28 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30.

A playshed and lavatory are in course of erection, and a bell will be supplied shortly. With these improvements the material condition of the school will be passable. The pupils are clean and orderly, but not all punctual. All the subjects prescribed are taught with considerable attention and industry, and eighteen of the scholars have been promoted to higher classes during the year. The average attendance of the pupils is 64 days per cent. There are no free scholars and no children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils are fair. The small attendance on the day of inspection was caused by sickness afflicting the children.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—

CAMPBELLTOWN :—General inspection, 22nd June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 21 ; total, 59. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 7 ; total, 36.

The material condition of the school needs some improvements, but the general discipline is good, and the management has been much improved under the present master. All the prescribed subjects are taught with efficiency. About 67 per cent. of the scholars enrolled are regular. There are no free scholars, and only five Presbyterian children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the attainments of scholars are above fair. The small attendance on the day of inspection was caused by sickness afflicting the children. This school will be closed when the Public School in course of erection has been completed.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

ROCKY POINT :—Regular inspection, 13th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 31 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 20 ; total, 37.

There is no residence for the teacher, lavatory, bell, or playshed, but a porch has been built and the schoolroom repaired since the last inspection. The working materials are sufficient ; but the schoolroom and maps are in a very dusty and neglected condition. The pupils are clean, and the order and attention are passable. Singing is not taught. The average attendance of the pupils is 61 days per cent. There are six free scholars, and about ten children of the educable ages in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as tolerable.

W. MINTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Denominational Schools for 1875.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BURWOOD :—Regular inspection, 22nd April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.

Certain repairs and improvements have been effected on the premises since last inspection. The organisation may be pronounced fairly satisfactory. Mildness but firmness characterises the government ; the pupils are orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The instruction is properly regulated ; the teaching is careful and industrious, and the average proficiency very fair.

CABRAMATTA :—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

In its material aspect the school is tolerably satisfactory, but the site is not central for the bulk of the population of the locality. The discipline is tolerable, and secures passable order and attention. Under examination the pupils are tolerably accurate and manifest moderate self-reliance. Want of power marks the teaching, which is only of moderate utility. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

CASTLE HILL :—Regular inspection, 10th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 31 ; total, 51.

Since last inspection the residence has been enlarged and other improvements effected on the premises. Reasonable accuracy is exhibited by the pupils when under examination, and the discipline secures very fair order and attention. The teaching is earnest and productive of results averaging nearly very fair.

COBBITY :—Regular inspection, 3rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36.

The material condition of this school may be pronounced fairly satisfactory. The general discipline is tolerably effective in the maintenance of order and attention. The answering of the pupils is tolerably self-reliant and accurate, the teaching is industrious but wanting in force, and the average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

EMU :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 12 ; total, 38.

There is a fair supply of necessary working materials, but the premises need painting and repairs. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the pupils show passable self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The teaching is industrious but wanting in penetrative force, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

KURRAJONG NORTH :—Regular inspection, 20th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

The residence needs improvement, but otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive. The government is mild, but lacks vigour. Though painstaking, greater power is needed to make the teaching impressive. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

PARRAMATTA :—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 72 ; girls, 42 ; total, 114.

In its material aspect the condition of the school is satisfactory. The discipline is effective in securing very fair order and attention. When under examination the pupils manifest fair mental activity, and answer with reasonable promptness and accuracy. Intelligence and energy characterise the teaching, and the average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

PARRAMATTA NORTH :—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 45 ; total, 111.

The material condition of the school is, on the whole, satisfactory. The discipline is mild but firm and vigilant, and has secured orderly and attentive habits on the part of the pupils, who exhibit considerable self-reliance and very fair accuracy under examination. The teaching is marked by animation and energy, and the average proficiency is nearly very fair.

PENNANT HILLS :—Regular inspection, 22nd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 22 ; total, 46.

Various repairs and improvements are required to the residence, but the schoolroom is in good condition. Greater energy is needed in the government of the pupils, who are fairly orderly and attentive. The teaching is earnest and careful, but lacks vigour. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

PETERSHAM :—

PETERSHAM :—General inspection :—28th and 29th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 63 ; total, 125.

There is no residence for the teacher, but otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. The government seems mild but fairly firm, and produces fair order and attention on the part of the pupils. The teaching appears to be industrious and fairly careful, but needs greater vigour and point. The average attainments are nearly fair.

PITT TOWN :—Regular inspection :—22nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

The schoolroom needs colouring and some repairs. The records are not kept with neatness, and are incorrect in some respects. The discipline is lax, and the order and attention are indifferent. The teaching lacks point, and is not tested by vigorous questioning. Only indifferent results are obtained, and the general state and spirit of the school are far from pleasing.

RICHMOND :—Regular inspection, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 26 ; total, 59.

The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and the residence has undergone some repairs since last inspection. The material condition is good on the whole as regards the schoolroom and its appliances. The classification is faulty in some respects for a school under one teacher. The government is productive of fair order and attention. The teaching is industrious ; and the average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

ROUSE HILL :—Regular inspection, 24th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 21 ; total, 44.

Since last inspection the schoolroom has been put into a state of repair, and some new furniture has been added to the stock. The government is fairly effective, and the pupils manifest tolerable self-reliance and accuracy under examination. Care and industry distinguish the teaching, but it is defective in point and energy ; and the attainments average tolerable. This school has since been converted into a Public one.

RYDE :—Regular inspection, 13th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 29 ; total, 71.

The material condition is good, and the records are neatly and correctly kept. Fair efficiency characterises the discipline ; and the pupils under examination evince fair readiness and accuracy. The teaching is marked by industry and care rather than by energy, and is productive of fair results.

SEVEN HILLS :—Regular inspection, 25th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 12 ; total, 32.

The material condition is fair ; the discipline needs greater energy and watchfulness ; and the instruction requires more careful regulation. The regularity is of an average character. But little mental activity is exhibited by the pupils ; and the teaching fails to educe results beyond moderate.

SOUTH CREEK :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 30 ; total, 69.

One of the closets needs replacing, and the residence requires repair. The government is fairly effective ; and the pupils manifest fair self-reliance and accuracy. Energy and industry mark the teaching, and the attainments range from tolerable to fair. Action has been taken for the purchase of the premises and the amalgamation of this with St. Mary's Public School.

WILBERFORCE :—Regular inspection, 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 37 ; total, 58.

The material condition of the school is on the whole fair. The government is genial, but needs greater power in ensuring vigorous application to work. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The methods are suitable, but the teaching needs greater thoroughness. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

WINDSOR :—Regular inspection, 10th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 29 ; total, 60.

The schoolroom is in fair order, but the residence is in need of repair. The school is fairly supplied with teaching requisites. The government is mild, and secures fair order and attention. The teaching is industrious, and the average proficiency somewhat exceeds tolerable. Greater power of application on the part of the pupils, and more promptness and accuracy are desirable in order to obtain satisfactory results.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**CABRAMATTA :—Regular inspection, 10th September.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

The schoolroom has just been put into a state of repair, which the character of the building—slab with bark roof—necessitates at periodical times. The government needs greater energy and vigilance to repress copying and prompting. The pupils are far from punctual, and only tolerably orderly and attentive. The teaching is industrious, but productive of only moderate results.

CONCORD :—Regular inspection, 11th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 11 ; total, 39.

The material condition is now fairly satisfactory. The records are neatly and correctly kept. The discipline is mild but wanting in energy, and the pupils are tolerably attentive. The teaching seems industrious, but is not marked by vigour. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

KURRAJONG :—Regular inspection, 19th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.

The material condition is, on the whole, only tolerable. The government needs greater energy and watchfulness, and the pupils are only tolerably orderly and attentive. The methods are not of an educative character, the teaching wants intelligence and penetrative force, and the attainments only reach moderate.

LANE COVE :—Regular inspection, 6th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

The general organisation is not satisfactory, and the records are not well kept in some respects. The government is lax, and fails to produce orderly or attentive habits. The answering of the pupils is far from quick or accurate, and their mental powers seem little exercised. The teaching is but little educative, and is productive of barely indifferent results.

NELSON :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 16 ; total, 33.

The material condition is tolerable. The government is only moderately effective. The classification is irregular in some respects. The pupils are only moderately orderly or attentive. The methods are indifferent, the teaching is wanting in intelligence and energy ; and the attainments are from indifferent to moderate.

PARRAMATTA :—Regular inspection, 27th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 15 ; total, 45.

No improvement has been effected on the material organisation since last inspection. The discipline is fairly healthy ; the instruction is properly guided ; and the pupils are fairly self-reliant. The teaching is industrious and intelligent ; and the average proficiency is about tolerable. Through the action of those connected with the school, the attendance had been much diminished at the date of inspection, and some time afterwards the school was withdrawn from under the supervision of the Council.

PENRITH :—Regular inspection, 10th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 21 ; total, 53.

Various improvements are necessary to render the material condition of the premises satisfactory, and there is no residence. The government is mild but lax, and the pupils are only tolerably self-reliant and accurate. The teaching is industrious but wanting in energy, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

PETERSHAM :—Regular inspection, 21st April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 8 ; total, 26.

The schoolroom is suitable, but the residence is too small and not of a comfortable character. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular. The government is mild and secures tolerable order and attention. The teaching is industrious, but defective in point and vigour ; the pupils do not exhibit sufficient animation or accuracy in their answering, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

RICHMOND :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 37 ; total, 60.

The school is conducted in the church, and is fairly equipped with teaching appliances. There is a small residence, but it is damp and uncomfortable. Steps are being taken, however, for the erection of a new one. The general spirit of the school is pleasing, and the government commands fair order and attention. The teaching is industrious and careful, and the attainments are fairly satisfactory.

RYDE :—Regular inspection, 14th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 20 ; total, 44.

The schoolroom is too small, and, on the whole, the material condition is only tolerable. The government is prompt and vigorous, and the pupils are orderly and attentive. The teaching is energetic, the children exhibit very fair readiness and accuracy in answering, and the average proficiency approaches very fair.

VILLA MARIA :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 33 ; total, 58.

The stock of appliances and the general material condition are fairly satisfactory. The discipline maintains orderly and attentive habits in the pupils, who answer with spirit and very fair accuracy. The teaching is energetic and painstaking, and the average proficiency is nearly very fair.

WINDSOR :—Regular inspection, 9th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 34 ; total, 78.

The schoolroom is suitable and fairly found in necessary appliances, but the residence is too small. The government is judicious, and ensures fair order and attention. The teaching is careful and industrious, and the average proficiency is about fair. The general spirit of the school is pleasing.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

CASTLEREAGH :—Regular inspection, 25th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 18 ; total, 50.

There is no residence, but otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. The pupils are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive, and the general discipline is tolerably effective. Earnestness and industry mark the teaching, but it fails in point and force. The results reach from tolerable to fair.

GOULBURN DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Denominational Schools, for 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BURRAWANG :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 6 ; total, 8.

A well has been sunk ; but hat-pegs, a fireplace in the schoolroom, a lavatory, and repairs to the verandah of the teacher's residence are badly wanted. Minor omissions occur in some of the records. The prevalence of measles has greatly interfered with the numbers for some time past. Ordinarily they are very low in comparison to the whole population. There were not sufficient pupils present at the inspection to justify a final estimate of the discipline and the value of the instruction. Suitable instructional arrangements have been made. The methods have not changed in character ; they have produced results in the children examined ranging from moderate to tolerable throughout.

GOULBURN :—Regular inspection, 9th, 10th, and 11th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 111 ; girls, 60 ; total, 171. Present :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 43 ; total, 137.

The premises are in the same dilapidated state already reported. The teacher makes the best general arrangements he can under the circumstances. The discipline is good, the only defect being the want of a thorough school drill. The classification is judicious. The course of instruction is complete, elementary algebra being an extra. Teaching is carried on with vigour, system, and thoroughness.

ness. General promotions were made shortly before the inspection, and several of the most advanced pupils left the school. The pupils are attentive, and evince a *fair* degree of effort and mental culture. The general proficiency is *fair* in the first class, and rises through the successive classes to nearly *good* in the fourth—average, nearly *very fair*.

NORTH GOULBURN:—Regular inspection, 8th February.

Enrolled:—Boys, 31; girls, 21; total, 52. Present:—Boys, 17; girls, 17; total, 34.

No change in the material organisation. The internal organisation is satisfactory under the circumstances. The attendance is *fairly* numerous, regular, and punctual. The general discipline has gradually improved under the present teacher, and is now *very fair*. Singing and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction. In the other branches the proficiency averages from *moderate to tolerable*.

SUTTON FOREST:—Regular inspection, 2nd November.

Enrolled:—Boys, 44; girls, 32; total, 76. Present:—Boys, 32; girls, 29; total, 61.

Recent improvements have rendered the material condition *very fair*. The internal organisation and general discipline are *good*. The instruction is properly regulated and methodically imparted. It is *tolerably* suitable in kind, and produces results averaging from *tolerable to fair*. The school is in a *fair* state of efficiency.

TERRARA:—Regular inspection, 5th and 6th May.

Enrolled:—Boys, 25; girls, 44; total, 69. Present:—Boys, 25; girls, 33; total, 58.

Several important material improvements are required. The teaching power is barely sufficient; otherwise the organisation is *fair*. The general discipline falls below *tolerable*. A want of composure among the pupils is observable, and some of the elder ones are inclined to be petty and forward in their conduct. The classification is too high, and is not well adapted to the circumstances of the school. The results of the instruction are below *tolerable*.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

GOULBURN (Boys):—Regular inspection, 13th and 14th July.

Enrolled:—63. Present:—59.

The general normal organisation may be considered *very fair*. The discipline exceeds *fair* on the whole. Singing is taught by an unrecognised teacher, and all other required subjects, up to a third class standard, by the regular teachers. The results of the instruction are *fair*. The first class is much the weakest. At the time of inspection, and for some time previous, the school was suffering from the disadvantage of a temporary diminution of the teaching staff.

GOULBURN (Girls and Infants):—Regular inspection, 21st to 25th June.

Enrolled:—Boys, 37; girls, 140; total, 177. Present:—Boys, 26; girls, 111; total, 137.

The material condition is *very good*. The recognised teaching power is insufficient, but an unusually large staff of teachers composed of persons unknown and irresponsible to the Council is employed. The discipline of the girls' branch is *very good*; of the infants', *fair*. The pupils are judiciously classified, and are carefully instructed in all required subjects up to a fourth class standard. In the girls' branch the results of examination exceed *very fair*; in the infants' they are *fair*. Denominational peculiarities are not confined to the hour set apart for *special religious instruction*, but are so incorporated with the general routine and business as to render the conduct of the school essentially Roman Catholic.

MITTAGONG:—Regular inspection, 21st October.

Enrolled:—Boys, 17; girls, 13; total, 30. Present:—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total, 27.

The material organisation is unchanged—it is very imperfect. The attendance has again fallen below the required minimum, and there is no reasonable prospect of keeping up an average of thirty. The school is still conducted as a Public School. On the whole the discipline is *fair*. The classification of the pupils and the regulation of the instruction are defective. The results of the instruction are about *fair*.

TARALGA:—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Enrolled:—Boys, 35; girls, 25; total, 60. Present:—Boys, 30; girls, 21; total, 51.

The material provisions are *tolerably* satisfactory. The internal organisation, the general discipline, and the character and results of the instruction all rank about *tolerable*. The school has increased in numbers.

ULLADULLA:—Regular inspection, 26th May.

Enrolled:—Boys, 29; girls, 25; total, 54. Present:—Boys, 23; girls, 21; total, 44.

Some improvements to the premises are required. The internal organisation is as good as circumstances will allow. The general discipline is *very good*. The instruction includes all required subjects except singing, is of satisfactory range, is properly regulated, and produces results approaching *good*.

III.—PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.

SHOALHAVEN:—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th May.

Enrolled:—Boys, 57; girls, 27; total, 84. Present:—Boys, 46; girls, 24; total, 70.

The material provisions meet existing requirements but moderately. The internal organisation and general discipline are *very good*. Singing excepted, all required subjects up to a fourth class standard are taught, and elementary Latin and algebra are added. The instruction is of full range, and is imparted carefully and skilfully. The attainments of the pupils average *very fair*. In consequence of the increased attendance a pupil teacher has been appointed.

D. S. HICKS,
Inspector, Goulburn District.

GRAFTON DISTRICT.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SUMMARIES OF Reports on the Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1875.

CARR'S CREEK (Wesleyan):—General inspection, 11th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 23; total, 41. Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 18; total, 33.

1. Painting is needed, and an additional tank is required. The school has a sufficient stock of all requisites. 2. Five-eighths attend regularly; all are punctual. The children are clean, quiet, but listless, tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is lax. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The pupils are suitably classified; the instruction is regulated with tolerable skill. The methods are of tolerable merit, and produce results ranging from moderate to tolerable.

FREDERICKTON

FREDERICKTON (C.E.) :—General inspection, 10th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 38 ; total, 82. Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

1. The premises are old and in tolerable repair. The supply of apparatus and books is insufficient. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; with the exception of four, all attend punctually. Of those present, a few are untidy and several unsteady. The government is wanting in vigour. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The lesson documents are drawn up with fair skill and neatness. The methods are modern ; but the teaching, to be effective, must be prosecuted with increased energy and perseverance. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The school shows improvement since last inspection in April.

GRAPTON (R.C.) :—General inspection, 19th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 58 ; total, 116. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 26 ; total, 56.

1. The building is old and shabby-looking from without. The appearance inside is better. The furniture is neither suitable nor sufficient, and the supply of apparatus is scarcely adequate. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. Sickness reduced the numbers on the day of inspection. Those present are for the most part neat. Whispering is prevalent throughout the school. The government is wanting in firmness and energy. 3. Singing excepted, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable ; the lesson guides are drawn up with fair skill. The methods are modern and applied with tolerable zeal. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

KEMPSBY (C.E.) :—General inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 29 ; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

1. There are no out-offices, otherwise the material condition is fair. Three additional desks are needed. 2. Two-thirds are regular ; a larger proportion attend punctually. The government is lax, and the tone of the school only tolerably satisfactory. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is carefully regulated. Modern methods are practised, but the teaching is wanting in zeal and thoroughness. Under examination the pupils are subdued, but answer neither with sprightliness nor thoughtful accuracy. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

KEMPSBY (Pres.) :—General inspection, 24th and 25th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 40 ; total, 80. Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 33 ; total, 64.

Another water-closet is needed, and additional desks are required. The premises are neatly kept, and the general aspect is pleasing. 2. Three-fourths attend regularly, and all punctually. The order in the case of the second and third classes is fair, and has improved since last inspection. 3. Except singing, the range of instruction is complete ; the classification is still too minute, but improvement is evident ; the instruction is properly and neatly regulated. The methods have improved, and the teaching is vigorously conducted. The average of proficiency is fair (nearly).

ULMARRA (Wes.) :—General inspection, 21st September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. There is no playground, and very little shelter from the sun. The schoolroom is in good repair and well found in appliances. The furniture is unsuitable. 2. Nine-fourteenths are regular and punctual. The majority are clean and, except among the younger pupils, tolerably attentive ; but their demeanour is not as respectful as it should be. The government is lax. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except singing, are taught. The classification is suitable, and the instruction tolerably well regulated. The methods are of moderate worth, and the teaching is not vigorously prosecuted. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

MAITLAND DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BROKE :—Regular inspection, 14th July.

1. School held in a church. Material condition and organisation : water tank, lavatory, and weathershed not provided ; school records, fair ; old school records, thoughtlessly destroyed. 2. Five-ninths of attendance regular and reasonably punctual ; government tolerably intelligent but insufficiently firm and exacting ; pupils not sufficiently orderly and attentive to their work ; supervision of playground lax ; moral tone, tolerable and unimproved. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing, of third-class range, and tolerably well regulated ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but not sufficiently impressive and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate + ; drawing, tolerable + ; arithmetic and grammar, indifferent.

BUCHANAN :—Regular inspection, 13th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls 17 ; total, 32.

1. School-house commodious, clean, and suitable ; supply of furniture and apparatus, very fair ; water tank, lavatory, weathershed, and bookpress needed. 2. Punctuality of attendance, fair ; rate of regularity, 30-53rds ; government, healthy and intelligent ; pupils clean, docile, and well behaved, — deficient in mental vigour ; moral tone, reasonably very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; classification and lesson documents of fair merit ; teaching animated, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent ; examinations, insufficiently frequent and effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, tolerable + ; writing, very fair ; geography, moderate.

DENMAN :—Regular inspection, 15th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 27 ; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30.

1. Ventilation of schoolroom imperfect ; lavatory and weathershed needed ; material condition and organisation very fair ; aspect clean and respectable ; class roll entries of attendance very unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance irregular and tolerably punctual ; pupils clean, docile, and tolerably orderly, diligent, and painstaking ; moral tone, tolerable, — too much whispering and copying. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably skilful ; examinations not sufficiently frequent and effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate to tolerable ; arithmetic and grammar, indifferent ; writing, very fair.

JERRY'S PLAINS :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 24 ; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 46.

1. School held in a church ; material condition tolerable ; supply of furniture and other requisites very fair ; lavatory, weathershed, and repairs to windows needed ; general aspect not adequately clean and tidy. 2. Two-thirds of attendance regular and punctual ; pupils clean, docile, and very fairly well behaved ;

behaved; performance of school work not sufficiently vigorous, quiet, and orderly; moral tone fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except singing; classification three-fold and fair; instruction tolerably well regulated; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent—requires to be more stimulating and impressive. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing very fair; arithmetic and geography moderate.

EAST MAITLAND :—Regular inspection, 11th and 12th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 78; girls, 56; total, 134. Numbers present :—Boys, 51; girls, 48; total, 99.

1. Lavatory, water-tank, weathershed, and additional out-offices needed; material condition and organisation otherwise satisfactory. 2. Attendance is well maintained—punctuality very fair—rate of regularity 7-10ths; government mild and fairly intelligent, but not satisfactorily vigilant and determined in the suppression of whispering, listlessness, and copying, especially in the upper classes; appearances very fairly neat and clean; school work performed with inadequate quietness, precision, and vigour. Moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete; classification faulty; lesson documents very fair; silent lessons not adequately supervised; teaching zealous and tolerably intelligent—insufficiently impressive and examinatory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable; writing very fair; arithmetic and grammar moderate.

WEST MAITLAND (St. Mary's) :—Regular inspection, 18th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 65; girls, 41; total, 106. Numbers present :—Boys, 33; girls, 24; total, 57.

1. Lavatory and colouring of schoolroom walls needed, condition of out-offices very unsatisfactory; material condition and organisation otherwise satisfactory; school records well kept. 2. Attendance increased and very fairly punctual—rate of regularity 7-12ths; government mild and intelligent; very fair order maintained; pupils docile and fairly well-behaved—not adequately zealous and attentive to their work; moral tone fair in general. 3. Course of instruction complete; lesson documents very fair; classification rather low; teaching earnest, diligent, and tolerably effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate to tolerable; writing fair; arithmetic indifferent.

WEST MAITLAND (St. Paul's).

This school had deteriorated so much in numbers and material condition that its certificate was withdrawn in the early part of the year.

MORPETH :—Incidental inspection, 8th February.

Numbers enrolled :—10. Numbers present :—7.

1. Material condition and appointments satisfactory. 2. Attendance very low—only ten during the four weeks ending 6th February. The average attendance for the year and half-year ending 26th December, 1874, were 21 and 17.8 respectively; and in consequence of such reduced attendance the certificate of the school was withdrawn on the 31st March of this year.

MUSWELLBROOK :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 64; girls, 47; total, 111. Numbers present :—Boys, 42; girls, 36; total, 78.

1. Schoolhouse commodious and tolerably suitable, but old and within the reach of floods; lavatory and weathershed needed; supply of school requisites adequate. 2. Attendance pretty well maintained and reasonably punctual—rate of regularity 2-3rds; government healthy and very fairly effective; pupils clean and cheerful; moral tone very fair. 3. Course of instruction complete, singing excepted; lesson documents very fair; classification rather low in point of age; methods of fair merit; teaching zealous and vigorous, but not equally impressive and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils nearly fair; writing, drawing, and sewing very fair; dictation and arithmetic moderate.

SCONE :—Regular inspection, 8th and 13th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 59; girls, 56; total, 115. Numbers present :—Boys, 45; girls, 38; total, 83.

1. Weathershed needed; material organisation and supply of requisites satisfactory. General aspect clean and respectable. 2. Attendance fairly punctual—2-3rds regular; government mild and fairly intelligent; appearances neat and clean; pupils fairly orderly and well-behaved, not sufficiently thoughtful and painstaking; lower division too talkative and unsteady; moral tone about fair. 3. Course of instruction complete and of third class range; lesson documents and classification very fair; teaching zealous and spirited—not sufficiently impressive and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing and sewing very fair; grammar, geography, and arithmetic moderate.

SINGLETON :—Regular inspection, 18th and 21st June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 61; girls, 26; total, 87. Numbers present :—Boys, 37; girls, 14; total, 51.

1. Lavatory, book-press, and recolouring of schoolroom walls needed; material condition and organisation otherwise good. 2. Attendance considerably decreased—twenty children enrolled not in actual attendance, seventeen of them attending other schools; punctuality very fair; rate of regularity 2-3rds; government very fairly intelligent—not adequately watchful and strict; class movements, playground supervision, and general conduct of pupils partially satisfactory; moral tone barely fair; 3. Course of instruction for three classes complete; lesson documents very fair; classification faulty; teaching earnest and tolerably effective; occupation of silent classes not adequately enforced; answering of pupils feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate to tolerable; writing and drawing fair; arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography moderate.

WOODVILLE :—Regular inspection, 23rd March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 21; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 18; girls, 13; total, 31.

1. School property flooded and damaged in the early part of March; lavatory and weathershed needed; material organisation otherwise very fair. 2. Attendance of children partially secured; rate of regularity only 28-45ths; government mild and fairly intelligent—not uniformly strict and watchful; general character of pupils tolerable; moral tone tolerable. Results of incidental inspection partially satisfactory. 3. Course of instruction for three classes complete and fairly well regulated; revision of time-table needed; teaching earnest, diligent, and tolerably effective; examinations not sufficiently frequent and patient. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable; writing, fair; arithmetic, indifferent.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BLANDFORD :—Regular inspection, 9th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 47; total, 73. Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 36; total, 58.

1. Schoolroom large enough, better ventilation and additional furniture needed; clock useless; bell, lavatory, water-tank, and weathershed not provided; material organization fair; general aspect tolerably clean and respectable. 2. Attendance increased and fairly punctual; rate of regularity only 48-82nds; government healthy and tolerably effective; schoolroom not sufficiently neat and clean; pupils fairly well-behaved—not satisfactorily cheerful, active, and painstaking; moral tone tolerable.

3. Course of instruction complete for three classes; time-table of moderate merit; programmes of lessons not strictly followed; teaching tolerably skilful and energetic; lower divisions and examinations in need of greater attention. Progress of pupils not satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate; sewing, very fair; dictation, arithmetic, grammar, object lessons, indifferent.

LOCHINVAR :—Regular inspection, 4th and 5th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 27; total, 49. Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 22; total, 41.

1. Material organisation objectionable; school held in a church; supply of furniture adequate but clumsy; supply of apparatus adequate; lavatory and weathershed needed. 2. Six-tenths of the attendance regular and moderately punctual; school irregularly closed on twenty-three occasions; government healthy and fairly effective; pupils reasonably clean and well behaved; school work not vigorous enough; moral tone about fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and drawing; classification threefold and fair, lesson documents tolerable; teaching zealous, and tolerably intelligent and effective; examination inadequate. 4. Average proficiency of pupils between moderate and tolerable (4.5); object lessons fair; arithmetic indifferent.

EAST MAITLAND :—General inspection, 9th and 10th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 66; girls, 53; total, 119. Numbers present :—Boys, 42; girls, 37; total, 79.

1. School now conducted as a mixed school of one department, instead of two as before; school-room commodious and adequately appointed; ventilation imperfect; school records partially satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of attendance regular—punctuality very fair; government mild and tolerably effective; playground supervision lax; pupils fairly clean, orderly, and well behaved—not adequately diligent and painstaking; results of incidental inspection partially satisfactory; moral tone tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects for three classes taught, except drawing; lesson documents and classification tolerable; teaching earnest and tolerably painstaking—not adequately oral, stimulating, and examinatory. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate; writing, fair; arithmetic, grammar, geography, indifferent.

WEST MAITLAND (Boys) :—General inspection, 6th, 7th, and 8th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 88. Numbers present :—Boys, 80.

1. School premises plain, commodious, and substantial; material organisation of superior merit; bell needed. 2. Attendance considerably decreased by removals to a private school; rate of regularity 2.3rds; discipline feeble, retrograde, and barely tolerable; moral tone partially satisfactory; results of incidental inspections partially satisfactory. 3. Prescribed subjects for three classes taught, except singing; instruction in military drill given; lesson documents very fair; classification faulty; teaching zealous and very fairly intelligent, but inadequately effective because of feebleness in the discipline; pupils not sufficiently diligent and painstaking; occupation of silent classes feebly enforced. 4. Average proficiency of pupils between moderate and tolerable.

WEST MAITLAND (Girls) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 31st May, and 1st June.

Numbers enrolled :—Girls, 106. Numbers present :—girls, 76.

1. Larger playground, lavatory, bell, and hat-room needed; schoolroom commodious, well lighted, and admirably neat and clean; organisation very fair. 2. Attendance steadily maintained, but not satisfactorily punctual; rate of regularity 84-117ths—too low for the teaching staff; government mild and intelligent, not uniformly strict and vigilant; dismissal of pupils insufficiently quiet and orderly; animation and self-reliance manifested by pupils inadequate; moral tone healthy and fair. 3. Course of instruction complete for four classes, and tolerably well regulated; time-table needs revising; teaching zealous and painstaking, but not sufficiently stimulating and impressive in the lower classes; progress of pupils partially satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils :—Second class, moderate; upper second, moderate to tolerable; third class, moderate to tolerable; fourth class, fair.

WEST MAITLAND (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 2nd June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 56; girls, 58; total, 114. Numbers present :—Boys, 33; girls, 39; total, 72.

1. Material condition good; schoolroom clean, airy, and commodious; appointments of school-room adequate; playground too small; hat-room too dark and narrow; bell and lavatory needed. 2. Attendance well maintained and tolerably regular, but unpunctual; government mild and fairly intelligent, not adequately strict, vigilant, and effective in the suppression of idleness and disorder; class movements and playground supervision partially satisfactory; moral tone tolerable. 3. Course of instruction appropriate and fairly well regulated; teaching zealous, animated, and tolerably intelligent—too partial in its effects; answering of pupils too feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

MORPETH :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 47; girls, 44; total, 91. Numbers present :—Boys, 35; girls, 24; total, 59.

1. Lavatory, weathershed, and recolouring of the schoolroom walls needed; material organisation and supply of school requisites satisfactory. 2. Attendance reasonably punctual and tolerably regular; government vigorous and very fairly intelligent, not resolute enough in enforcing diligence and painstaking; appearances respectable; moral tone fair. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third class range, and very fairly well regulated; teaching earnest, diligent, and fairly intelligent—not equally impressive and profitable; additional attention to examinations and silent lessons needed. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing and drawing, very fair; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, moderate.

MUSWELLBROOK :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 44; girls, 30; total, 74. Numbers present :—Boys, 39; girls, 23; total, 62.

1. Weathershed and lavatory needed; material condition, aspect, and organisation satisfactory. 2. Attendance well maintained and tolerably punctual; rate of regularity 42-73rds; 3-8ths of other denominations; government healthy and intelligent; pupils clean, orderly, and very fairly well-behaved; moral tone very fair and promising. 3. Course of instruction of third class range, singing omitted; occupation of pupils very fairly well regulated; teaching zealous and very fairly intelligent; more attention to lower divisions needed; employment of monitors irregular. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, fair; writing and drawing, very fair; arithmetic, moderate.

PHOENIX PARK :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23.

1. Site low and affected by floods; schoolroom small, ill-ventilated, and tolerably well furnished; supply of working materials tolerable; organisation moderate. 2. Attendance low and irregular, and school fees low and badly paid; government moderately effective; moral tone moderate. 3. Prescribed subjects for two classes taught, except singing; occupation of pupils feeble and moderately well regulated; teaching moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent.

SINGLETON :—

SINGLETON:—Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd June.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 68; girls, 74; total, 142. Numbers present:—Boys, 39; girls, 47; total, 86.

1. Material condition, aspect, and organisation good. 2. Attendance well maintained and very fairly punctual; rate of regularity 2-3rds; government healthy and very fairly intelligent; class movements quiet and orderly in the upper divisions, not adequately so in the lower; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved, not sufficiently smart, diligent, and painstaking; moral tone fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; lesson documents appropriate; classification still too minute; teaching earnest and diligent, not adequately impressive, intelligent, and profitable in the lower classes. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

J. S. JONES,
Inspector, Maitland District.

MUDGEE DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Denominational Schools in the Mudgee District, examined during the year 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

MUDGEE (Primary):—Regular inspection, 12th, 13th, and 14th July.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 48; girls, 33; total, 82. Numbers present:—Boys, 45; girls, 29; total, 74.

The material condition and organisation are good. The defects are want of playshed and lavatory. The discipline is of a very high order, and the tone of the school is exceedingly good. The usual subjects for four classes are taught. The methods are good, and they are applied with energy and success. The average proficiency is very fair.

MUDGEE (Infants)—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 83; girls, 55; total, 138. Numbers present:—Boys, 57; girls, 32; total, 89.

The school has been newly boarded, the walls whitewashed, a good gallery and suitable furniture provided during the year. A shed has also been erected. The organisation is now suitable for the efficient working of the school. About seven-twelfths of the pupils attend regularly. Little fault can be found with the punctuality, and cleanliness is satisfactory. The order maintained in the upper classes is fair, whilst in the lower class the discipline is ineffective. The instruction is pretty well regulated, but the records are loosely kept. The methods evince tolerable skill, but they should be applied with more earnestness. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

GULGONG (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th July.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 61; girls, 61; total, 122. Numbers present:—Boys, 53; girls, 56; total, 109.

The schoolroom is commodious and in very fair repair. A gallery and additional furniture have been provided during the year. The school is well found in working appliances. Some defects were noticed in the mode of keeping the school records. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. Punctuality is not satisfactory. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The methods are tolerable. The proficiency is between tolerable and fair in the first and second classes, and moderate in the third class.

HILL END (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 45; girls, 47; total, 92. Numbers present:—Boys, 21; girls, 25; total, 46.

Lavatories and playsheds have still to be provided. The furniture is not well designed nor is it well arranged. The attendance is irregular, and it has decreased a good deal during the year. Cleanliness should receive more attention. The pupils do not yield prompt and united attention. As a whole, the discipline is weak. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are tolerable, but they ought to be applied with greater vigour. The proficiency is moderate.

MUDGEE (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 13th and 15th December.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 83; girls, 12; total, 95. Numbers present:—Boys, 57; girls, 9; total, 66.

Owing to the opening of a Convent School nearly all the girls were removed at the beginning of the year. This circumstance will account for the marked falling off in the attendance. The material condition of the school is good; it is well furnished, and properly supplied with working materials. The discipline is good. The pupils work vigorously, and display a very creditable amount of self-reliance. The methods are good, and applied with energy and zeal. The proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

WELLINGTON (N.V.):—Regular inspection, 21st April.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 24; girls, 30; total, 54. Numbers present:—Boys, 22; girls, 24; total, 46.

Since last inspection the school has been removed to the church. The accommodation is good, but the internal organisation is not so satisfactory. A new school is in course of erection. About seven-ninths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fairly satisfactory. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are intelligent and applied with fair industry. The school has improved in attendance and efficiency under the present teacher. The proficiency exceeds tolerable.

Mudgee, 19/1/76.

G. O'BYRNE,
Inspector, Mudgee District.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement showing the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1875, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

DUNGOG (C.E.):—Regular inspection, 16th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 21; girls, 14; total, 35.

1. The premises are in fair condition; and the general organisation of the school is reasonably effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and tolerably well arranged; the methods are mechanical but passably careful. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds moderate.

KINCUMBER

KINCUMBER (R. C.) :—Regular inspection, 10th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The schoolroom is small, awkward and unsuitable in shape, but in moderate repair and very pleasantly situated. The furniture is clumsy and badly arranged, and the general organisation defective. 2. The children are fairly regular, punctual, clean, and orderly. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are not taught, otherwise the subjects accord with the standard, but are not regulated by any guide. The methods are of small value. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about moderate.

LAMETON (R. C.) :—General inspection, 23rd and 24th February.

Present at examination :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 49 ; total, 108.

1. The building is in good condition and fairly suitable, the stock of furniture is not quite sufficient, but the general organisation is reasonably effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and fairly arranged ; the methods intelligent, earnest, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable ; and the general character of the school is fair.

MILLER'S FOREST (C.E.) :—General inspection, 10th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

1. The premises are reasonably suitable and sufficient, and the school is tolerably well organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Except singing the prescribed subjects are taught and arranged with passable care. Judged by results, the instruction appears to want energy and judgment, but, as witnessed, evinces considerable pains. 4. The average proficiency is slightly in excess of moderate.

MILLER'S FOREST (R. C.) :—General inspection, 30th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

1. The school is in tolerable condition, passably sufficient and suitable, though awkward in shape, and provided with a reasonable supply of furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and fairly regulated ; the methods intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are very fair.

NEWCASTLE (C.E.—Christ Church) :—Regular inspection, 10th to 16th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 91 ; girls, 62 ; total, 153.

1. The premises are fairly suitable, sufficient, in good condition, and well provided with furniture and other requisites. The general organisation is effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The instruction is appropriate and well arranged, intelligent, reasonably impressive, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair, and the general character of the school is nearly very fair.

NEWCASTLE (C.E.—St. John's) :—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50.

1. The buildings are in good condition, and the schoolroom is fairly provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline is weak, and the moral tone only tolerable. 3. The classification is low ; the occupation is fairly suitable, and arranged with passable care and skill ; the instruction evinces increased carefulness, but wants energy and judgment. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable to fair, and the general character of the school may be considered above fair.

NEWCASTLE (R. C.—Boys) :—General inspection, 8th and 9th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 94.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, in good condition, fairly furnished, and in general effectively organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is suitable and properly arranged, intelligent, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

NEWCASTLE (R. C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 18th to 20th August.

Present at examination :—Girls, 107.

1. The accommodation is reasonably sufficient and suitable ; the schoolroom well provided with furniture, apparatus, and books ; and the general organisation satisfactory. 2. The order and moral tone of the school are very good. 3. The classification is correct ; the occupation suitable and well arranged ; drawing and vocal music are added to the ordinary subjects. The instruction is very intelligent, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair, and the general character of the school good.

NEWCASTLE (R. C.—Infants) :—General inspection, 17th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 77 ; total, 139.

1. The accommodation is insufficient for present wants, but the premises are well situated, and in good condition ; and the school is fairly organised. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate as a whole ; the instruction is earnest, intelligent, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

RAYMOND TERRACE (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 21st May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50.

1. The condition of the premises and the organisation of the school are in all respects fairly satisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The classification and occupation are suitable ; the instruction wants energy and impressiveness, but it is properly arranged and intelligently imparted. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.

RAYMOND TERRACE (R. C.) :—Regular inspection, 20th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 22 ; total, 42.

1. The buildings are old and in bad repair, but cleanly kept and under the circumstances passably effective. The general organisation is tolerable. 2. The discipline shows improvement ; and the moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The classification and occupation are fairly appropriate ; the lesson guides are prepared with care and passable skill ; the instruction is mechanical, but careful and tolerably effective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

STROUD (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 6th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. In essential respects the premises are in good condition, and the schoolroom is very suitable and fairly organised. The discipline is weak ; and the children are, for the most part, noisy, talkative and unsteady. 3. The classification and occupation are fair, and the lesson guides passable ; but the instruction is wanting in energy and skilful direction. 4. The average proficiency is nearly moderate.

UPPER BENDOLBA (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 21 ; total, 36.

1. Since last inspection the schoolroom and teacher's residence have been materially repaired, and are now in fair condition. The school furniture continues unsuitable ; but, as a whole, the organisation may be considered tolerable. 2. The order and moral tone are fair. 3. The occupation is suitable and arranged in the requisite guides ; the instruction is moderately intelligent and earnest, but wanting in judgment and skilful direction. 4. The average proficiency is a little over tolerable.

WALLSEND (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 21 ; total, 47.

1. The building wants cleansing and renovation, but is essentially in fair condition and provided with the requisite furniture and appliances. 2. The pupils are clean, attentive, well behaved and orderly. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly arranged ; the instruction is intelligent, vigorous, and well applied. 4. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

DETAILED statement of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Sydney District, inspected during the year 1875.

THE remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools ; under 2, to their moral character ; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction ; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

BALMAIN (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 5th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 95 ; girls, 68 ; total, 163.

1. Since last inspection a fine schoolroom 60 ft. by 30 ft. has been erected. It is provided with furniture of a tolerable quality. There is a good supply of apparatus and books. It is in contemplation to build weathersheds at an early date. 2. Rainy weather has temporarily reduced the attendance. Ordinarily, about three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. Little exception can be taken to their cleanliness or punctuality. Very fair order is maintained, and the pupils' behaviour is respectful and fairly subdued. The government is slightly wanting in vigour, but is otherwise judicious. 3. The instruction includes all subjects for a school having a fourth class. It is regulated with very fair ability. The methods are modern, and applied with earnestness and diligence. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, fair ; second, tolerable ; upper second, tolerable+ ; third, fair+ ; fourth, fair, nearly. The average attainments are fair, nearly.

BALMAIN (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Number present :—Boys, 48.

1. There is no proper playground ; the closets are on a piece of ground separated from the school premises, and there are no lavatories. The school is provided with suitable appliances, and the property is fairly kept. 2. The attendance is improving. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, tolerably neat in appearance, and in very fair order. The government is mild and effective, and the moral tone healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are embraced within the course of instruction, which is regulated with fair judgment. The methods are appropriate and appear to be applied with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, tolerable ; second, tolerable ; third, fair—the average being tolerable+.

BOTANY (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 4th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

1. The school has not a supply of water, and there is no weathershed for the children. In other respects the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are very irregular in attendance, owing to their being in many cases employed in the market gardens around. They are tolerably orderly, but they are inattentive and very dull. 3. There are but two classes, a first and a second. Their instruction is unskilful and ineffective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils examined lies between indifferent and moderate.

CAMPERDOWN (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 27 ; total, 54.

1. At the time of the inspection the general condition of the premises was bad ; the organisation was also very defective. 2. Many of the pupils were unpunctual, and also dirty in appearance. Inattention and disorder were prevailing features. 3. A three-class course of instruction was followed, but the teaching lacked life and vigour. 4. The proficiency of the school averaged between indifferent and moderate.

CHIPPENDALE (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 105 ; girls, 93 ; total, 198.

1. The premises are good, the rooms being spacious, well-arranged, and amply found in appliances. The organisation is good. 2. The pupils are very fairly punctual and becomingly dressed, but many of them are persistently indolent and noisy, and in one or two instances rudely behaved. Without doubt the normal condition of the discipline is one of marked laxity. 3. The highest class is a third, and to that extent the course of instruction is of full range. There is no doubt that the business of the school is earnestly prosecuted, but the intentions are frustrated by the defective discipline. 4. The average proficiency in the primary classes does not exceed tolerable. The infants' class is satisfactorily taught. The school as a whole stands thus :—First or infants' class, fair to very fair ; second, moderate ; upper second, fair ; third, tolerable.

CHRIST CHURCH (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 5th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 131 ; girls, 61 ; total, 192.

1. This school is in material condition good, and the organisation is correct. 2. Excepting the class under the head teacher's immediate control, and which is taught in a separate room, the school is a very disorderly one. 3. Geometry is not included in the course, otherwise the subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class are taught. The instruction is regulated by the usual guides, but it is feeble and ineffective in many respects. 4. The proficiency of the classes is as follows :—First, moderate ; second, tolerable ; third, indifferent ; fourth, tolerable.

CHRIST CHURCH

CHRIST CHURCH (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th August.
Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 53 ; total, 114.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, in good repair, and well furnished ; all necessary out-buildings are provided. 2. The attendance is about stationary ; it is marked by tolerable regularity. The pupils are also fairly punctual, clean in person, and in fair order. 3. All the required branches are taught. The instruction is well regulated and based on appropriate methods. 4. In point of proficiency the school classes stand thus :—First, fair ; second, very fair ; third, fair to very fair.

COOK'S RIVER (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 27th October.
Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 50 ; total, 104.

1. The schoolroom is spacious, well furnished, and amply supplied with material. The organisation is sound. 2. The pupils are clean and tidy, and on the whole orderly. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The teaching evidences method and energy in its treatment. 4. The highest class is a third. The average proficiency in the several classes reaches very fair nearly.

COOK'S RIVER (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 27th October.
Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 41 ; total, 84.

1. The inside of the schoolroom needs re-colouring, and the clock to be repaired. Otherwise the school is reasonably well found in working material, and the organisation may be described as very fair. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. They are also reasonably punctual and very well behaved. The government is judicious, and productive of good order and a cheerful healthy tone. 3. The usual infants' school course is followed. The methods are suitable and applied with diligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency of the classes is as follows :—First, fair+ ; second, fair ; third, very fair.

COOK'S RIVER (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 20th May.
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 33.

1. This school is held in a wing of the Roman Catholic church building. The fences are in bad condition, and the lavatory is a make-shift shed reared against the closet. The organisation is of fair worth. 2. Of late the attendance has been seriously affected by the prevalent sickness among children. The discipline is lax. 3. Professedly the instruction deals with the subjects prescribed for a school of three classes, but the methods are of inferior type. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is very indifferent.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 26th May.
Numbers present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 27 ; total, 82.

1. The building (a stone structure) affords sufficient accommodation, and is in good repair. There is a proper supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, and the organisation is of correct character. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils are reasonably regular and punctual in attendance, and also neat and well-behaved. The government is firm and effective, and the tone of the school pleasing. 3. The subjects of instruction are in accordance with the prescribed standard. The methods are modern, and are applied with energy and tact, and the teaching is characterised by zeal and perseverance. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First class, very fair ; second, very fair to good ; third, good, nearly.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 26th May.
Members present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 23, total, 77.

1. The schoolroom is a superior structure, in excellent repair, and well furnished. The supply of necessary apparatus is sufficient. The records are correctly kept. 2. Infantile sickness has of late interfered with the attendance, which is ordinarily of a fairly regular character. The pupils are punctual, neat in person, and well behaved. The government is judicious, and the order very fair. 3. The course of instruction accords with that prescribed for infants' schools. The lesson documents are properly devised, and the methods are suitable and painstakingly applied. 4. The proficiency of the several classes may be described thus :—First, very fair ; second, very fair ; third, very fair +.

DOUBLE BAY (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 19th October.
Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 44 ; total, 84.

1. As a whole the premises are good and well kept. The schoolroom is airy, well lighted, sufficiently furnished, and well found in material. An effective organisation obtains. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual in attendance. The discipline is good, and the tone of the school healthy. 3. The instruction, which is methodical in design, has been carefully and earnestly treated. 4. The classes stand thus in point of proficiency :—First, fair ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair to very fair.

DOUBLE BAY (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 19th October.
Numbers present :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 51 ; total, 116.

1. Fair accommodation is provided for the pupils in attendance, but the room occupied by the babies is badly ventilated. All necessary furniture is provided. 2. The attendance has largely increased. The pupils are fairly regular, reasonably punctual, neat in appearance, and well behaved. The government is judicious and effective. Good order is maintained. 3. All the subjects embraced within the usual infants' school course are taught. The instruction is well arranged, and imparted by appropriate methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, good ; second, good + ; third, good +. The present teacher is doing creditable work.

ERSKINE-STREET (Presbyterian) :—Regular inspection, 2nd September.
Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 29 ; total, 61.

1. The schoolroom, which is over a store, is a good one, and is well furnished. The area of the whole property is of considerable extent, but, with the exception of a piece of land measuring about 30 feet by 18 feet and intended as a playground, the site is so occupied by business places that proper recreation cannot be afforded to the pupils of the school. The organisation is of passable worth. 2. As a rule most of the pupils attend with fair regularity. They are reasonably punctual, and with few exceptions are tidily dressed. The government is lax, and the order is as a result very unsatisfactory. 3. By far the greater number of the pupils in attendance were mere infants. The prescribed subjects of instruction are included in the course, but the range taken is low, and in cast and tone the school falls below the average of those in the Sydney district. 4. The results in the several classes are as follow :—First, moderate to tolerable ; second and third, tolerable.

GLEBE (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 4th August.
Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 36 ; total, 88.

1. The material condition of this school remains very unsatisfactory. It has neither a proper supply of water nor a weathershed for the children. The interior of the schoolroom requires cleansing, and the furniture is both insufficient and unsuitable. The pupils are faultily classified, otherwise the organisation is of passable worth. 2. The children are pleasing in appearance, very fairly punctual, and their attendance is reasonably regular. The government is lax and ineffective. 3. Subjects prescribed for a school having a third class are taught, but not in a very effective manner. 4. The proficiency in the several classes averages between moderate and tolerable.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET (R.C.—Boys):—Regular inspection, 23th July.

Number present:—120.

1. On the whole, the material condition of the school is good, and it is satisfactorily organised. 2. In most respects the discipline is good. 3. Inclusive of the subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class, the instruction is of full range. 4. Omitting the lower second class, which has been defectively taught, the proficiency ranges between very fair and good. The lower second class is about tolerable.

THE HEBREW SCHOOL:—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 22; girls, 15; total, 37.

1. The room in which the school is taught is a good one and its appliances are sufficient. The school records have been disgracefully kept, and the whole organisation is very faulty. 2. The children were fairly well-behaved during the examinations, but seen under ordinary conditions the school is a disorderly one. 3. In the prescribed subjects of instruction the range taken is very low. 4. Accepting what has been attempted, the proficiency of the classes stands thus:—First, fair to very fair; second, fair; third, tolerable.

KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Boys):—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Number present:—111.

1. The schoolroom is in good repair, well lighted and ventilated, and very fairly found in suitable educational appliances. Necessary out-buildings have been erected, and the whole property is properly kept. Except that the "punishment book" has been allowed to fall into disuse, the records are in a satisfactory state. 2. A respectable attendance is maintained in the face of an active local opposition. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, clean in appearance, and well conducted. The government is genial but firm, and secures good order. 3. The prescribed course of instruction for a school of three classes is observed. Fair judgment is shown in the classification; the methods are appropriate, and applied with earnestness, energy, and very fair ability. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, good (nearly); second, good; third, very fair. The average lies between very fair and good.

KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Girls):—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Number present:—101.

1. The building is suitable and in proper condition, but its site is not a good one. The proper out-offices are provided, and the school is well found in furniture and appliances. The organisation is effective. 2. The children attend with reasonable regularity. They are punctual, clean, orderly, and well-behaved. The moral tone of the school is healthy. The instruction is methodically and carefully prosecuted. 4. The highest class is a third. The proficiency of the school averages very fair.

KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Boys):—Regular inspection, 20th July.

Number present:—76.

1. With the exception that the school has neither playground nor weathershed, the premises are suitable and good. The schoolroom is properly furnished and supplied with material. The school is effectively organised. 2. Very good order is maintained, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is vigorous and searching in its application, and embraces all prescribed subjects. 4. The proficiency is as follows:—First class, very fair +; second, very fair to good; third, very fair; fourth, very fair to good.

KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Girls and Infants):—Regular inspection, 13th July.

Numbers present:—Boys, 31; girls, 83; total, 114.

1. The school is conducted in a church. The building is a good and commodious one, but occupies a very small area. There is no playground, only a mere side entrance. The furniture is of a makeshift character—constructed to meet the wants of both church and school. The apparatus and books are sufficient in quantity and in very fair order. 2. The attendance is improving, and may be considered fair in the circumstances. The pupils are tolerably regular, fairly punctual, but only moderately clean. Some improvement may be expected in the last matter when the lavatory has been provided with towels. Very fair order is maintained, but the government would appear to be deficient in suavity. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught, up to the requirements of a third class; the instruction is properly arranged, and imparted by modern methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—Lower first, fair to very fair; first, fair; second, very fair; third, fair.

NEWTOWN (C.E.):—Regular inspection, 10th and 11th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 46; girls, 34; total, 80.

1. A proper lavatory and a weathershed have yet to be provided, otherwise the school premises are good and properly appointed. The several features of the organisation are correct. 2. Under ordinary circumstances a good attendance is secured. The pupils are tidy, cheerful, and on the whole orderly, but the discipline fails to overcome indolence. 3. The highest class is a third, and the course of instruction is in accordance. The teaching has been honestly and patiently prosecuted, but the pupils in many instances are extremely indolent. 4. The proficiency averages slightly above fair in each of the classes.

NEWTOWN (C.E.—Infants):—Regular inspection, 11th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 19; girls, 35; total, 54.

1. The premises are very fairly conditioned. The schoolroom is suitably furnished and passably organised. 2. During the past three weeks the attendance has, through infantile sickness, been some twenty lower than usual. The children are of pleasing appearance, but they require to be subjected to a more enlivening mode of treatment. 3. The pupils are arranged in two classes, and so far the infants' school course is observed. 4. The proficiency averages slightly above moderate.

NEWTOWN (R.C.)—General inspection, 2nd September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 51; girls, 44; total, 95.

1. The school is conducted in a room below the R.C. church. Good accommodation is afforded, and the school is very fairly appointed. 2. Except as regards punctuality the discipline is satisfactory. The pupils attend with tolerable regularity, are clean in appearance, quiet and respectful in demeanour and well conducted. 3. The prescribed school course is followed. The pupils are intelligently classified, the instruction is fairly arranged, and imparted with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—First, fair; second, tolerable +; third, fair, nearly. The average ranges from tolerable to fair. The present teacher has but recently been appointed.

NEWTOWN (Wesleyan):—Regular inspection, 3rd November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 72; girls, 71; total, 143.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, very fairly ventilated, and in good repair. Its internal appointments are sufficient and suitable and properly arranged. Excepting a weathershed, all necessary

necessary outbuildings have been provided. 2. About seven-ninths of the pupils attend regularly; they are also reasonably punctual, neat in appearance, and very fairly behaved. The government is mild, and although somewhat deficient in vigour, is productive of very fair order. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the requirements of a third class, is regulated by the usual documents, and imparted by appropriate methods. The teaching is marked by earnestness, painstaking, and very fair ability. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, fair; second, fair to very fair; upper second, very fair; third, very fair, nearly. The average lies between fair and very fair.

PADDINGTON (C.E.):—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 33; girls, 16; total, 49.

1. Substantially the school building is a good one, but the fences and windows are broken, and the latter especially are in a very discreditable state. The school has not a supply of water. 2. The attendance fluctuates greatly; ordinarily it averages four-sevenths of the enrolment. The children present were pleasing in appearance and were fairly orderly. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school having third class are taught with energy and suitable method, but progress is greatly hindered by the irregularity of the attendance. 4. The proficiency reaches tolerable +.

PADDINGTON (R.C.):—Regular inspection, 12th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 29; girls, 35; total, 64.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, well-lighted, and very fairly furnished. The playground is properly fenced, and the out-offices are now of satisfactory character. The organisation is of passable worth. 2. Under the recently appointed teacher the discipline has become more effective. 3. Up to the requirements of a third class the lesson guides bear upon the prescribed subjects, but the range taken in each branch of instruction is low. The ability to think has been feebly developed in the pupils, and the results of the instruction correspond. 4. The average proficiency does not exceed moderate.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E.):—Regular inspection, 9th and 10th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 119; girls, 86; total, 205.

1. The school premises are in good repair, and well adapted to teaching purposes. There is a sufficiency of working material; all necessary out-buildings are provided; the organisation as a whole may be pronounced good. 2. The school is numerously attended, and with very fair regularity; the pupils are also punctual, clean, and in good order; judgment and tact characterise the government; the moral atmosphere of the school is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the instruction is arranged with very fair ability, and imparted with earnestness, vigour, and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the several classes may be described thus:—First, fair; second, very fair to good; third, fair; fourth, very fair. The average approaches very fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E. Infants):—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 90; girls, 68; total, 158.

1. The condition of the premises is satisfactory, and the organisation of the school correct. 2. A good attendance is secured; the children are very fairly punctual; they are tidily dressed, and are well behaved. 3. The instruction is of the full infants' school range, and the methods employed are reasonably educative. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Boys):—Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd April.

Number present:—92.

1. The fences need repair, and the out-office accommodation is insufficient; the schoolroom is of good size, but it is not well lighted; so far as the circumstances permit, the school is fairly organised. 2. The government is effective, and the tone of the school pleasing. 3. In addition to the ordinary subjects elementary Latin and algebra have been introduced in the fourth class. 4. The average proficiency is fair nearly.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Girls):—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd April.

Number present:—55.

1. The schoolroom is in a dilapidated state; nearly all the windows are broken, and the interior presents a dingy, uninviting appearance. There is a sufficiency of working material, and the records are correctly kept. 2. The falling off in the attendance is attributable to the prevalence of measles, and is considered to be but temporary. Many of the pupils attend irregularly, and their punctuality is not more satisfactory. The other features of the discipline have improved. Very fair order is maintained, and the government has apparently improved in firmness and vigour. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught up to the requirements of a third class. The instruction is very fairly regulated, and imparted by tolerably suitable methods. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is shown thus:—First, fair to very fair; second, very fair; third, barely tolerable. The average is about fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Infants):—Regular inspection, 21st April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 46; girls, 57; total, 103.

1. The school is conducted in the girls' schoolroom. There are few proper appliances for infants' school teaching, and the organisation is very defective. It is proper to state, however, that the teacher is in no way responsible for this. 2. Of late the attendance has been much reduced by the prevalence of measles. The numbers are gradually improving. The pupils are but tolerably regular and punctual; they are, however, fairly clean and in very fair order. The government is mild and judicious. 3. The usual infants' school course is followed as closely as possible. The instruction is well arranged, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The proficiency of each of the classes is very fair; the school is in a fair state of efficiency, but the range of instruction is low.

PYRMONT (C.E.):—Regular inspection, 12th May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 104; girls, 60; total, 164.

1. The building is a good one, but in other respects the material condition of the school is only moderate. The general organisation is of fair worth. 2. The pupils are clean, fairly orderly and attentive, and on the whole regular and punctual in attendance. The government is mild, but wanting in firmness and decision. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with care and method. The highest class is a third. 4. The average class of proficiency is fair.

PYRMONT (R.C.):—General inspection, 8th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 48; girls, 36; total, 84.

1. With the exception of the state of the lavatory-shed the school premises are in a satisfactory condition. The work of the school has been unfairly apportioned—the assistant having charge of some sixty-five pupils, and the head teacher but nineteen. 2. The children are under healthy and effective discipline. 3. All the subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are included in the course. 4. The proficiency as a whole reaches fair nearly.*

* Note.—This school was re-examined in the month of November. The defects in the organisation were remedied, and the proficiency of the classes reached very fair.

RANDWICK (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 30 ; total, 63.

1. The school has neither lavatory nor playshed, otherwise the premises are good and the appointments suitable. The organisation is of fair worth. 2. Ordinarily the attendance reaches three-fourths of the enrolment. The pupils are clean, reasonably orderly, and well-behaved. 3. The instruction is that prescribed for a school having a third class. The teaching is careful but not remarkably skilful. 4. The proficiency ranges between tolerable and fair.

REDFERN (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 90 ; girls, 45 ; total, 135.

1. The material condition of this school is good, and it is fairly organised. There is no lack of working material, and all necessary out-buildings are provided. 2. The discipline is very fair. The pupils attend with fair punctuality and regularity, are reasonably subdued in demeanour and well behaved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught up to the requirements of a third class ; the instruction is fairly regulated and imparted by modern methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; second, fair ; upper second, fair ; third, tolerable. The average ranges from tolerable to fair.

REDFERN (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 90 ; girls, 58 ; total, 148.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, in good repair, and very fairly found in necessary appliances. The material state of the school is therefore satisfactory. 2. A fair attendance is maintained. The pupils attend with tolerable regularity, are fairly punctual, reasonably clean, and very fairly behaved. The government is mild, fairly judicious, and effects very fair order. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed, is fairly devised, and imparted by tolerably suitable methods. 4. The proficiency of the classes may be described thus :—First, fair ; second, fair nearly ; third, fair nearly.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 11th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 22 ; total, 64.

1. A weathershed has been provided since last inspection, and the playground is about to be drained. When the latter work shall have been done, the material state of the school will be very good. 2. Only about eight-thirteenths of the pupils attend regularly. They are fairly punctual, and clean in appearance. Their conduct is far from satisfactory. The elder pupils are sullen, perverse, and disobedient. The government is feeble and ineffective. 3. In some instances the classification is injudicious. The prescribed course of instruction is followed. The methods are of modern cast, but fail through bad discipline to produce adequate results. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, moderate ; second, moderate to tolerable ; third, tolerable to fair—the average being barely tolerable.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 11th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 45 ; total, 96.

1. The material condition of the school is satisfactory ; it is well organised and the records are properly kept. 2. The attendance is of fitful character, this is attributed to neglect and indifference on the part of the pupils. On the whole the children are clean, tidy, and punctual. The discipline is very fairly effective. 3. A full ranged course of instruction is followed, and the methods are well suited to the capacities of the children. 4. The average proficiency reaches very fair.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 25th August.

Number present :—109.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, and the whole material aspect of the department is highly satisfactory. 2. The pupils attend with reasonable regularity ; they are punctual, orderly, and industrious. 3. The instruction is educative in its methods. It includes all the subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class. 4. The average proficiency reaches very fair, nearly. The results in the fourth class are good.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Number present :—81.

1. The school is pleasingly situated, airy, well furnished, and in good repair. All necessary out-buildings are provided. 2. Fully three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. Their punctuality is also satisfactory. They are neat in appearance, modest and subdued in demeanour, and well behaved. The government is mild but firm, and secures an excellent moral tone. 3. The instruction includes all essential branches, is regulated with good judgment, and imparted by skilful methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; second, very fair to good ; third good +. The school is in a good state of efficiency, and reflects credit on the teacher.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 87 ; girls, 97 ; total, 184.

1. The school premises are good. The schoolroom is spacious and well furnished. 2. A satisfactory attendance is secured, but the children are wanting in habits of punctuality, and they are far from being attentive when under instruction. 3. The teaching bears upon all the subjects prescribed for infants' schools. 4. The average proficiency reaches fair.

ST. LEONARDS (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 26th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 13 ; total, 71.

1. The schoolhouse is fairly suitable, in good repair, and provided with a sufficiency of working material. The school is satisfactorily organised. 2. About five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly. They are also reasonably punctual and clean. The government is mild, but firm and effective. Good order is maintained, and the moral aspect of the school is pleasing. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification of the pupils ; the instruction is judiciously arranged, and imparted with earnestness and diligence. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, very fair ; second, very fair+ ; third, very fair.

ST. LEONARDS (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 22 ; total, 69.

1. Viewed materially the school is in a fairly satisfactory state. It is reasonably well appointed, and all necessary out-buildings are provided. The organisation in general may be described as fair. 2. The attendance is much smaller than usual, owing to the prevalence of measles. Ordinarily the pupils attend with fair regularity ; they are punctual, clean, and quietly behaved. The government is mild, but tolerably firm, and productive of very fair order. 3. There is a tendency to subdivide the classes

classes unnecessarily. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, is arranged with fair ability, and imparted with earnestness and a fair degree of skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; second, fair ; third, tolerable. After making due allowance for all drawbacks, fair work has been done. The school was examined again in November, and found in a state of efficiency approaching good.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Boys) :—General inspection, 26th and 27th July.

Number present, 103.

1. The schoolroom is spacious and, in a general sense, is in good repair. The furniture is old and very unsuitable. In other respects the school is well found in appliances. The external requirements are a lavatory and a playshed. The school is satisfactorily organised. 2. The discipline promises to be effective, but at present its influences are not abiding, and it is difficult to secure the attention of the children. The present teacher has had charge of the school but a very short time. At present the discipline has an unfavourable aspect. 3. The instruction bears upon all matters laid down for a school of three classes. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is about fair.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th July.

Number present, 122.

1. The school buildings are in good repair and well adapted to teaching purposes. Except that the desks are old and cumbersome, the furniture is suitable. There is a sufficiency of other working material. 2. The attendance is marked by much irregularity. The pupils are also unpunctual ; they are reasonably clean in person ; in conduct and demeanour they are not sufficiently subdued. The government would need to be more firm and vigilant. The order approaches fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is regulated by passable judgment, and imparted by tolerably suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable ; second, fair to very fair ; third, moderate to tolerable ; fourth, fair. The average reaches tolerable +.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 26th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 64 ; total, 131.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, but the gallery is too steep, and the desks are of cumbersome construction. The other furniture is of a less exceptionable kind. There is a sufficiency of apparatus. 2. A fair attendance is maintained, but it is marked by much irregularity. With few exceptions the pupils are tolerably clean in person ; in demeanour they are boisterous. Tolerable order is only secured at the expenditure of much labour. The government is deficient in tact and firmness. 3. The course of instruction includes the prescribed branches, geography excepted ; it is regulated by moderate judgment and imparted by passable methods. 4. The following are the results of examination :—First class, tolerable ; second, fair ; third, fair. The average lies between tolerable and fair.

ST. PHILIP'S (C.E.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 17th and 18th August.

Number present, 134.

1. The school premises are good, and the several features of the organisation sound. 2. The attendance is uniformly good, and on the whole the children are punctual. The pupils are effectively controlled ; they are orderly, well-behaved, and industrious. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The highest class is a fourth. In addition to the prescribed branches, elementary Latin is included in the course of instruction. The teaching is based on modern methods, and these are applied with intelligent care. 4. The proficiency in the several classes ranges between very fair and good.

ST. PHILIP'S (C.E.—Girls) :—General inspection, 17th and 18th August.

Number present, 141.

1. Since last inspection the school has been enlarged to double its width ; it is now very commodious and extremely well ventilated ; its immediate proximity to the road is a serious drawback. All necessary out-buildings have been provided. The whole premises are in good order and well kept. There is a sufficiency of working material, and the school is very fairly organised. 2. The attendance has largely increased. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, clean in person, modest and respectful in demeanour, and very fairly behaved. The government is mild, but reasonably firm, and effects a healthy moral tone. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. The instruction is of full range, fairly systematised, and imparted by appropriate methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair, nearly ; second, very fair ; third, very fair ; fourth, fair. The average is fair +.

ST. PHILIP'S (C.E.—Infants) : Regular inspection, 18th and 19th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 201 ; girls, 117 ; total, 318.

1. The schoolroom is an excellent one, and the organisation is very satisfactory. 2. The attendance is large and increasing ; reasonable punctuality is secured, and very fair order is maintained. 3. The course includes all the subjects of instruction prescribed for infants' schools. The teaching is based on methods suited to infantile minds, and is prosecuted with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency of the classes reaches fair +.

SURRY HILLS (C.E.) : Regular inspection, 1st September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 39 ; total, 98.

1. The school premises are well-conditioned, but somewhat small. The furniture and working appliances are both suitable and ample. A proper organisation obtains. 2. The attendance is about three-fourths of those enrolled. The children are very fairly punctual, becomingly dressed, and very fairly orderly and industrious. 3. The highest class is a third, and so far the course of instruction is of full range. The teaching is appropriately regulated and painstakingly prosecuted. 4. The proficiency of the pupils stands between fair and very fair.

SURRY HILLS (C.E.—Infants) :—General inspection, 1st September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 63 ; total, 110.

1. The schoolroom is in very fair repair, and affords good accommodation ; it is sufficiently found in educational appliances. The organisation is of fair worth. 2. The school is tolerably well attended. The pupils are fairly punctual and regular, neat in appearance, and well-conducted. The government is mild and very fairly effective. 3. All essential branches are taught. The instruction is fairly arranged, and imparted with earnestness and zeal. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair to very fair.

SURRY HILLS (R.C.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 14th October.

Number present :—149.

1. As stated in previous reports, the position of the school is very objectionable. The class-room into which some eighty infants are packed is badly lighted and ventilated. The closet accommodation

accommodation is altogether inadequate to the wants of so large a school. So far as circumstances permit, the organisation is correct. 2. A good average attendance is secured, but the punctuality is very unsatisfactory. The order is good, and in most respects, the tone of the school is healthy. 3. The highest class is a third, and so far the prescribed course of instruction is observed. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils reaches very fair.

SURRY HILLS (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 14th October.

Number present :—91.

1. The school is still conducted in the room under the church. Owing to the presence of massive stone pillars, proper organisation is impossible. The light is bad, and the ventilation but passable. There is a fair supply of working material. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, with few exceptions clean, and they are fairly conducted. The government is mild but fairly judicious, and promotive of a healthy moral tone. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught up to the requirements of a third class. The instruction is properly regulated; the methods are appropriate and diligently applied. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair; second, tolerable +; third fair. The average approaches fair.

SURRY HILLS (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 27th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67; girls, 34; total, 101.

1. The schoolhouse is an excellent building, commodious, airy, and well furnished. There is an ample supply of apparatus and books. The whole property is well kept, and the school well organised. 2. Rainy weather considerably reduced the attendance. With few exceptions, the pupils are reasonably regular and punctual. They evince a modest, respectful demeanour, and are well behaved. The tone of the school is cheerful and healthy. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. The instruction is of full range and properly regulated. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with earnestness, diligence, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair; second, very fair +; lower third, fair to very fair; upper third, very fair to good. Under examination the pupils exhibit a thoughtful attention, very fair intelligence, and a commendable desire to acquit themselves well.

SURRY HILLS (Wesleyan—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 27th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37; girls, 30; total, 67.

1. The building is in good repair. It affords sufficient accommodation; the supply of working material is ample; the whole property is well kept; and the organisation is sound. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Those present are becoming in appearance and are fairly orderly. 3. The regular infants' school course of instruction is observed. The methods are reasonably skilful, and the teaching has been industriously prosecuted. 4. The proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

TRINITY (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 59; girls, 50; total, 109.

1. The schoolroom is a suitable one; it is in very fair repair, and appropriately furnished. The general organisation is of correct character. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled attend regularly and punctually. The discipline is of fair worth. 3. Up to the requirements of a third class, the course of instruction is of full range. The methods employed are modern, and the teaching is prosecuted with energy. 4. The proficiency averages very fair, nearly.

TRINITY (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 69; girls, 65; total, 134.

1. The schoolroom is in good repair, commodious, and suitably furnished; it is well provided with proper working materials. The records are correctly kept. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained, but the pupils are rather irregular and but moderately punctual; they are, however, neat in appearance, tolerably subdued, and fairly behaved. The government is mild and fairly effective. 3. The usual infants' school course is followed. Fair judgment is evinced in the classification of the pupils and in the arrangement of the lesson documents. The methods are appropriate and painstakingly applied. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be stated thus :—First, moderate; second, fair; third, fair.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 29th July.

Number present, 69.

1. The premises, furniture, and school appliances are thoroughly good. The organisation is effective. 2. The pupils are orderly and well behaved. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. All the prescribed branches of instruction are treated in an intelligent and careful manner. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair. In the upper class it is good.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Infants) :—General inspection.

Numbers present :—Boys, 77; girls, 54; total, 131.

1. New and suitable desks are being provided, and it is not improbable that the construction of the existing gallery will before long be also improved. The school is very fairly found in all needful appliances, and its organisation is as good as could be expected in the circumstances. 2. A large increase has been made to the attendance. The pupils are very fairly regular, fairly punctual, very clean, and in very fair order. The government is mild, but sufficiently firm and effective. 3. The usual infants' school course is followed. The methods are appropriate, and applied with diligence, earnestness, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair to very fair; second, very fair to good; third, good. The average lies between very fair and good.

WATERLOO (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 19th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 56; girls, 45; total, 101.

1. Excepting the condition of the fences and the want of weathersheds, the material state of the property is satisfactory. 2. On the whole, the pupils are regular and punctual in attendance, clean, orderly, and attentive. The discipline is fairly effective, and the moral tone of the school healthy. 3. The highest class is a third, and the course of instruction is in accordance with rule. The teaching evidences care and skill. 4. The average proficiency reaches very fair, nearly.

WATERLOO (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 53; girls, 46; total, 99.

1. In most respects the material state of the school is good. The organization is correct in its details. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and their conduct evidences that they are under healthy control. 3. The usual infants' school course of instruction is observed. The methods are fairly successful. 4. The average proficiency of the classes reaches fair.

WATERLOO

WATERLOO (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 39 ; total, 104.

1. This school is still conducted in a church ; the organisation is therefore to a large extent of a makeshift character. There is a fair supply of tolerably suitable furniture, and a sufficiency of apparatus. All necessary outbuildings are provided, but a more rigid supervision needs to be exercised over them. 2. For some time past the attendance has been unfavourably affected by sickness. Ordinarily about five-sevenths of the pupils are regular. The punctuality is susceptible of improvement. The remaining features of the discipline are fairly satisfactory. 3. The instruction embraces the prescribed subjects, is regulated with fair judgment, and imparted with tolerable earnestness and ability. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be described thus :—First, fair ; second, fair to very fair ; upper second, moderate to tolerable ; third, tolerable.

WAVERLEY (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 18th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 45 ; total, 84.

1. The material condition of the premises is good. The school is both well equipped and organized. 2. In a general sense the government is effective. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are taught. The teaching lacks penetrativeness, and in some branches the range taken is low for the time the pupils have been under instruction. 4. The proficiency averages tolerable.

WAVERLEY (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 44 ; total, 97.

1. The school buildings are in very fair condition, and the organisation is of passable worth. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular in attendance ; they are on the whole punctual, tidily dressed, and fairly orderly. 3. Up to the requirements for a third class, the course of instruction is of full range. The teaching evidences care and earnestness. 4. The average proficiency ranges between tolerable and fair.

WAVERLEY (Presbyterian) :—Regular inspection, 12th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 33 ; total, 70.

1. The schoolroom is a weatherboard building in fair repair ; it is tolerably suitable. The furniture is sufficient in quantity, but poor in quality. Of apparatus and books there is no lack. The organisation is passable in the circumstances, but it is seriously hampered by limited playground accommodation. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. The punctuality is also satisfactory. The children are neat in person, modest and respectful in demeanour, and well behaved. The government is judicious and effects good order. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught up to the requirements of a third class. The instruction is properly regulated and imparted with industry and skill. 4. The proficiency averages good. The pupils acquit themselves well under examination.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO (Presbyterian) :—Regular inspection, 29th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 58 ; total, 128.

1. The schoolroom is in good repair, commodious, well lighted, and fairly ventilated ; but the site on which it stands is small, and interposes difficulties to proper playground organisation. A room under the main schoolroom has been utilized for teaching purposes, but it is damp and unhealthy. In this room a large class of infants is taught. The school is abundantly provided with suitable educational appliances. 2. Of late the attendance has been much interfered with by juvenile sickness. It is fast recovering. Ordinarily the attendance is irregular, although marked by fair punctuality. The pupils are neat in appearance, fairly subdued, and well behaved. The government has improved in firmness and secures very fair order. 3. The course of instruction is complete up to the requirements of a third class, is regulated with very fair ability, and imparted by modern methods of average merit. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; second, very fair ; upper second, fair ; third, very fair. The average attainments lie between fair and very fair.

YASS DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Yass District, inspected during the year 1875.

YASS (C.E.) :—Visited 19th, 26th, and 27th August. Regular inspection.

Enrolled, 135 ; present, 108.

The material condition, except in working appliances, is disgraceful, and no improvement is expected. The discipline is sound and healthy. The instruction is properly regulated, and the attainments are satisfactory, except that this being a Denominational School the Council is precluded by the eleventh clause of the Public Schools Act from introducing the general religious instruction contained in the Scripture Lessons, which form a part of the Public School curriculum ; and in order to meet the constant and increasing cry of the people here for a Public School, the Denominational character of the school is wholly abandoned in the actual working of the school, no religious instruction of any kind being given ; and this lack cannot be supplied by the visits of the religious teachers of other Denominations as is allowed in Public Schools. The working spirit of the whole school is pleasing. No local supervision exists. Judging from the results of last inspection, progressive influence is manifest.

YOUNG (C.E.) :—Visited, 24th September. General inspection.

Enrolled, 50 ; present, 37.

The material condition is fair. The discipline is sound. The attainments are low. The local supervision is confined to the clergyman.

BURROWA (R.C.) :—Visited, 10th and 11th August. General inspection.

Enrolled, 68 ; present, 55.

The material condition is unsatisfactory, the discipline is healthy, and the instruction is now properly regulated. The attainments are not up to the standard, but the signs of progress under the present teacher are hopeful. The local supervision is active but not methodical.

GRENFELL (R.C.) :—Visited 6th December. Regular inspection.

Enrolled, 83 ; present, 58.

The material condition is, under the circumstances, as good as can reasonably be expected. The discipline is good. The local supervision is confined to the Chairman, who resides 36 miles away.

YASS

YASS (R. C.) :—Visited 21st and 22nd August. General inspection.

Enrolled, 103 ; present, 70.

The material condition, upon the whole, is moderate. The discipline lacks precision. The regulation of the instruction needs improvement. The attainments are between tolerable and fair. The local supervision is, to the extent it is exercised, beneficial.

YOUNG (R. C.) :—Visited 23rd and 24th September. Regular inspection.

Enrolled, 90 ; present, 54.

The material condition is, with a few exceptions, fair. The discipline is sound, and the instruction tolerably well regulated. The attainments are low. The local supervision is confined to the clergyman's visits and influence.

J. H. MURRAY, Inspector,
Yass District.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Certified Denominational Schools, during the year 1875.

I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

CANBERRA :—Regular inspection, 26th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 22 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

1. Additional desks have been provided since last inspection, and the material condition is now reasonably good. 2. About half the pupils are regular. The government is kind but sufficiently firm, and the discipline throughout is fair. 3. The mark for writing, dictation, and geography is above the average, that for reading up to the average, and that for other subjects below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BUNGENDORE :—Regular inspection, 4th May, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

1. The building is in a satisfactory condition, and there is a sufficient supply of all requisites. 2. The children are attentive, obedient, and well under control. 3. The mark for reading is up to the average, but that for all other subjects is below. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

QUEANBEYAN :—General inspection, 19th April, 1875.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 17 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 14 ; total, 38.

1. The building is suitable, and there is a satisfactory supply of all requisites. 2. The children are more regular in attendance than they were, and more punctual in the morning. The discipline has improved in every respect, and is now fair. 3. The attainments are still unsatisfactory, the mark for every subject being below the average. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

J. C. MAYNARD, Inspector,
Braidwood District.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Returns from Denominational Schools.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
MARCH, 1875.													
Church of England Schools	6,395	4,997	11,392	8,658	598	761	856	519	11,392	3,944·1	2,845·1	6,789·2	£ 2,062 19 8½
Roman Catholic do.	5,128	4,375	9,503	705	8,605	59	79	55	9,503	3,146·4	2,614·5	5,760·9	1,370 6 6
Presbyterian do.	346	301	647	291	44	139	99	74	647	225·8	177·7	403·5	120 19 5½
Wesleyan do.	574	477	1,051	247	50	54	580	120	1,051	357·7	271·9	629·6	192 3 11¼
Hebrew School	58	36	94	16	1	6	...	71	94	30·4	17·0	47·4	8 7 4
Totals.....	12,501	10,186	22,687	9,917	9,298	1,019	1,614	839	22,687	7,704·4	5,926·2	13,630·6	3,754 16 11¼
JUNE, 1875.													
Church of England Schools	6,498	5,082	11,580	8,795	594	822	843	526	11,580	4,156·9	3,075·3	7,232·2	2,359 17 10½
Roman Catholic do.	5,244	4,563	9,807	677	8,914	77	85	54	9,807	3,287·8	2,906·8	6,194·6	1,687 12 2¼
Presbyterian do.	398	312	710	312	57	138	105	98	710	253·7	192·5	446·2	148 15 8¾
Wesleyan do.	580	466	1,046	260	42	62	582	100	1,046	365·6	287·7	653·3	222 12 3½
Hebrew School	63	45	108	28	3	1	1	75	108	35·4	19·6	55·0	9 4 0
Totals.....	12,783	10,468	23,251	10,072	9,610	1,100	1,616	853	23,251	8,099·4	6,481·9	14,581·3	4,428 2 1
SEPTEMBER, 1875.													
Church of England Schools	6,617	5,197	11,814	8,895	668	845	871	535	11,814	4,460·9	3,356·6	7,817·5	2,510 11 8½
Roman Catholic do.	5,120	4,697	9,817	658	8,974	51	81	53	9,817	3,397·5	3,115·4	6,512·9	1,761 2 10½
Presbyterian do.	425	294	719	316	48	138	121	96	719	289·3	193·3	482·6	156 17 11¼
Wesleyan do.	576	479	1,055	245	56	49	577	128	1,055	374·4	309·9	684·3	234 11 10½
Hebrew School	61	44	105	35	...	1	...	69	105	40·4	25·3	65·7	14 3 6
Totals.....	12,799	10,711	23,510	10,149	9,746	1,084	1,650	881	23,510	8,562·5	7,000·5	15,563·0	4,677 7 10¾
DECEMBER, 1875.													
Church of England Schools	6,510	5,245	11,755	8,759	613	852	950	581	11,755	4,432·5	3,364·1	7,796·6	2,588 9 1½
Roman Catholic do.	5,177	4,662	9,839	677	8,965	56	88	53	9,839	3,506·1	3,180·7	6,686·8	1,839 5 0½
Presbyterian do.	428	302	730	335	62	126	121	86	730	301·8	201·7	503·5	175 9 7
Wesleyan do.	585	466	1,051	264	55	53	573	106	1,051	379·3	300·7	680·0	247 3 4½
Hebrew School	55	38	93	27	1	...	7	58	93	30·2	15·7	45·9	12 1 10¾
Totals.....	12,755	10,713	23,468	10,062	9,696	1,087	1,739	884	23,468	8,649·9	7,062·9	15,712·8	4,862 9 0¼

Schober: Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1876.

1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT OF 1866.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 22, sec. 7.

Council of Education Office,
The 29th day of November, 1875.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on the Council of Education by the "Public Schools Act of 1866," the following Regulations have been framed and are hereby established, to take effect on the 1st day of January next; and the Regulations made on the eighth day of March, 1869, are hereby from that date repealed. In testimony whereof the Council has caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, at Sydney, the day and year first above written.

By order of the Council,
(L.S.) WM. WILKINS,
Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

- 1.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business, unless otherwise ordered, on every Monday, at 3 o'clock. Special Meetings also will be held at such other times as the President, in his discretion, or on the requisition of two other Members of the Council, expressing the object of the Meeting, may require.
- 2.—Every Meeting of the Council, whether Ordinary or Special, shall be convened by Circular signed by the Secretary. Should any Meeting lapse for want of a Quorum, the fact shall be recorded in the Minute Book, with the names of the Members present.
- 3.—At every meeting, the Secretary shall make a record of the proceedings, to be afterwards entered in the Council's Minute Book. The Minutes so recorded shall be read over at the next subsequent Meeting; and after such corrections as may be found necessary, shall be signed by the President, or Member acting in his stead.
- 4.—The order of business at each Meeting shall be arranged by the Secretary, subject to the direction of the President; and shall be clearly stated on a Business Paper, for the use of each Member.
- 5.—The President shall be entitled to vote on all questions as a Member; and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a casting vote as President.
- 6.—In case of inability to attend any Meeting, the President shall so inform the Secretary before the hour of Meeting, and another Member shall be elected to the chair for that occasion.
- 7.—The President, or some Member acting for him at his request, shall attend at the office of the Council, at least once weekly, to dispose of routine business, or any cases of urgency; and he shall have power thereupon to take such steps as may be considered necessary, submitting the matter for the consideration of the Council at its next Meeting.
- 8.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary forthwith to report to the President, or to the Council, if sitting, all acts of misconduct or irregularity on the part of any Officer, Clerk, or other person in the service of the Council.
- 9.—The custody of the Council's Corporate Seal shall be in the President; and all Conveyances or Certificates, Diplomas, and other Writings ordered by the Council to be executed or issued, shall have such Seal affixed thereto by the Secretary.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

- 10.—At the first Meeting in January in each year the Council shall proceed to the election of the President; who shall hold office until the election of his successor.
- 11.—In the event of the office becoming vacant in the course of the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Council shall proceed, within one month, to the election of a President for the remainder of the year.

12.—The President shall be elected in the following manner:—(a.) The names of the Members shall be printed on five cards, one of which, initialled by the Secretary, shall be by him enclosed in a blank envelope, *unscaled*, and delivered or sent to each Member, who shall erase all the names, except that for which he votes, and return the card in the envelope, *sealed*, to the Secretary. (b.) On the day of election, the Secretary shall produce the cards in the original envelopes, *sealed*; which shall be opened by the President or other Chairman, and the Member having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. (c.) If any two Members be found to have equal votes, the election shall be determined by lot, to be then drawn by them.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

Classification of Schools.

13.—The Council will establish, maintain, or assist, four descriptions of Schools, namely:—(a) Public Schools; (b.) Provisional Schools; (c.) Half-Time Schools; and (d.) Denominational Schools. Of these, the first class is for cases falling within Section 8 of the Public Schools Act, and the second for cases embraced by Section 13 of that Act. Half-Time Schools are such as have been or may be established under Section 12,—and Denominational Schools are such as have been or shall be Certified under Section 9 or 28 of the same Act.

Assistance to Schools.

14.—Where the site is vested in the Council, the necessary buildings for a Public School will be erected, so far as the available funds admit, and the salaries of all necessary Teachers be paid by the Council. In other cases, the Council's assistance will ordinarily be limited to the payment of Teachers' salaries, and the supply of School Books and Apparatus.

Schools on Leased Land.

15.—Applicants for the establishment of a Public School, on land not vested in the Council, must provide the requisite buildings, and execute a lease of the premises to the Council at a nominal rent. Before accepting such lease, the Council will satisfy itself that the buildings are in good repair, sufficient for the purpose, and suitably furnished.

Plans and dimensions.

16.—Plans for the erection of Public Schools will be supplied by the Council; but plans locally provided may be adopted, if submitted to the Council and approved of. No schoolroom ought to be less than 16 feet in width, and 10 feet in height; and at least 8 square feet of floor should be allowed for each child in ordinary attendance.

Provisional Schools.

17.—In applying for aid to a Provisional School, the Promoters must satisfy the Council that it is reasonably required in the locality, that the building and furniture provided are suitable for the purpose, and that an average attendance of at least fifteen children can be guaranteed.

Half-Time Schools.

18.—Half-Time Schools under Itinerant Teachers may be established, wherever twenty children of the school age reside within an estimated radius of ten miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each.

Denominational Schools.

19.—Applicants for a Certificate to a Denominational School must provide a school-house sufficient for the purpose, and suitably furnished. A Teacher may be nominated by them, but must be approved of and appointed by the Council.

Withdrawal of Certificates.

20.—The Certificate will ordinarily be withdrawn from a Denominational School, should the statutory number of children not be maintained. It may also be withdrawn should the building become dilapidated, or otherwise unsuitable, or the supply of furniture become inadequate, or the Regulations of the Council be infringed.

As to the term "Statutory" Number.

21.—The statutory number of children shall, within the meaning of the preceding Rule, be deemed not to have been maintained, whenever less than thirty children on the average of the two previous quarters shall have been in attendance—unless the deficiency be shown to have been the result of some prevailing epidemic, or of floods, or other temporary impediment.

Inscription.

22.—In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Council or not, the inscription PUBLIC SCHOOL shall be conspicuously put up, and no other, on the outside of the building.

Uses of Public School Buildings.

23.—No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political petitions or documents for signature. And no such building shall be used as a place of Public Worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Council:—nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the Parents of the Children attending the School.

Grants of School Books, &c.

24.—Grants of School Books and apparatus will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to Schools under supervision of the Council, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to all Schools newly established.

Character

Character of School Books.

25.—Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council shall be used in any School for ordinary instruction.

Apparatus.

26.—The term Apparatus will include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, and ball-frames.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

27.—The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every Teacher; (a) an Admission Register, (b) a Class Roll, (c) a Daily Report Book, (d) a School Fee Account Book, (e) a Lesson Register, (f) a Time-table, and (g) a Programme of Lessons for each Class.

Returns.

28.—Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every School. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate immediately after the close of the quarter; one copy to be furnished to the Inspector, and the other retained by the Teacher as a record. No salary accruing at the end of any quarter will be paid until such Return has been received by the Inspector, and certified to be correct. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

Default in sending Returns.

29.—Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, will render a Teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any Teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be instantly dismissed.

Training of Teachers.

30.—Every Applicant for employment as a Teacher must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, unless he shall have previously been trained in some recognized Training School. He must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Council.

Appointment and Dismissal.

31.—The appointment and dismissal of Teachers in all Schools under the Council's supervision will rest solely with the Council; but, in Denominational Schools, subject to the provision contained in Section 10 of the Public Schools Act.

General Qualifications.

32.—As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a Teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a Teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

Examination and Classification.

33.—The attainments of Teachers will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching by inspection of their Schools; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades:—The first or highest Class will have two grades, distinguished as Class I, A and B; the second will also have two grades, distinguished as Class II, A and B; and the third will have three grades, distinguished as Class III, A, B, and C.—The relative degrees of ability requisite for holding these Classifications, respectively, will be indicated by numbers; of which the first Class, in its two degrees, may be considered represented by 10 and 9; the second Class by 8 and 7; and the third by 6, 5, and 4.

Commencement of Duty.

34.—When a Teacher is appointed to a School he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

Resignation of Teachers.

35.—Teachers are required to give not less than one month's notice of their intended resignation, which will take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, they must hand over to the local Board all School property belonging to the Council, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same—one copy, signed by two of the Board, to be forwarded to the Council, the other to be retained by the Board.

Teachers' Occupations.

36.—Teachers in the service of the Council are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Council has been previously obtained.

Duties of Teachers.

37.—The duties of Teachers are the following:—

To observe faithfully the Regulations of the Council.

To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors to the best of their ability.

To teach according to the course of Secular Instruction.

To maintain the Discipline prescribed in the Regulations.

To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish Returns punctually.

To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the School-room, namely:—(a.) Regulations of the Council; (b.) Notice to Visitors; (c.) Course of Secular Instruction; (d.) Time Table; (e.) Programme of Lessons; (f.) Names of Members of the School Board; (g.) Scale of Fees.

To take charge of the School Buildings, and all property belonging to the Council, and to be responsible for keeping the School premises in good order and tenantable repair; reasonable wear and tear excepted.

To consult the Board, and receive their instructions, on all matters relating to the School, not affecting its internal management.

Teachers'

Teachers' Wives.

38.—In Schools containing female children, but no female Teacher, it will be the duty of the Teacher's wife to be present at the assembling and dismissal of the pupils, and to take charge of the discipline of the female children. She is also required to teach needlework to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of Schools, the competency and usefulness of Teachers' Wives, and the time they devote to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant Teachers.

39.—Assistant Teachers may be appointed to Schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They will be entitled to a proportion of the School fees, and such salary as shall be determined by the Council. Assistants may be (a) persons who have served for three years at least as Pupil-Teachers, or, (b) persons who have been regularly trained in a Training Institution. But no person will be permanently appointed an Assistant Teacher, unless examined and classified.

Pupil-Teachers.

40.—Pupil-Teachers may be employed, to serve for not less than three years, in any School in which the average attendance has been not less than fifty for the three months preceding: Provided that the Teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II, and that the School is adequately supplied with furniture, books, and apparatus.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, PROMOTION, AND REMUNERATION.

Subjects of Examination.

41.—The subjects on which Teachers will be examined are divided into two classes—Ordinary and Alternative; and are specified in the Appendix to these Rules marked A. The former class embraces those elementary branches with which every Teacher must be acquainted. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and Knowledge of the School Books, are of this kind; to which must be added the principles of School Management, and, if possible, the Rudiments of Music and Linear Drawing. The subjects styled Alternative are those in which an examination is entirely optional with the Teacher.

Alternative Subjects.

42.—The following are the Alternative Subjects in which Teachers may be examined:—Latin; Mathematics; Natural Science; French; and German.

Applicants for Employment.

43.—By the word Teachers, in the two last preceding Rules, it is intended equally to include Applicants for employment in that capacity, not previously examined. But no such Applicant will be awarded a First Class Certificate, unless proved to be possessed of the requisite practical skill.

Annual Examinations.

44.—Examinations of Teachers will be held annually in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher Certificate, must apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the Alternative Subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion by Examination.

45.—In order to obtain a First or Second Class Certificate, Teachers must pass an examination in one or more of the Alternative Subjects mentioned in Rule 42, in addition to the ordinary subjects. But no Teacher will be admitted to examination, with a view to admission into a higher Class than that held by him, unless the Examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill and efficiency.

Promotion for Good Service.

46.—Teachers can only be promoted from one Class to another by examination. But in each Class, a Teacher may without examination be advanced to a higher grade for good service; that is to say, if his School, in the last three years during which he has held the Classification, has increased in efficiency, if the Inspector's reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the third year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, according to the scale specified in Rule 33, if the Local Board report favourably, and if his general conduct has merited the Council's approval.

Promotion by Removal.

47.—Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important Schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the District, in writing. A list of such Teachers will be kept in the Council's office; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

Teachers' Salaries.

48.—The Salaries of Male Teachers in charge of Schools, other than Provisional, if married and assisted by their wives, will be according to the following scale:—

Class I, A.	£156	per annum.
" B.	£144	" "
Class II, A.	£132	" "
" B.	£120	" "
Class III, A.	£108	" "
" B.	£102	" "
" C.	£96	" "

The Salaries of unmarried Male Teachers, married Teachers not assisted by their wives, and Female Teachers in charge of Schools, will be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

Reduction

Reduction for Small Attendance.

49.—The above rates will be liable to reduction in cases where the average attendance falls below thirty, and the teacher is unable to satisfy the Council that this has arisen from causes beyond his control.

Teachers in Provisional Schools.

50.—The payment of Teachers in Provisional Schools will be regulated by the average attendance, according to the following scale:—

21 but under 25	...	...	£6 per month.	
18 "	"	21	...	£5 " "
15 "	"	18	...	£4 " "
12 "	"	15	...	£3 " "

Distribution of Fees.

51.—If there be more than one Teacher employed in a School, the fees will be distributed in such proportions as the Council shall in each case direct. Pupil Teachers will not be entitled to any share in fees.

Model Schools.

52.—In Model Schools special salaries may be awarded to the Teachers, at the discretion of the Council.

Mistresses.

53.—Mistresses in charge of separate departments will be paid two-thirds of the salaries allotted to their classification.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes of Candidates.

54.—The Council will receive into the Training School, established in connection with the Sydney Model Public School, or in such other Training School as the Council may establish, three Classes of Candidates, namely: *First Class*—Pupil Teachers whose term of service has expired, and Teachers who have already been trained elsewhere. *Second Class*—Untrained Teachers who have been in charge of Schools. *Third Class*—Persons entering the teaching profession for the first time.

Qualifications.

55.—Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Council. They must, except in the case of Pupil Teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as Teachers; and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Council as to their previous history, and undergo an examination in the subjects specified in the Appendix to these Rules marked D.

Conditions of Admission.

56.—Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends in good faith to follow the profession of a Teacher in Schools under the Council, and that he will accept a situation in any District, as the Council may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons, that the whole expense of his training in the School will be refunded if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Council, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of such admission.

Term of Training.

57.—Entrance Examinations will be held half-yearly, in June and December; and the periods of training will be six or twelve months, as may be found necessary.

Allowances during Training.

58.—The following allowances may be made to Students who satisfy the above-mentioned conditions, and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To married couples, £7 per month; to unmarried persons, £5 per month. When the School is prepared to receive Students into residence, these allowances may be withdrawn; board and lodging being provided instead.

Course of Study.

59.—The course of studies in the School will include the subjects specified in the Appendix to these Rules marked D.

Practical Training.

60.—The Students will be trained in the practical management of Schools by attendance at the Model School, or such other School as the Council may determine.

Examinations.

61.—Oral examinations of the Students will be held monthly, to test their attention and progress; and written examinations will take place half-yearly, in June and December—when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill. The Council will not award to any Student a higher Certificate than Class II; and no Certificate will be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the Student is successful in the management of a school.

Female Candidates and Students.

62.—These Rules apply equally to the case of Female as of Male Candidates and Students.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Conditions of Appointment.

63.—Candidates for the office of Pupil-Teacher must be not less than thirteen, nor more than sixteen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in the Appendix to these Rules marked B, Part 1.

Remuneration.

64.—The remuneration of Pupil-Teachers will consist partly of instruction to be given by the Teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary. But such salary will not be paid unless the Teacher shall certify as to their efficiency and good conduct, nor unless they pass the prescribed examinations in a satisfactory manner.

Course of Study.

65.—The subject of Study for Pupil-Teachers will be those specified in the Appendix marked B, Part 2.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Public School Boards.

66.—The Council reserves to itself the power of controlling, through its Officers, the internal management of Schools. But the Council, for other purposes, will avail itself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office. The Council will not submit for appointment to any such Board the name of any person whose habits are intemperate, or whose character is in any respect exceptional.

Duties of Boards.

67.—In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Schools Act, the Council entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To make provision, as far as may be, for keeping the School Buildings in repair. (b) To take care that they are not used for any improper purpose. (c) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (d) To take precautions for excluding from the School, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Council. (e) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records, and countersign the Returns made to the Council. (f) To see that the School is open on all the usual school days, and that the Teacher is present at his work. (g) To observe whether the Teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Council when he is in fault; and to protect him from vexatious complaints. (h) To suspend a Teacher from office, pending the decision of the Council, upon reasonable evidence of gross irregularity or immoral conduct. (i) To sign the Teacher's Monthly Abstract of Salary, if they are of opinion that his duties have been duly performed.

The like, and Board Meetings.

68.—Every such Board, by its Honorary Secretary or Chairman, will be the medium of communication with the Council on behalf of the School; and, as the Council trusts, will use every reasonable effort to induce Parents to send their children there regularly—not withdrawing them at any time, except in case of necessity. Every Board should meet periodically, and especially in the last week of March, June, September, and December, for the purposes specified in the preceding Rule, and for conference generally on matters connected with the School.

Exemption from School Fees.

69.—It will also be the duty of the Board to inquire into all applications for the gratuitous instruction of children; and to see that no child be admitted free of charge, unless the inability of the parent to pay school-fees be satisfactorily proved. The Board should, at the end of each Quarter, report to the Council the names of children so admitted, and the names and occupations of the parents, with the grounds of exemption.

Other Local Boards.

70.—The Council will correspond with all other duly recognized Local Boards of Denominational Schools, Provisional Schools, and Half-time Schools. It is hoped that the Boards of such Schools will perform the same duties as are by these Rules entrusted to Public School Boards.

Inspectors of Schools.

71.—Inspectors, and other persons deputed by the Council to visit any School, will be furnished with credentials under the Corporate Seal. Every Teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the School; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Schools Act and the Regulations of the Council. The Local Board, in each District visited, will of course afford them every assistance that may be required in the execution of their duty.

Duties of Inspectors.

72.—Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Schools Act, and of the Regulations; but their decisions are subject to appeal to the Council. They are to examine into the condition of Schools, and inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Council. They are authorized to determine all questions of School management, and to take the teaching of a Class or of the School into their own hands for a time, to show the Teacher how defective methods may be improved.

Annual Inspections.

73.—Once at least in the year every School in each Inspector's District shall be visited by him, and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction which are prescribed by the Council. He will, as soon afterwards as may be practicable, send a Report thereupon to the Council; together with such observations on the state of the School, generally, as shall appear to him to be called for. The Local Board must be invited to be present at such examination; and, for this purpose, the Inspector will take care to give the Chairman, or Honorary Secretary, due notice of the intended day of his visit.

Conduct of Inspectors.

74.—In their intercourse with Teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the Teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They will exhibit towards Teachers every possible courtesy; treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

Observation Book.

75.—The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him will be entered in the Observation Book of the school; which as a record is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein are not to be erased or altered.

SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.

76.—With a view to the proper training of their pupils, Teachers must conduct the operations of their Schools with punctuality and regularity.

Cleanliness.

77.—Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept but by the personal example of the Teachers; and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean, and arranged in an orderly manner.

Order and Conduct.

78.—Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for habits of orderly and modest behaviour, as well as of obedience to Teachers, and to the rules of the School. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, diligent under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Government of Pupils.

79.—In the government of the pupils all degrading punishments are to be avoided. The Teacher's discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity for punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

Corporal Punishment.

80.—Corporal punishment may be inflicted; but by the Principal Teacher only, or by an Assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the Teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

Expulsion of Pupils.

81.—No pupil shall be expelled from any School, unless by the direction or with the express concurrence of the Local Board, in writing; subject in every case to appeal to the Council.

Suspension.

82.—A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be by the Teacher forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Board; and, until its disposal by them, the pupil shall not be readmitted.

Playground Supervision.

83.—The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the Teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to School and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

Religious Views of Pupils or Parents.

84.—Nothing must ever be said or done by any Teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the School—or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily Routine.

85.—In all Schools maintained or aided by the Council, the Daily Routine shall be that specified in the Appendix marked E: Provided that, by permission of the Local Board, the District Inspector, or the Council, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than that so specified; in which case the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

Time

Time-Table.

86.—The Time-Table to be observed in the Schools is the following:—except that, in cases within the Proviso to the preceding Rule, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than that specified.

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, when no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.

From 12 to 1:30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.

From 1:30 to 3:30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special Religious Instruction.

87.—Should the hour appropriated to Special Religious Instruction be in any case inconvenient, the Council may sanction an alteration on sufficient cause being shown.

Vacations and Holidays.

88.—The Vacations sanctioned by the Council are—three weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The Holidays allowed, other than those occurring in Vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, and of the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, and Easter Monday.

Teachers are to state on their Time-Tables these Vacations and Holidays.

Closing Schools.

89.—No School is to be closed upon any School day without the written direction of the Local Board, who must satisfy themselves that circumstances warrant that step; and in no case for more than one day, without the sanction of the District Inspector, or the Council.

Infectious Diseases.

90.—The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the Teacher. But he is, as soon as possible thereafter, to report the case to the Local Board. The like action may be taken by a Board with any Teacher similarly suffering.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Course of Instruction.

91.—The course of Secular Instruction, as [the term is defined in Section 30 of the Public Schools Act, shall, for each class, be the course specified in the Appendix to these Rules marked C. But, in Denominational Schools, it shall not be necessary to use the Scripture Lessons there mentioned.

Provisional Schools.

92.—The last preceding Rule, with all others respecting Routine, Discipline, and Inspection, applies equally to Provisional as to other Schools; it being the condition of the Council's continuance of aid to any such School that it shall in all respects be conducted as if it were a Public School.

Special Religious Instruction.

93.—During an hour of each day, indicated in the Time-table, children whose parents desire that they should receive Special Religious Instruction from approved Religious Teachers of their respective Communion, may receive such instruction, so far as the Buildings admit of distinct Classes being formed for the purpose. Every Public School should be so arranged as to admit of the formation of one such Denominational Class at the least; and, if the simultaneous teaching of more than one be impracticable, Classes of the different Denominations may be formed on different days of the week.

The like in Denominational Schools.

94.—In Denominational Schools, the occupation of the pupils during the hour allotted to Special Religious Instruction is left entirely to the direction of the Local Board.

Denominational Books.

95.—The Teacher, in all Schools under the superintendence of the Council, shall see that the religious books employed in the Denominational Classes are confined to the time and place of Denominational instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

Methods of Teaching.

96.—Every Teacher is required to make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and to practise them in his school. And as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results as well as the mode of instruction should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

97.—Teachers are to provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the Classes; so that the instruction of no pupil shall be neglected.

VISITORS.

Persons Visiting Schools.

98.—Visitors shall have access to every School maintained or aided by the Council, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business, or interrupt it; but, simply, to observe how it is conducted.

Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

99.—Every Teacher is required to receive courteously Visitors seeking to inspect his School, to afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching. But Teachers should not permit any person to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining Classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official Visits.

100.—The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 19 of the Public Schools Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction; nor does it apply to the visits of Local Boards, or of Members of the Council of Education.

Visitors' Book.

101.—Every Teacher is required to have the Visitors' Book lying upon his desk, in which Visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

*Examination for Classification as Teacher.**For a Third Class Certificate.*

Grammar: Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, and Analysis of Sentences.
Geography: General and Descriptive.
Arithmetic: As far as Decimal Fractions and Square Root. *Female Teachers*—As far as Proportion and Practice.
School Management: Including the Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools.
School Books: The Reading Books from the First to the Fourth, inclusive.
Reading: Prose and Poetry from the Lesson Books.
Writing: Specimens of Copy-setting, in text, round and small hands.
Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.
Female Teachers: Needlework—Domestic Economy.

For a Second Class Certificate.

Grammar: Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Composition, Parsing, Derivation, and Analysis of Sentences.
Geography: Physical and Descriptive.
Arithmetic: As far as Cube Root, Duodecimals, and Elementary Mensuration. *Female Teachers*—As far as Decimals.
Art of Teaching: The Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools, in greater detail.
School Books: The Series of Reading Books.
Reading: Prose and Poetry, from the Literary Class Book.
Writing: Specimens of Copy-setting in three hands, and of Letter-writing.
Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.
Female Teachers: Needlework—Domestic Economy.
Algebra: As far as, and inclusive of, Quadratic Equations, but omitting Surds.
Geometry: The First, Second, and Third Books of Euclid's Elements.
Latin: Cæsar; De Bello Gallico: Grammar. (In lieu of the two preceding Subjects.)
For Female Teachers: *French*: Grammar: Translation from an easy author.

*For a First Class Certificate.**Ordinary Subjects.*

Grammar: Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Composition, Style, Derivation, and Prosody.
Geography: Physical, Political, and Commercial, with Popular Astronomy and Mathematical Geography.
Arithmetic: The whole Theory and Practice as laid down in text-books in common use.
School Books: The whole of the Reading Series.
Reading: Prose and Poetry.
Writing: Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing.
Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.
Female Teachers: Needlework—Domestic Economy.
Principles of Teaching: Including a knowledge of the mental faculties.
English Literature.

Alternative Subjects.

Latin: Virgil or some author of equal difficulty: questions on Grammar.
French: Charles XII or some work of equal difficulty: Grammar.
German: Fouqué's Undine or some work of equal difficulty: Grammar.
Mathematics: Algebra, to Quadratic Equations, including Surds; Geometry, Euclid, Books I, VI; Plane Trigonometry; Elements of Mechanics.
Natural Science: Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Physiology.

NOTE.—A Classification may ordinarily be acquired, notwithstanding failure in Vocal Music and Linear Drawing, provided the Candidate can show that his failure resulted from physical inability, or from the impossibility of obtaining the necessary instruction.

APPENDIX B.—PART I.

*Subjects of Study for Pupil Teachers.**Before Appointment—Candidates.*

Reading: To read the "Fourth Reading Book" sanctioned by the Council with ease, fluency, and expression; to spell well; and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
Writing: To write from dictation, in a neat hand, a simple prose narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic: To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules as far as Vulgar Fractions.
Grammar: To parse and analyze correctly a passage taken from the Fourth Book.
Geography: To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.
Drawing: As prescribed for a Fifth Class in the Course of Secular Instruction.
Vocal Music: As prescribed for a Fifth Class in the Course of Secular Instruction.
Skill in Teaching: To teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

PART II.

Class IV.

- Reading* : To read the "Fifth Reading Book" sanctioned by the Council with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory fifty lines of poetry.
- Writing* : To write neatly and correctly from dictation, or from memory, a passage from the Fifth Book.
- Arithmetic* : To work questions in Decimal Fractions.
- Grammar* : To parse and analyze a passage from the Fifth Reading Book.
- Geography* : The Geography of New South Wales in detail, and Europe in outline.
- Drawing* : More difficult subjects.
- Vocal Music* : Increased proficiency.
- Algebra* : To Least Common Multiple.
- Geometry* : Euclid, Book I, Prop. I to XXX.
- Latin* : Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXIV inclusive.
- French (for females)* : De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.
- Skill in Teaching* : To discipline one of the lower classes, and give a Reading Lesson.

Class III.

- Reading* : To read the Fifth Book with improved intonation and expression; to paraphrase the sentences, and give the derivation of prominent words.
- Writing* : To write, in a neat and flowing hand, an abstract of an Object Lesson.
- Arithmetic* : To Square Root.
- Grammar* : Parsing of Difficult Sentences; with a good knowledge of Syntax, and the Analysis of Sentences.
- Geography* : Australia, Great Britain and Ireland, in detail; Asia in outline.
- Drawing* : More difficult subjects.
- Vocal Music* : Increased proficiency.
- Algebra* : Fractions and Simple Equations.
- Geometry* : Euclid, Book I, with easy deductions.
- Latin* : Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.
- French (for females)* : "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise LX.
- Skill in Teaching* : Management of the Second Class, and giving a Lesson on Elementary Geography or Grammar.

Class II.

- Reading* : A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis, paraphrasing, and derivation.
- Writing* : To write an account of the organization of the School, or of the methods of teaching adopted.
- Arithmetic* : To Cube Root.
- Grammar* : Increased skill in Parsing, and in the Analysis of Sentences.
- Geography* : Palestine, in detail; America, in outline.
- Drawing* : More difficult subjects.
- Vocal Music* : Increased proficiency.
- Algebra* : Simple Equations and Surds.
- Geometry* : Books I and II, with easy Deductions.
- Latin* : Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.
- French (for females)* : "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC.
- Skill in Teaching* : Ability to discipline the Third Class, and give an Object Lesson.

Class I.

- Reading* : To read with ease and expression a standard author, and reproduce, either verbally or in writing, the passage read.
- Writing* : To write an essay on some subject connected with the Art of Teaching.
- Arithmetic* : Applications of rules and principles.
- Grammar* : Prosody—Analysis of Sentences.
- Geography* : Physical Geography in detail—The World generally.
- Drawing* : More difficult subjects.
- Vocal Music* : Increased proficiency.
- Algebra* : Quadratic Equations.
- Geometry* : Books I and II, with Deductions.
- Latin* : Smith's "Principia Latina."
- French for Females* : "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise CXXXII.
- Skill in Teaching* : Increased skill in the management of Classes, and in giving Object Lessons.

NOTE.—Needlework and Domestic Economy are to be taught to females in place of Algebra and Geometry.

APPENDIX C.

First Class.

- Reading* : The "First Reading Book," sanctioned by the Council.
- Writing* : On slates, from copies and monosyllables from dictation.
- Arithmetic* : Notation, to three places of figures—Simple Addition, on slates—Mental operations involving results not higher than 60.
- Object Lessons* : Domestic Animals and Common Objects.
- Singing* : Simple Melodies by ear, or by Tonic-Sol-fa Method.

Second Class.

- Reading* : The "Second Reading Book," sanctioned by the Council.
- Writing* : On slates, from memory and dictation; in books, from copies.
- Arithmetic* : Notation—Simple Rules—Tables.
- Grammar* : The Parts of Speech.
- Geography* : Local Geography—Uses of a Map—Definitions—New South Wales in outline.
- Object Lessons* : Domestic Animals—Common Objects.
- Singing* : Simple Melodies by ear, or by Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
- Drawing* : Simple Rectilinear Figures, on slates.

Third Class.

- Reading* : The "Third Reading Book," sanctioned by the Council.
- Writing* : On paper, from copies; and on slates, from dictation.
- Arithmetic* : Compound Rules and Reduction—The easier Rules of Mental Arithmetic—Tables.
- Grammar* : Parsing, Syntax, Analysis of Simple Sentences, and Elementary Composition.
- Geography* : Australia and New Zealand, in detail—Outlines of Europe.
- Object Lessons* : Common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals—The simpler Manufacturing processes.
- Singing* : Part Singing, Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
- Drawing* : Fowles' Elementary Drawing Books, I, II, and III, or some equivalent books.
- Scripture Lessons* : Old and New Testaments, No. 1 of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fourth

Fourth Class.

Reading: The "Fourth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Council.
Writing: On paper, from copies and dictation.
Arithmetic: Proportion and Practice—Fractions—Mental Arithmetic.
Grammar: Etymology and Syntax, with Analysis of Sentences—Composition.
Geography: Europe and Asia in detail—America in outline—Elements of Physical Geography.
Object Lessons: Natural History, Manufactures, Elementary Mechanics; Science of Common Things; The Mechanical Powers.
Singing: Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
Drawing: Fowles' Drawing Books, IV, V, and VI, on paper.
Geometry: Definitions and Axioms; Euclid, Book I to proposition XVI.
Scripture Lessons: Old and New Testaments, No. II of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fifth Class.

Reading: The "Fifth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Council.
Writing: On paper, plain and ornamental.
Arithmetic: Decimals—Roots—Mensuration.
Grammar: Syntax—Prosody—Analysis of Sentences—Composition.
Geography: The World—Physical and Descriptive.
Object Lessons: Arts and Manufactures—Laws of Health—Social Economy—Duties of a Citizen—The Laws—Experimental Physics.
Singing: Tonic-Sol-fa Method—Established Notation.
Drawing: Perspective—Drawing from Models.
Geometry: Euclid, Book I.
Algebra: To Simple Equations of two unknown quantities.
Latin: Smith's Principia Latina.
Scripture Lessons: As in Fourth Class.

APPENDIX D.

Examination for admission to Training School.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Reading: Fifth Class Reading Book adopted by the Council.
Writing: From dictation a passage from the same book.
Arithmetic: As far as Vulgar Fractions.
Grammar: Parsing and Analysis of a passage from the same School Reading Book.
Geography: Outlines of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.
Vocal Music: Rudiments of the Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
Linear Drawing: In outline from copies.

SENIOR CLASS.

Reading: A standard author.
Writing: From dictation a passage from the same work.
Grammar: Parsing and Analysis of a passage from the same book, with questions on Syntax.
Arithmetic: Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square Root.
Geography: The matter contained in any ordinary school work on the subject.
Vocal Music: Rudiments of the Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
Linear Drawing: Outline from copies.
Mathematics: Euclid, Books I and II; Algebra to Simple Equations.
Latin: Grammatical questions and easy translations.
French: Grammatical questions and easy translations.

(This subject is to be taken by female candidates in place of Mathematics and Latin.)

Course of Study in Training School.

ORDINARY SUBJECTS.

Reading and Elocution, including *Repetition from memory*.
Writing, plain and ornamental.
Arithmetic, theory and practice: Mental Arithmetic.
Grammar and Composition.
Geography, physical and descriptive.
School Management.
School Books.
Vocal Music, Tonic-Sol-fa Method.
Linear Drawing.
Public Schools Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy and Needlework, for female candidates.
Drill and Gymnastics.

ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS.

Mathematics, Euclid, Books I to IV; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, including Surds; Elementary Mechanics.
Natural Science, Elements of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology.
English Literature.
Latin, for male candidates.
French, for female candidates.
History.

APPENDIX E.

*Daily Routine.**Morning.*

At 8:45. Pupils to assemble in the Playground. All School materials to be prepared for lessons.
 At 8:55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into School.
 At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time Table prescribed by Rule 86.
 At 10:30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by Pupils and Teachers.
 At 10:45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.
 At 11:55. Class Roll to be called and marked.
 At 12. The School to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

Afternoon.

From 12 to 1:20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the Teachers.
 At 1:20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons.
 At 1:25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into School.
 At 1:30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.
 At 3:25. The Roll to be called and marked.
 At 3:30. The School to be dismissed.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.
(LIST OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1875.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 June, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A nominal list of the Denominational Schools which have been certified
“ by the Council of Education in each year since the 31st of December,
“ 1868.”

(Mr. Stewart.)

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 September, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 27th June, 1874, No. 74-3,742, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, the return respecting Denominational Schools therein asked for.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

1869. }
1870. } No certificates were granted during these years.
1871. }
1872. }
1873. Four certificates were granted, viz. :—
Adelong, Roman Catholic.
Grenfell, Roman Catholic.
Hill End, Roman Catholic.
Petersham, Church of England.
1874. Two certificates were granted, viz. :—
Gulgong, Roman Catholic.
Lambton, Roman Catholic.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.
(CASE OF JEREMIAH CRONIN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1875.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 August, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence and Papers, in the possession of the Council
“of Education, having reference to the dismissal of Mr. Jeremiah Cronin,
“late teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia.”

(*Mr. Wisdom.*)

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 October, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to state, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 5th August last, No. 95/5638, transmitting a copy of an Order from the Legislative Assembly, for the production of "all Correspondence and Papers, in the possession of the Council of Education, having reference to the dismissal of Mr. Jeremiah Cronin, late teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia."

2. In reply, I am to observe that, if the Council were to adhere to the literal wording of the above order, there would be no correspondence to produce, inasmuch as Mr. Cronin was not *dismissed* from the position as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia, but was merely removed from the temporary appointment he held when the time arrived for making permanent arrangements for the conduct of the school.

3. As it is assumed, however, that a mistake has been made in the wording of the motion, the Council has instructed me to forward herewith copies of the Correspondence bearing on the subject of Mr. Cronin's removal from the school named, in order that Mr. Docker may take such steps as he may deem desirable in the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE of Correspondence, relating to Wilcannia Public School, called for by the Legislative Assembly,
on 2nd August, 1875, on the motion of Mr. Wisdom.

NO.	PAGE.
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2. Public School Committee to Secretary; also, President's Minute on same. 12 June, 1874.....	3
3. Secretary to Inspector. 26 June, 1874. Inspector to Secretary. 3 July, 1874	3
4. Secretary to Mr. J. Cronin. 10 July, 1874.....	4
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10. Secretary to Mr. J. Cronin. 11 September, 1874	5
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15. Mr. Edwd. Bonney to Secretary. 4 May, 1875	6
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17. Secretary to Mr. E. S. Bonney. 23 May, 1875	7
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19. Secretary to Inspector. 1 June, 1875	7
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21. Mr. J. Cronin to Secretary; also President's Minute on same. 17 June, 1875.....	8
22. Residents of Wilcannia to Council of Education. 29 June, 1875	8
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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

MR. J. CRONIN TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia Public School,
6 June, 1874.

SIR,

In reference to my letter of resignation addressed to you, under date 1st May, 1873, and your acceptance of the same, dated 16th May, 1873, I have the honor to request your favourable re-perusal of those documents in connection with the following statement, with a view to my being appointed the Public School teacher at Wilcannia.

1. I did not pass through the Insolvency Court, having paid my liabilities. My perplexity arose in great measure owing to the informalities of my solicitor.
2. I am now free, so far as pecuniary liabilities are concerned, and am in a fair position for resuming the duties of a Public School teacher, assisted as I am now by the industry of my wife.
3. That Mrs. Cronin, without soliciting aid from the Council of Education, conducted the school at Menindie for fifteen weeks after my resignation, until the arrival of the present teacher, rather than the young should go without tuition.
4. That now, entirely at the solicitation of many parents in Wilcannia and by the members of the School Board, I am engaged in teaching the children who attend the school in this town.
5. That I was on the 15th May last appointed provisionally as teacher of the school here by the Local School Board, pending the approval of the Council of Education, and that I have conducted the school since the 18th of May, the attendance of pupils being over fifty. My ability and fitness to teach are known to some extent by several of the Public School Inspectors. I have through life taken a deep interest in the education of youth, and it would not only be my duty, but my pride and study, to bring my school to a proper state of efficiency under the rules and standard laid down by the Council of Education.

I have therefore the honor to respectfully apply for the appointment as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia.

Trusting that both myself and Mrs. Cronin may be retained under our awarded classification,—

I have, &c.,
JEREMIAH CRONIN.

No. 2.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia, 12 June, 1874.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that a meeting has been convened here, on the 15th May ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of re-opening the Public School under the care of Mr. Jeremiah Cronin, late teacher of Menindie.

It was resolved:—

That the school be given into the charges of Mr. J. Cronin and his wife. A suitable schoolroom and teacher's residence has been rented at 30s. per week, and Mr. Cronin commenced his duties on the 18th May.

We have the pleasure of stating that the average number of scholars reaches forty-five, which is considerably above what it has been under the care of the former teacher.

At the time of the meeting and appointment of the teacher our Local Secretary was absent from Wilcannia.

We regret the delay in forwarding the advice of our action.

Yours obediently,
CHAS. NEAM VAUGHAN.
WM. HATTEN.
ED. O'DONNELL.

President, 8/7/74. Mr. Cronin may be appointed temporarily—J.S.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR.

B.C., Inspector of Albury District. For advice.—W.W., 26/6/74.

B.C., Secretary.

Wilcannia P. : Mr. Cronin's application for office of teacher in.

UNDER ordinary circumstances I should deem it inexpedient to advise Mr. Cronin's re-admission to the Council's service, on the following grounds, viz. :—

1. Because of his eccentric manner, which will always militate against his success as a teacher, and
2. Because of the want of due forethought and economy he has displayed in the management of his private affairs, whereby he was (during the time I knew him as teacher of the Menindie Public School) in embarrassed circumstances, resulting in his arrest and imprisonment for debt. His release was due to an act of kindness performed by one upon whom Mr. Cronin had no claim for consideration.

In other respects he would no doubt be eligible for appointment; and should the Local Committee at Wilcannia offer a formal recommendation for his appointment, I would suggest that it be entertained. To this end I beg to recommend,—

That the Local Committee at Wilcannia be furnished with a copy of Mr. Cronin's application, and be requested to state whether they are desirous of retaining his services.

E. H. F.
3/7/74.

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. CRONIN.

(74-12,491.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that you have been appointed teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia (temporarily), to be assisted in your duties by your wife, in accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of the Regulations of the 8th March, 1869.

2. The Council has awarded you salary at the rate of £66 per annum, the rate attached to your classification, to take effect from the date of your entry on duty.

3. Before entering upon your duties it will be necessary for you to exhibit this letter to the Members of the Public School Committee, whose names are noted in the margin, in evidence of your appointment by the Council.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. T.
Bonney; J. C.
Woore, P.M.; C.
N. Vaughan;
F. Martin; E.
O'Donnell; W.
Hatten; A.
Tewksley.

No. 5.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. A. TEWSLEY.

(74-12,492.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Public School Board, that the Council of Education has appointed Mr. Jeremiah Cronin to be teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia (temporarily), to be assisted in his duties by his wife, in accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of the Regulations of the 8th March, 1869.

2. The Council has awarded Mr. Cronin salary at the rate of £66 per annum, to take effect from the date of entry upon duty.

3. Mr. Cronin has been instructed, before entering upon his duties, to exhibit to you his letter of appointment, in testimony of his official recognition by the Council.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. C. N. VAUGHAN.

(74/12,493.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Public School Committee, that the Council of Education has appointed Mr. Jeremiah Cronin to be teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia (temporarily), to be assisted in his duties by his wife, in accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of the Regulations of the 8th March, 1869.

2. The Council has awarded Mr. Cronin salary at the rate of £66 per annum, to take effect from the date of his entry on duty.

3. Mr. Cronin has been instructed, before entering upon his duties, to exhibit to you his letter of appointment, in testimony of his official recognition by the Council.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. CRONIN.

(74/12,494.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1874.

Your letter of 6th June ultimo, applying for appointment.

With reference to my letter of this date, in which it is notified that the Council has appointed you to act temporarily as teacher of the above school, I am to point out that this arrangement is intended to be *provisional* only, pending the appointment of a permanent teacher.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR.

(B.C. 74/12,495.)

THE Council has appointed Mr. Jeremiah Cronin temporary teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia, with salary at the rate of £66 per annum from the day of the date of his entry on duty, provided his wife perform the duties required by Article 42 of the Regulations.

This arrangement is intended to be *provisional* only, pending the appointment of a permanent teacher.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1874.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 9.

MR. J. CRONIN TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Wilcannia,
23 July, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and memorandum, dated 10th July instant, appointing me *temporarily* and *provisionally* as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia, and in reply I beg to submit the following for the consideration of the Council of Education.

In December, 1867, I resigned my office of teacher of the St. Francis School, Sydney, and in November, 1868, I was appointed to the Menindie Public School, but was not on that occasion thrown back on my then classification. My letter to you of the 6th June ultimo contained an application for the appointment of myself and Mrs. Cronin to be teachers under our awarded classification, viz., Class III, Section A. You will therefore easily understand my amazement in now finding myself as a probationer, and why this reduction should have been made is incomprehensible to me. I am quite satisfied to fulfil the office, *pro tem.*, until the first class teacher of Greek, Latin, German, French, Music, and other accomplishments, apparently required by at least one member of the School Committee, arrives; but in so remaining it must be under my awarded classification of 17th August, 1870.

By my last quarterly return you will notice that I have been fortunate enough in raising the average attendance from twenty-six to over forty; that I have organized a good school, which is kept strictly under the Regulations, and is giving general satisfaction. And perhaps you will now pardon me for stating that I have a wife and six children to support; that provisions and clothing are 25 per cent. higher here than in Sydney; and that it will be incumbent upon me to adopt a more lucrative means of obtaining a livelihood in the same vocation in this town, unless my classification is allowed on that scale which the Council of Education once deemed me worthy of.

I have, &c.,
JEREMIAH CRONIN.

President.—10/7/75.

Allow salary of classification from 1st September.—J.S.

No. 10.

(74-17,296.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 11 September, 1874.

MEMORANDUM from the Secretary to Mr. J. Cronin, temporary teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia.

Your letter of 23rd July, respecting salary.

THE Council has consented to pay you salary at the rate of £102 per annum, as temporary teacher of the above school, from 1st September instant, provided your wife perform the duties required of teachers' wives by Article 42 of the Regulations.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 11.

MR. D. HAGENS TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia, 28 April, 1875.

SIR,

I have the pleasure of sending you, according to instructions from the members of the Local Board of the Wilcannia Public School, a copy of the minutes of the first meeting, held on the 24th April, 1875.

I have, &c.,
D. HAGENS,
Secretary.

A meeting of the Local Board of the Public School in Wilcannia was held on the 24th April, 1875, at which nominations of members for new Board were read; those present accepted their offices, their names being—

Messrs. Edward Smith Bonney
John Chadwick Woore,
Charles Neam Vaughan,
Edward O'Donnell,
Daniel Hagens,

Arthur Tawsley.

Those not present being—
Messrs. Edward Martin,
Edward Quine.

Proposed

Proposed by Mr. Vaughan, seconded by Mr. Bonney, That Mr. Woore be appointed Chairman.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Bonney, seconded by Mr. O'Donnell, That Mr. Daniel Hagens be Secretary.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Hagens, seconded by Mr. Vaughan, That Mr. Wilhems Le Brun Brown be recommended as a member of the Board, *vice* Mr. J. Kennedy, deceased.—Carried.

Proposed, That regular meetings be held quarterly on the last Saturday of each quarter, dating from March 1875, by Mr. Bonney, seconded by Mr. Woore. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. O'Donnell, seconded by Mr. Hagens, That the new Public School buildings, &c., be taken over from the contractor by the Board, on behalf of the Council of Education, according to instructions received by the Secretary, and upon the recommendation of Messrs. Bonney, Woore, O'Donnell, Vaughan, and Tewsley, who inspected the same. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Bonney, seconded by Mr. O'Donnell, That the Secretary be requested to write to the Council of Education, asking for the removal of the present schoolmaster (Mr. J. Cronin), as the school is not flourishing under the management, and many parents refusing to send their children to him.

Proposed by Mr. Hagens, seconded by Mr. Tewsley, That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Council of Education, asking for the appointment of a first-class married teacher, and the Local Board are prepared to guarantee fees for seventy pupils at one shilling per week for a really able man. Carried.

JOHN C. WOORE,
Chairman.

No. 12.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR.

B.C.—Inspector of Albury District.

In accordance with the Public School Board's desire, the Council has agreed to cancel Mr. Cronin's temporary appointment as soon as the services of a suitable successor can be secured. Be good enough, therefore, to state if you can arrange for the appointment of a qualified married teacher.

Urgent. 20/5/75.

No. 13.

THE INSPECTOR to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia Pub. : appointment of teacher to.

B.C. Secretary.—See my B.C. 75-130 of this day's date.—E.H.F.

No. 14.

MR. D. HAGENS to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia, 28 April, 1875.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I have been instructed by the Members of the Local Board of the Wilcannia Public School to ask for the removal of the present schoolmaster, Mr. J. Cronin.

A charge directly cannot be laid against the schoolmaster, the same time he is not what a schoolmaster should be. The school is not flourishing under his management, and the majority of the parents refuse to send their children to him.

You will admit it is of the greatest importance to have a proper teacher for the welfare of the rising generation; for that reason the Local Board came to the conclusion to ask for the removal of the present schoolmaster.

I have, &c.,
D. HAGENS,
Secretary.

President, 13/5/75. Provl. appointment may be cancelled as soon as another teacher can be secured.—J.S.

No. 15.

MR. EDWD. S. BONNEY to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Momba, River Darling,
New South Wales,
4 May, 1875.

SIR,

You would receive last mail a letter from the Secretary of the Local Committee, Wilcannia, with copy of resolutions calling your urgent attention to the very small attendance at the Wilcannia Public School on account of the unfitness of the master; the fact that not half the children attend speaks for itself—at the same time the parents will not bring any stated charge against the master. If they would put down in writing what they have told me I feel sure the man would not be allowed to stop a day, but sooner than do that they keep the children away. Before I went to England I took great interest in getting the school built; on my return I had hoped to have found it doing well, instead of that I find it a disgrace to the district.

My object in writing you is to ask you to do all you can towards getting us a good man. I have promised to make up any money that may be deficient towards giving him a good salary. If the Council of Education will send such a one we will be only too glad to help him.

Not more than thirty attend. I have not the least doubt a good man would get over eighty. There are children on my own stations old enough to attend, but I am unable to advise the parents to send them until the school is in a more satisfactory state.

I remain, &c.,
EDWD. S. BONNEY.

No. 16.

No. 16.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. HAGENS.

(75,9088.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 19 May, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated 28th April instant, in which you request that Mr. Cronin may be removed from the charge of the Public School at Wilcannia, and that a "first class married teacher" may be appointed to succeed him.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, as it appears from your letters that Mr. Cronin does not conduct the school in a satisfactory manner, the Council will be prepared to cancel his temporary appointment as soon as the services of a suitable teacher can be secured.

3. I am to point out, however, that a "first class" teacher, in the sense of one holding the "first or highest class certificate," would not be willing to accept appointment to a school such as that at Wilcannia. It is hoped, however, that arrangements will soon be effected whereby a qualified married teacher may be provided for this school.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 17.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. E. S. BONNEY.

(75,9087.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 23 May, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 4th May instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you the Council has agreed to cancel Mr. Cronin's temporary appointment as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia, as soon as arrangements can be made in order to secure the services of a qualified married teacher to succeed him.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 18.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. HAGENS.

(75,9667.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1 June, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, dated 20th May, ultimo, No. 75,9087, I am now directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that Mr. Edward MacDonnell has been appointed to take charge of the Public School at Wilcannia. He holds a certificate of classification, is recommended by the District Inspector, and proposes to be married before entering on duty, which he is expected to do on 1st August next.

2. Mr. Cronin has accordingly been informed that his services as temporary teacher will terminate upon the arrival of Mr. MacDonnell.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 19.

MEMORANDUM to INSPECTOR.

Wilcannia Pub.: your B.C., No. 75/130, as to provision of a teacher for.

(B.C. 75-9,666.)

THE Council has agreed to appoint Mr. E. M'Donnell as teacher of the above school, on the terms mentioned in your B.C. No. 75/130.

Mr. Cronin has, therefore, been informed that his services as temporary teacher will terminate on the arrival of Mr. M'Donnell.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1 June, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 20.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. CRONIN.

(75-9,691.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, in accordance with the request of the Public School Board, the Council has decided to discontinue your services as temporary teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia.

2. When, therefore, the newly appointed teacher, Mr. M'Donnell, has arrived, which he is expected to do on the 1st August next, payment of salary to you will cease.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 21.

No. 21.

MR. J. CRONIN TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia Public School,
17 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter, No. 75/9,691, dated 1st June instant, in which you are directed to acquaint me that, in accordance with the request of the Public School Board, the Council has decided to discontinue my services as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia as soon as Mr. M'Donnell arrives, which he is expected to do on the 1st August next.

2. With reference to this notification, I beg very respectfully to state that it took me very much by surprise, unaccompanied as it was by any further reasons than my removal is at the request of the Public School Board.

3. The abruptness of my removal and my virtual dismissal from the office of teacher led me to read once more carefully Article 30 of the Regulations, adopted by the Council of Education on 8th March, 1869; and while no teacher under that Council can be found more obedient, nor more precise in carrying out the duties incumbent upon him, I did, and do now, feel somewhat hurt that my removal should have been so decisive.

4. I have been not ignorant that from the first day of my appointment as temporary teacher there was a prejudice in the minds of some against me; and though I had friends in my favour, I endeavoured to live down that prejudice by pursuing a course of conduct becoming in a teacher—not leaving myself open to the reproach of any man, either for inattention, immorality, or bad associations. The surprise is greater to me, therefore, because no member of the Public School Board ever visited my school, never witnessed my manner of teaching, never complained to me; and to-day, on inquiring, a member of the said Board assures me that he attended every meeting but never dreamt anything being done prejudicial to my interest, and most assuredly nothing against either my character or fitness was ever discussed within his hearing.

5. Under my temporary engagement, followed by a salary under my classification, and in view of a meeting of the Local School Board in November last, at which the District Inspector was present, it was decided, as I was led to understand, that I was to be allowed a twelve months' trial in the new school, with better school appliances, and I have no doubt one reason for such a decision was that under the then existing undesirable arrangements I had increased the daily average attendance to 30 per cent.

6. Under these circumstances, whilst bowing to the decision of the Council of Education, I beg respectfully to inquire whether I could not be appointed as teacher of another Public School; and for the necessary attainments I need only refer to the classification under which I have for many years received salary.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIAH CRONIN,

Teacher.

President, 29/6/75. No appointment to offer.—J.S.

No. 22.

RESIDENTS OF WILCANNIA TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia, 29 June, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned parents in Wilcannia, who send children to the Public School to be taught by the present teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Cronin, and residents in the same township, having heard with much regret of the Council's decision to dispense with their services at the end of July next, respectfully submit to your favourable consideration the following reasons against the conclusion at which you have arrived:—

1. That no complaint against the present teachers has been made by those parents who send children to school, the average daily attendance being, as we think, about forty, a greater average than ever attended the local school under previous teachers.

2. That no complaint against the present teachers has been made by those parents who send children to school; they have had no reason, as we believe, and have not complained to your Council.

3. That no Member of the School Board has visited the Public School during school hours, to enable him to judge of the ability or otherwise of the present teachers to teach according to the Public Schools Act and the Regulations thereunder, approved by His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council.

4. That it appears to be more reasonable to us that the question of fitness and of attainments of teachers depends more on the official and responsible report of the Public Schools' Inspector of this district than on the opinion of any particular member of the School Board, whose opinion may, perhaps, be arrived at without due consideration, and probably from some hasty and inconsiderate sectarian prejudice.

5. That it seems to us to be unjust to displace Public School teachers or public servants, as a rule, until they have been furnished with a copy of any accusation that may have been made against them, and until their defences have been heard.

6. For these reasons, we beg respectfully that you will reconsider the decision at which you have arrived, and cause such steps to be taken as will elicit further inquiries, in order that no injustice may be done to the present Public School teachers who, we believe, are giving satisfaction to the great majority of parents who send their children to school.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, &c.,

BARRY COTTER.

ARTHUR HORACE PEEK, 2 children,
Property-holder.

R. BANDORTH, blacksmith.

Name.

Name.	Occupation.	Number of Children sent to School.
S. J. Ferguson	Wheelwright (wife of Charles Milne)	
Priscilla Milne	Landowner	2 children.
Jane Murchland	Landowner (widow)	3 children.
M. A. McKenna	Landowner	2 children.
her		
Catherine × Michelburgh	Landowner	3 children.
mark		
Elizabeth Peter	Temperance Hotel	4 children.
Thomas Stone	Carpenter	4 children.
James Cummerford	Property holder	2 children.
John Ross	Joiner	2 children.
John Nugent	Wheelwright	3 children.
George Hooley	Storeman	
Luke Gibney	Storeman	
her		
Ann × Willis	Resident	4 children.
mark		
Fred. White	Joiner	
William Atherton	Bookkeeper	
Agnes Skerritt	Wife of Mr. Skerritt, bootmaker	2 boys.
James Alton	Journalist	
Elizabeth Johnson	Resident	4 girls.
George Smith	Teamster	1 child.
James Murphy	Carter	2 children.

Witness—
J. Albury.Witness—
J. Alton.

NOTE.—5 children belonging to the teacher are not included, as it was deemed better not to ask him to sign this list, and I am informed about 12 children have left the district since the present teacher commenced.

BARRY COTTER.

No. 23.

MR. BARRY COTTER TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Wilcannia, 30 June, 1875.

SIR,

Permit me please to forward to you, at the request of a deputation that waited upon me yesterday, the accompanying letter, with a request that you will be kind enough to lay same before the Council of Education.

I may perhaps be permitted to state from my personal knowledge of Mr. and Mrs Cronin, of their diligence in duty and general assiduity as teachers, both in Menindie and especially in Wilcannia for many years, the latter place nearly twelve months in a temporary school in premises partly occupied by myself. I have noticed their attentiveness and heard expressions of satisfaction from parents.

Very faithfully yours,
BARRY COTTER.

No. 24.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. J. CRONIN.

(75-1,2267.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th ultimo, in which you inquire whether you could not be appointed as teacher of another Public School.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that there is no vacancy which offers an opportunity for your employment as desired.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 25.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. BARRY COTTER.

(75-14,026.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the communication forwarded with your letter, dated 30th June ultimo, from certain residents of Wilcannia, requesting that, for various reasons therein specified, the Council will reconsider its decision to dispense with the services of Mr. J. Cronin as teacher of the Public School at Wilcannia, at the termination of the present month.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, having given full and careful consideration to the matter, the Council sees no sufficient reason for departing from the decision already arrived at in regard to the discontinuance of Mr. Cronin's services.

I have, &c.
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(SITE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AT GERMAN'S HILL)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1875.

RETURN to an *Address* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 July, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Letters and other Papers that have passed between the
“ Council of Education, the Government, and the persons interested, bearing
“ on the grant of a piece of land for a Public School at German's Hill, and
“ the proposal of the Council of Education to pay £50 to certain persons
“ in reference to the land in question.”

(Mr. Buchanan.)

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(75-6,973.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 16 September, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 31st July last (No. 75-5,515), I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, copies of all letters and other papers that have passed between the Council, the Government, and the persons interested, bearing on the grant of a piece of land for a Public School at German's Hill, and the proposal of the Council to pay £50 to certain persons in regard to the land in question.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

E. HOLAHAN AND OTHERS TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill, 26 April, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned residents on the German's Hill, respectfully request the Council of Education will be pleased to grant a salary to Miss M. Morony, who is at present engaged in teaching the children. We are very poor, and we fear the teacher may not long remain if the Council of Education long delays the granting of a salary. We propose to build a suitable house as soon as we hear from the Council of Education. Our little ones sorely need the assistance of a teacher, and we think we can easily keep up the number required for a Provisional School.

Trusting that you will take our request into immediate consideration,

We remain, &c.,

Edward Holahan,	Thomas Byrne,
John Britt,	James Byrne,
Patrick Walsh,	Patrick Finneran,
Michael Trefy,	John Finneran,
Bernard M'Keon,	John Lester,
John Carrol,	Jas. Gaspar,
James Carrol,	William Wilson,
John M'Keon,	John Kelly,
Florence Sullivan,	John Mitchell,
William Doolan,	James Mitchell,
John Monogue,	Michael Mitchell,
Martin Donohue,	James Eagan,
Daniel Press,	Mrs. Kelly,
Mrs. Doolan,	Edward Drew,
James M'Lean,	Martin Neil,
William Astill,	John Connolly,
Michael Noonan,	Patrick M'Keon,
Michael Neil,	Paul Cullen,
Michael Gough,	Neil Gallagher.

The number of children at present are eighteen.
Direct to Edward Holahan, German's Hill, near Dray.

No. 2.

MESSRS. M'KEON, WELCH, & PRESS TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

13 May, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to request that you will grant assistance to the Provisional School established by us at the German's Hill, in accordance with the 13th section of the Public Schools Act.

We submit the name of Miss Mary Moroney as teacher of the school, knowing her to be a person of good moral character, and believing her to be competent to perform the required duties.

We have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.
PATRICK WELCH.
DANIEL PRESS.

INFORMATION to be supplied by applicants.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school? Is healthy—on the crown of hill. Water close by.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? The Meadow is the nearest, 4 miles about, from the proposed school. The distance to Orange is
4. Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Council of Education within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character and how attended? None.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
										—
									Total	27
Religious Denominations :—										
Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Presbyterians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wesleyans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
										—
									Total	27
										—

6. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) material ; (2) dimensions ; (3) accommodation afforded ; (4) state of repair ?

FORM to be filled up by Teachers of proposed Provisional Schools.

Name.	If married.	Age.	Place where born.	Religious Denomination.	Where trained.	Where employed, and during what length of time, as teacher in the Colony.
Mary Moroney...	Single	18	Goulburn	Roman Catholic..	Public School, Lucknow.	Never was employed as teacher anywhere.

BERNARD M'KEON.
PATRICK WELCH.
DANIEL PRESS.

ANNEX to application for aid to a Provisional School.

We, the undersigned, parents or (guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Provisional School at the German's Hill, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
James x M'Lean	1 mile	Duncan	13	Presbyterian.
Bernard M'Keon	1½ mile	Margaret	14	Roman Catholic.
		Anastasia	12	"
		Teresa	10	"
		Patrick	8	"
Patrick Walch	400 yds.	John Walch	6	"
		James	4	"
Daniel Press	¼ mile	John Press	7	Church of England.
		Joseph	5	"
		Sarah	4	"
John x M'Keon	2 miles	Patrick	9	Roman Catholic.
		James	8	"
John x Britt	¼ mile	Sarah Nora	13	"
		Rebecca	7	"
		Kate	5	"
Florence Sullivan	2 miles	Mary Ellen	13	"
		Julia	10	"
Joseph x Gasper	2 miles	Mary Anne	14	"
		Elizabeth	10	"
		John	8	"
		Joseph	5	"
John x Mitchell	2½ miles	Mary Anne	12	"
		Michael	8	"
Mrs. x Doolan	2½ miles	Mary Anne	5	"
Robert x Wilson	2 miles	Robert	12	"
		Charles	10	"
		George	5	"

No. 3.

(B.C., 72-817.) MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The German's Hill: Application for aid to Provisional School at.

WITH reference to this application, forwarded to me from the Council's Office on the 17th instant, I would beg to point out that I cannot visit and report upon the matter until after returning from my present tour. The report thereon will therefore be necessarily delayed until some time in July.

The German's Hill is situated on or near the road from Orange to Cargo. A school is needed somewhere in that locality, but it may be a question whether a Public School may not be requisite. On this, however, I cannot express an opinion without visiting.

The applicants say, "We propose building a suitable schoolhouse as soon as we hear from the Council of Education." Would it not be well to acquaint them that "a suitable schoolhouse" must be provided before the question of granting aid can be considered by the Council?

J. M'CREIDIE,

Inspector, Bathurst District.

Binalong, 30 May, 1872.

Address given:—Mr. Ed. Holahan, The German's Hill, near Orange.

Names of applicants:—Messrs. B. M'Keon, Patrick Welch, Daniel Press.

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. E. HOLAHAN.

(72-6,030.)

SIR,

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

Referring to the formal application for aid to a Provisional School at the German's Hill, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council will not be in a position to arrive at a decision in the matter until the Inspector has had an opportunity of visiting the locality.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 5.

5

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(B.C., 72-6,031.)

The German's Hill: Your B.C., No. 72-817, dated 30th ultimo.

THE applicants for the school have been informed that no decision can be arrived at until the receipt of your report.

Be good enough to furnish your report as soon as practicable.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 6.

MR. B. M'KEON to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Orange, 11 June, 1872.

SIR,

I beg to make application for the grant of 1 acre of land at the foot of German's Hill, Naninia, near Orange, for the purpose of erecting a building to be used as a Provisional School under the Council of Education.

I am, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.

B.C., Inspector of Bathurst District.—W. W., 18/6/72.

B.C., Secretary,—The proposed site appears to be central, and is in other respects suitable. I would beg to recommend that two (2) acres be applied for as a site for a Public School. The following is the description:—2 acres of ground at German's Hill, Cargo Road; bounded on one side by Michael Teefy's free selection; on another by the Cargo Road; and on the third side by a stream known as Press's Creek.—J. M'CREDIE, Inspector, Bathurst District, 13/7/72.

No. 7.

MR. B. M'KEON to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Orange, 3 July, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to request that you will grant assistance to the Provisional School established by us at German Hill, in accordance with the 13th section of the Public Schools Act.

We submit the name of Mary Morony as teacher of the school, knowing her to be a person of good moral character, and believing her to be competent to perform the required duties.

We have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.

INFORMATION to be supplied by applicants.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school? It is situated in a very healthy place—high ground, and well watered.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? No school within 4 miles of it.
4. Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended? None.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, *e.g.* :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total									28
Religious Denominations :—									
Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Presbyterians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wesleyans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total									28

6. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) material; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair? Sawed timber—30 ft. by 16 ft. Will afford accommodation for one person only. Four windows and fire-place; boarded floor.

FORM to be filled up by teachers of proposed Provisional Schools.

Name.	If married.	Age.	Place where born.	Religious Denomination.	Where trained.	Where employed, and during what length of time, as teacher in the Colony.
Mary Morony ...	Single..	18	Goulburn	Roman Catholic..	Public School, Lucknow.	Never employed as teacher anywhere in the Colony.

PATRICK WALSH.
BERNARD M'KEON.
DANIEL PRESS.

ANNEX

ANNEX to application for aid to a Provisional School.
We, the undersigned parents or (guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Provisional School at hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	miles.		years.	
Bernard x M'Keon	1	Margaret	13	Roman Catholic.
		Anastasia	12	"
		Teresa	10	"
		James	8	"
John x M'Keon	2	Patrick	10	"
		James	8	"
John x Britt	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sarah	13	"
		Nora	10	"
		Rebecca	8	"
		Kate	6	"
Daniel x Press	$\frac{1}{2}$	John	8	Church of England.
		Joseph	6	"
Patrick x Walsh	$\frac{1}{4}$	John	7	Roman Catholic.
		James	5	"
Florence x Sullivan	2	Julia	8	"
		Mary Ellen	10	"
Joseph x Gaspar	2	Henry	12	"
		Joseph	10	"
		Elizabeth	8	"
Michael x Mitchell	2	John	10	"
		Michael	8	"
		Patrick	6	"
John x M'Lean	$\frac{1}{4}$	Duncan	9	Presbyterian.
		Henry	6	"
Joseph x Beaver	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jane	12	Church of England.
		Annie	8	"
		Joseph	6	"
James x Leveston	2	Jane	8	Presbyterian.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 July, 1872.

To be returned with the reply written on it when necessary.

German Hill: Application for aid to a Provisional School.

3rd July, 1872. FOR your inquiry and report. It is presumed that this is merely a renewal of the application which was referred to you on the 17th May last.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

This is merely a renewal of the application of the 13th May last, to the report on which I would beg to refer for information.—J. M'CRENIE, Insp., Bath. Dist., 13/7/72.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1872.

To be returned with the reply written on it when necessary.

The German's Hill: Application for aid to a Provisional School.

13th May, 1872. FOR your inquiry and report.

R. E. WEBSTER,
Pro Secretary.

1. Upon visiting German's Hill on the 11th instant I found six children present. About sixteen were said to be the usual attendance, but it is not possible that such a number could be properly taught in the hut in which I found the school conducted. This hut is at the residence of Mr. B. M'Keon, and is utterly unsuitable for a schoolroom.

2. The population should be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School, but in the absence of compulsory attendance it is doubtful if the necessary average for a Public School could be maintained, and it may be as well to test the matter by granting aid to the school as a Provisional one.

3. As soon as a site has been secured, the erection of a suitable schoolroom will be proceeded with. A separate report on the matter of the site is herewith forwarded.

4. I do not think the proposed teacher should be aided unless on probation. She is young, untried, has but slender attainments, and seems to possess only indifferent natural aptitude for the work.

5. I would beg to recommend that aid be promised as soon as a suitable building has been erected and provided with furniture, and the necessary outhouses on the site for which application is proposed to be made. Herewith is a list of school materials, &c.

Bathurst, 13 July, 1872.

J. M'CRENIE, Insp., Bath. Dist.

No. 10.

No. 10.

INFORMATION to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid to Provisional Schools
Proposed Provisional School at German's Hill.

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the school? State their occupations and respective religious denominations? Bernard M'Keon, farmer, R.C.; Patrick Welch, farmer, R.C.; Daniel Press, farmer, C.E.
2. Are they suitable persons to act as a local committee? I only saw Mr. B. M'Keon; the others were from home. Mr. Press is said to be unable to sign his name, and is therefore unsuitable. Mr. M'Keon is a decent man of his class, but is little fitted to supervise a school.
3. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools? Yes; it is about 5 miles from the Canoblas Public School.
4. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children living within 2 miles of the proposed school correct? No. Under query 5 of "Information to be supplied by Applicants," the number of children guaranteed in the annex to attend the school is given—not the number in the locality. From notes taken at the time of my visit I find that there are 40 children fit for school within 2 miles, and 53 (if not more) within 3 miles of the proposed school. The large majority are Roman Catholics.
5. Is the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of the proposed school insufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School (*Public Schools Act, sec. 8*)? No; they are sufficient if anything like regularity of attendance could be depended upon; but this, from the character of the country, the scattered population, and the class of people, cannot be relied upon.
6. State the number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females:—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27. These are guaranteed to attend.
7. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils? Probably over 20, when a suitable schoolroom is built.
8. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes, the people around are all free selectors.
9. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) materials; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair? There is no school building yet erected, but I am informed that about thirty pounds (£30) have been collected to build it and provide furniture. When I visited, on the 11th instant, I found Miss Moroney with six (6) children (all, except one, M'Keon's) at Mr. Bernard M'Keon's. These six children were being taught in a little hut, about 9 feet square, the walls of which were barely (6) six feet in height. It was unfloored, and without chimney, window, or furniture, except a small form. It is totally unsuitable for teaching.
10. Has sufficient school furniture been provided? If not, will the local committee engage to provide it? (a) None. (b) Yes, Mr. B. M'Keon says.
11. State what information you have obtained relative to the teacher's character and qualifications:—Miss Moroney's father lives at Lucknow, the Public School at which place she formerly attended. So far as I can gather from information received at that place, she bears a good character. Answers to the printed questions are delayed on account of the want of testimonials, which she is to obtain and forward to me. So far as I had time to test her qualifications, they are of an indifferent character, and I should not recommend her to be aided unless on probation.
12. Are the local committee aware that all Provisional Schools must be conducted as Public Schools? Yes.
13. In addition to the matters before mentioned, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council.

No. 11.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

(72/7,832.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 16 July, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to request that an application may be made to the Honorable the Minister for Lands for a grant of the undermentioned portion of land for Public School purposes, viz. :—

2 acres at German's Hill, Cargo Road, bounded on one side by Michael Teefy's free selection—on another by the Cargo Road; and on the third side by a stream known as Press's Creek.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 12.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. B. M'KEON.

(72/7,833.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 16 July, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has now made application to the Government for a grant of 2 acres of land for school purposes at German's Hill.

2. A further communication will be made to you when the decision of the Government has been notified to the Council.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No.

No. 13.

MEMORANDUM TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(B.C., 72/8,043.)

The German's Hill: Your report upon application for aid to a Provisional School. YOUR report is not complete, as you have failed to furnish the information regarding the teacher referred to in my circular memorandum No. 72/4,370, dated 25th April last, to which your attention is invited. Papers herewith returned for completion of report.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1872.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 14.

INSPECTOR'S Report upon Mary Morony, applicant for the office of teacher in the Provisional School at German Hill, 11th July, 1872.

1. Apparent age?—About 18. 2. Married or otherwise?—Single. 3. Personal appearance?—Rather slovenly. 4. Constitution?—Healthy. 5. Bodily infirmities?—None. 6. Apparent character?—Steady and industrious, but not apparently possessing much energy. 7. Reputation as evinced by testimonials?—Good. 8. Estimated value of testimonials?—Good as to character. One testimonial (Mr. Flanagan's) expresses the opinion that "she will make a good teacher," from his knowledge of her in the Roman Catholic school, Orange, for six months. This opinion is, I think, of considerable value. 9. Ability to read and write?—Reading fair; writing moderate. 10. Popular estimate of applicant's character in the locality? — 11. Inspector's general opinion of applicant? I. As to information?—Moderate. II. As to intelligence?—Tolerable. III. As to industry?—Fair. IV. As to carefulness and discretion?—Tolerable. V. As to aptitude for teaching?—Indifferent, judging from what I saw of her teaching at German Hill, but from the small number present, and the miserable surroundings of the school, she did not appear to advantage. It was a cold rainy day, and the hut miserably damp, so that both teacher and children (6) were shivering with cold. VI. If recommended for appointment?

Inspector's Office, Bathurst,
24 July, 1872.

No. 15.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(B.C., 72/1,089.)

German's Hill: Information required from teacher.

It will be observed that in this document, hereto appended, under "Present condition," there are two blank spaces,—Miss Moroney not having any testimonials, and being unable to name referees.

The testimonials, now obtained and forwarded, supply for the most part therein the information omitted.

Bathurst, 24th July, 1872.

J. M'CREDIE,
Inspector, Bathurst District.

No. 16.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF TEACHER IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Past History.

How long have you resided in New South Wales? Eighteen years.

How has your time been occupied during this period? Going to school fourteen years.

If you have resided in other countries, state how your time has been employed since you were 18 years of age? Never been out of New South Wales.

Present Condition.

State your reasons for quitting your last situation? I have never been in any situation.

What is your present means of subsistence? Teaching.

Give a list of the testimonials as to moral character you have produced? I have none at present, but will try to obtain some.

What opportunities of knowing you intimately have those had who now sign your testimonials?

State explicitly opposite the names of your referees how long each has known you, and at what time they last saw you.

Mention your pecuniary circumstances, whether solvent or otherwise?—Solvent.

If you are a member of any Christian Church, state the Pastor's name, how long he has known you, and whether he has given you a certificate of character? Roman Catholic—Pastor's name, Father Walsh, having known me for seven months, and given me a certificate of character.

Previous experience in Teaching.

If you have ever been engaged in teaching, state explicitly where, how long, and under what circumstances? Teaching school for one month. It being private at German Hill.

Has your last employer given you any testimonial?—If so, append it? Never been in any employment before.

Have you ever been trained as a teacher?—If so, state the particulars? Never been trained.

If you have not, state what evidences of aptitude for teaching you can adduce? Have always been engaged as monitor in school. If

If you have abandoned teaching, state your reasons for so doing? Teaching school since I first opened at German Hill.

State what you think the moral qualifications of a teacher should be—for instance, as regards industry, conscientiousness, uprightness, temperance? Should be able to sew and do all kinds of fancy work; should bear a good character and be very temperate; should be able to keep good order in school, and show the pupils a good example.

Education.

Enumerate the particulars of your early education? Have been going to private schools for three years, and learnt all that the person engaged in teaching could teach. Have been going chiefly to the Lucknow Public School.

What works have you studied more recently? Gleig's Grammar; parsing and analysis; Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales; Irish National School Books, third and fourth; object lessons on tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

How are your evenings at present spent? Sewing.

If ever in a Court of Law, state under what circumstances. I have never been in a Court of Law.

MARY MORONY,
11th July, 1872.

This form was filled up in my presence and under my supervision.—J. M'C., 11/7/72.

No. 17.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(B.C., 72-1,090.)

The German's Hill: Your B.C., No. 72-8,043.

Miss Moroney's statement and my report were delayed on account of her inability to furnish any testimonials. In the case of Condobolin Provisional School Teacher's papers, I was censured for forwarding them without the necessary testimonials, and told that it would have been better to have retained them until I could furnish the Council with full and definite information, and since, I have acted accordingly.

In the absence of any definite instructions on this point, I should have thought myself not doing my duty in withholding the general report on the application, because of the absence of the part relating specially to the teacher. In future, however, I shall act as it appears is desirable, whatever delay may take place in consequence.

Bathurst, 24th July, 1872.

J. M'CREIDIE,
Inspector, Bathurst District.

No. 18.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. B. M'KEON.

(No. 72-8,229.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the formal application for aid to a Provisional School at German's Hill, dated the 13th May last.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Council will be prepared to deal favourably with the application on receiving information that a suitable building has been erected, and provided with furniture and the necessary outhouses, on the site for which application has been made to the Government.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 19.

APPLICATION FOR AID TO A PROVISIONAL SCHOOL AT GERMAN HILL.

Orange, 23 April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to request that you will grant assistance to the Provisional School established by us at German Hill, in accordance with the 13th section of the Public Schools Act.

We submit the name of Susan Mara as teacher of the school, knowing her to be a person of good moral character, and believing her to be competent to perform the required duties.

We have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.
PATRICK WELCH.
DANIEL PRESS.

INFORMATION to be supplied by applicants.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school? Built on rising ground, near water.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? 6 miles.
4. Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended? There are none nearer than 6 miles.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, *e. g.* :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total ...									55

Religious Denominations :—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Presbyterians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wesleyans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total									55

6. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) material; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair.

FORM to be filled up by teacher of proposed Provisional School.

Name.	If married.	Age.	Place where born.	Religious Denomination.	Where trained.	Where employed, and during what length of time, as teacher, in the Colony.
Susan Mara	Un-married	19 yrs.	Yetholme, N.S.W.	Roman Catholic.	Untrained	Sally's Flat, Tambaroora Road, for the term of 10 months.

SUSAN MARA.

ANNEX to application for aid to a Provisional School.

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Provisional School at German Hill, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
his	miles.		years.	
James x M'Lean	$\frac{1}{2}$	William M'Lean	9	Presbyterian.
mark.				
Joseph Gersbach	1	Mary Gersbach	12	Roman Catholic.
		Joseph Gersbach	9	"
		John Gersbach	7	"
Edward Holahan		John Holahan	6	"
Patrick Welch		John Welch	7	"
		James Welch	5	"
John Mitchell	1	Micl. Mitchell	8	"
		Mary Mitchell	12	"
Robert Wilson		Robert Wilson	12	"
		Charles Wilson	10	"
		George Wilson	5	"
John Britt		Honora Britt	10	"
		Rebecca Britt	8	"
		Catharine Britt	6	"
		Jane Britt	4	"
George Astell	3	Jane Astell	8	Church of England.
Edmund Mara		Alice Mara	8	Roman Catholic.
Michael Henley		Mary Henley	13	"
Bernard M'Keon	1	Margaret M'Keon	15	"
		Nusdatid M'Keon	13	"
		Theresa M'Keon	9	"
		James M'Keon	7	"
		Elizabeth M'Keon	5	"
Florence Sullivan	2	Mary E. Sullivan	11	"
		Julia Sullivan	9	"
James Livingston	2	Mary Jane Livingston	11	Protestant.
		Henry Livingston	9	"
		Susan Livingston		"
Martin Donohoe		James Donohoe	10	Roman Catholic.
Michael Mitchell	2	Kate Mitchell	14	"
		Michael Mitchell	12	"
		Isabella Mitchell	10	"
		Patrick Mitchell	8	"
		John Mitchell	6	"
John M'Keon	2	Patrick M'Keon	10	"
		James M'Keon	9	"
		Margaret M'Keon	6	"
Danl. Press		John Press	8	Church of England.
		Jane Press	6	"
		S. Press	4	"

11

No. 20.

MEMORANDUM to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(73-5,097.)

German's Hill: Application for aid to a Provisional School.

For your inquiry and report. The probable attendance appears to warrant the establishment of a Public School.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1873.

R. E. WEBSTER,
pro Secretary.

No. 21.

MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill: Annexed application for aid to a Provisional School.

GERMAN Hill is a free selectors' settlement, situated about 7 miles from Orange, 17 from Cargo, and about 5 miles from the Public School at Canobolas.

2. There are not fewer than seventy children of a school age in the locality, but many of these are kept almost constantly at work on the farms, and hence the number to attend a school will not, for the present, be over forty; and probably it will not exceed thirty-five.

3. A rough schoolhouse has been erected by the residents on a 2-acre site of Crown land, granted (or promised) to the Council for school purposes. The Local Committee promise that if the Council will at present grant aid to the school as a Provisional one, sufficient furniture shall be provided, suitable out-offices shall be erected, the land shall be fenced, and further, that as soon as practicable they will take the necessary steps to establish the school as a vested Public School.

4. There are at present thirty-one pupils enrolled in the school, and the average attendance is twenty. The teacher, Susan Mara, is a young person of excellent character, and she has fair aptitude for teaching. She has also had some experience under the Council in having, during ten months of last year, had charge of the Provisional School at Sally's Flat.

Recommendation.

I would recommend that the school be aided as a Provisional one up to the end of the current year, upon condition that the Local Committee engage that they will then make an earnest effort to establish it as a vested Public School.

Young, 9/6/73.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 22.

INFORMATION to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid to Provisional Schools.

Proposed Provisional School at German Hill:—

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the school? State their occupations and respective religious denominations? Mr. Bernard M'Keon, free selector, R.C.; Mr. Patrick Welch, free selector, R.C.; Mr. Daniel Press, free selector, C.E.
2. Are they suitable persons to act as a Local Committee? Yes.
3. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools? Not exactly. The applicants state that the nearest existing school (Canobolas) is 6 miles distant, whereas it is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles.
4. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children living within 2 miles of the proposed school correct? The number is larger than the applicants have stated. As nearly as I could ascertain, there are seventy children of a school age in the locality, viz., forty boys and thirty girls.
5. Is the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of the proposed school insufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School (*Public Schools Act, sec. 8*)? No. The number ought to be sufficient, with tolerably regular attendance, to give a minimum average of forty.
6. State the number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females? At present forty-one are expected, viz., 19 boys, 22 girls. Boys over 10 or 11 years old are kept much at work on the farms.
7. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils? If aid be granted an average attendance of from twenty to twenty-five will at present be obtained. The average attendance since Miss Mara opened the school in the current year has been about twenty.
8. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.
9. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) materials; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair? (1.) Slab walls, with interstices plastered, bark roof, and boarded floor. (2.) The whole building is 30 ft. x 16 ft. x 8 ft. Of this 8 ft. x 16 ft. are partitioned off for a teacher's bedroom. (3.) From thirty-five to forty pupils can be accommodated. (4.) The building is new, but the floor has not yet been properly nailed down.
10. Has sufficient school furniture been provided? If not, will the Local Committee engage to provide it? Sufficient furniture has not yet been provided; but the Local Committee have materials ready, and they will engage to provide the furniture required.

11.

11. State what information you have obtained relative to the teacher's character and qualifications? The teacher, Susan Mara, is a person of excellent character. She attended the Kirkconnell Public School for nearly 12 years, and was afterwards for about 9 months in a private school in Sydney. During 10 months of 1872 she was teacher of the Provisional School at Sally's Flat, and she has had charge of her present school since January in the current year. She has fair aptitude for teaching, and her attainments are tolerable.

12. Are the Local Committee aware that all Provisional Schools must be conducted as Public Schools? Yes; and they promise that if the school be now aided as a Provisional one, they will, as soon as practicable, take steps to have it converted into a vested Public School.

13. In addition to the matters before mentioned, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council? The schoolhouse at German Hill is erected on a site which has been promised, if not granted (to the Council, I believe), for a school. The number of children in the locality ought to be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School; at present, however, the attendance is not sufficient. The attendance of forty-one children has been promised, but the present enrolment is only thirty-one, and the average attendance twenty. If aid be granted to the school as a Provisional one up to the end of the current year, I think it is probable the attendance will increase, and that at the beginning of next year the establishment of a Public School will be practicable.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 23.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MISS SUSAN MARA.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

MADAM,

See also Circular
as to attendance.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as Teacher of the Provisional School at German's Hill, and has granted you salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from 1st June instant, on condition that a daily average attendance of not fewer than twenty pupils be maintained.

I am further desired to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programmes of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

3. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school, will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

4. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 24.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

(73-7,382.)

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that having considered the application dated 23rd April last, for aid to the Provisional School at German Hill, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Miss Susan Mara, at the rate of £48 per annum, to take effect from the 1st June instant. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that twenty pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith for your information and guidance copy of the Public Schools Act and Regulations of 8th March, 1869, and to point out that the Provisional School at German Hill should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 25.

(73-7,383.)

MEMORANDUM TO MISS SUSAN MARA.

Public Schools Act and Regulations: Declaration as to observance of.

As a condition to payment of salary accruing to you as teacher of the above school, it will be necessary for you to sign the accompanying form of declaration in the presence of a respectable witness, who should, if possible, be a Magistrate, and whose signature should also be attached. When duly signed, this document should be returned to me.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

No. 26.

£48.
Temporarily.
See separate
letter.

13

No. 26.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(73-7,384.)

German's Hill: Provisional.

THE Council has recognized Miss Susan Mara as teacher of the Provisional School at German's Hill, temporarily, and has awarded her a salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from the 1st June instant, on condition that not fewer than twenty pupils be in regular attendance.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 27.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(73-7,385.)

SIR,

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

Adverting to my letter of even date herewith, informing you that the Council of Education had granted aid to the Provisional School at German Hill, I am further directed by the Council to intimate that such aid is temporary, and will be continued to the end of the year only, by which time the Local Committee ought to have matured arrangements for the establishment of a vested Public School, as pointed out by the Inspector.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 28.

MR. B. M'KEON to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill, Orange,
15 December, 1873.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th December, in which you state that the aid granted to the Provisional School at the German Hill by the Council of Education will terminate on the 31st instant, and asking whether arrangements have been matured for the establishment of a Public School in the locality.

In reply, I beg to say that no new arrangements have been matured for the establishment of a Public School in this locality; in fact, the committee look upon any such arrangement as simply absurd. The building which has been erected with such difficulty without any aid from the Council is sufficient in their opinion in every respect to satisfy the needs of the locality, and they are of opinion also that the teacher could do no more for the children if a Public School were established than she does now for them in the present Provisional School.

If the Council of Education, however, desire to erect a Public School they will, of course be thankful, but they think it would be the merest folly to throw down the present building erected with such difficulty and expense only a few months ago, and which they think is equal, if not superior, to many Public School buildings in the district; they are satisfied with the school and the instruction imparted by the present teacher, and failing to see how she could impart a superior education if a Public School were erected, they respectfully submit that it would be injudicious to meddle with the present arrangements.

I have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.

No. 29.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(Extremely urgent.)

(73-17,522.)

German's Hill: Mr. B. M'Keon's letter, dated 15th instant.

For your perusal and further report.

In your report of the 9th June last you stated as follows:—The Local Committee promise that if "the Council will at present grant aid to the school as a Provisional one, sufficient furniture shall be provided, suitable outoffices shall be erected, the land shall be fenced; and further, that as soon as practicable they will take the necessary steps to establish the school as a vested Public School." You also recommended "that the school be aided as a Provisional School up to the end of the current year, upon condition that the local committee engage that they will then make an earnest effort to establish it as a vested Public School."

When aid was granted by the Council, the committee were told that it would be continued to the end of the current year only, by which time arrangements for the establishment of a Public School ought to be matured.

You will observe that the committee now repudiate the promise they made to you.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 24 December, 1873.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 30.

No. 30.

MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill: Mr. B. M'Keon's annexed letter and your B.C. No. 73-17,522.

THERE are eighty children between the ages of four and fourteen years residing *within a 3-miles radius* of the German Hill Provisional School; the establishment of a Public School with an average attendance of, at least, 50 pupils, ought therefore to be practicable.

During the time the Provisional School has been aided by the Council the number of pupils enrolled for it has been about forty, and only for the last two quarters the average attendance has been twenty-eight. About forty of the school population in the locality have not yet been enrolled for school attendance.

I am of opinion that at the time the Local Committee promised they would take the necessary steps to establish the school as a vested Public School, they intended to keep their promise, and I also think they would have kept it had they not been *otherwise influenced* with regard to the matter. The letter signed by Mr. M'Keon does not appear to have been written by him.

The school-building now used is erected on Government land, which has, *I think*, been conveyed to the Council. With a little improvement the building would do very well for temporary use as a *Public School-building*, and the teacher now in charge is fairly well qualified for her work.

I would advise that the Committee be informed that, as the German Hill locality has a *school population of eighty children*, they cannot under the Council's Regulations obtain aid for *any other than a Public School*.

On Friday last, the 19th instant, I visited the German Hill Provisional School for the annual inspection, but I found it had been closed on the 18th instant for the 'Xmas vacation.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 31.

MISS S. MARA to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Provisional School, German Hill, Orange,
17 January, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg most respectfully to make application to you for appointment to the office of teacher in this school, in the event of its being made a Public School.

I have, &c.,
SUSAN MARA.

B.C., Inspector of Bathurst District for your advice.—W.W., 21/1/74.

No. 32.

THE INSPECTOR, BATHURST DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

I BELIEVE Miss Mara to be industrious and trustworthy, and she has fair aptitude for the work of teaching. I am of opinion that it would be advisable to appoint her to a Public School at German Hill.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

31/1/74.

No. 33.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(No. 74-1,681.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 23 January, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 15th ultimo, wherein you state that no arrangements have been made by the Local School Committee at German's Hill for the establishment of a Public School, and that in fact the Committee look upon any such arrangement as simply absurd.

2. In reply, I am instructed to express regret that you should have thought fit to write in such terms to the Council. You are reminded that the Committee, in June last, promised the Inspector that they would take the necessary steps to establish the School as a Public School. On the faith of that the Council granted aid to a Provisional School from the 1st June last, on the condition that by the end of the year the Committee would have taken steps to carry out their promise; when appealed to by the Council to fulfil it, they reply to the effect that not only have they taken no steps to carry out their promise but they consider it would be "absurd" to do so. By the 8th section of the Public Schools Act, a Public School "may be established in any locality where after due inquiry the Council shall be satisfied that there are at least twenty-five children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment." The average attendance at the school at German's Hill has exceeded twenty-five, and there are over eighty children in the district fit for school. The district is therefore not remote and thinly populated; and consequently the Council cannot legally grant aid to a Provisional School under the 13th section of the Public Schools Act.

3. Such being the case, the school in question can be aided only as a Public School, and to prevent the immediate withdrawal of the Council's aid, the Committee must cause the accompanying form of application for a Public School to be properly filled up under each separate heading, duly signed and returned to this office.

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4. I am further to point out that when the school has been established as a Public School the Council will be in a position to grant pecuniary aid towards such improvements to the premises as may be deemed necessary by the Inspector, and that the teacher will be entitled to receive a higher salary.

5. Will you be good enough to reply at your earliest convenience to this communication.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 34.

MEMORANDUM to MISS SUSAN MARA.

(No. 74-1,682.)

I AM to point out to you that by the contemplated conversion of the school under your charge into a Public School, your position as a teacher would be much improved, inasmuch as you would be entitled to receive higher salary, and would be afforded an opportunity of undergoing examination with a view to gaining a classification.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 23 January, 1874.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 35.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill,
2 February, 1874.

SIR,

We are in receipt of your communication of the 23rd ultimo, in which you express regret that we, the members of the Local Committee, should have thought fit to write in the terms that we did to the Council of Education. We beg to say, in reply, that we are sorry to discover that the Council should have found matter for regret in the very simple and certainly sensible and truthful remarks, that we esteemed it our duty to make in our last. We beg to say moreover that we think the Council must be in error regarding a supposed promise given to the District Inspector in June last, 1873, relative to the conversion of the Provisional School into a Public one. We have no recollection of ever making to your Inspector any such promise; on the contrary, we were all of one mind, that if we succeeded in erecting a building suitable for a Provisional School we should be extremely thankful and contented, more especially as we are of opinion now that though possibly there may be eighty children fit for school in the district, yet as the Council will see by last returns not even one-fourth of that number frequent the school, the monthly average being about 19. In either case if it were lawful for the Council of Education to grant a provisional salary then to the teacher when her average attendance was more than 25, it can hardly be lawful to give her now, without classification, a Public School salary, with an average attendance of only 19, the law requiring an attendance of at least 25 children for a Public School. Without in any way seeking or desiring to interfere with the Council's Regulations, we cannot help thinking that the Council seek to deprive us, without any reasonable ground on their part, and with strong reasons against on our part, of a sure means of educating our little ones. We think (we may be wrong) that a Public School would never be supported in this locality, and if a Provisional School satisfies the persons concerned, who pay their taxes as others do, we respectfully submit that the Council ought not to interfere with the present arrangement, which has worked to the satisfaction of the people generally, and as we are led to believe to the satisfaction of the Council representative. With regard to the 4th paragraph we merely wish to say that having accomplished so much without aid from the Council, we respectfully submit that we ought not to be deprived of pecuniary assistance for the necessary improvements to the present substantial building, simply on the ground of its not being called a Public School.

Believing the Council will see the justice of our few remarks, and that they will not permit any such detrimental change as proposed in your last letter to be made. Signed on behalf of the Local Committee.

We have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.

No. 36.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(74/2,202.)

German's Hill: Mr. B. M'Keon's letter, objecting to proposed conversion into a Public School. For your perusal and further report.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 February, 1874.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 37.

No. 37.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill: Mr. B. M'Keon's letter, dated 2nd inst., your B.C., No. 74-2,202.

FOR seven (7) months of last year (from 1st June to 31st December) the school at German's Hill was aided as a Provisional School.

At the time aid was granted to the school the average attendance of pupils was 21. In the first month after receiving aid the school had an enrolment of 32, and an average attendance of 22; and for the last six months of 1873 the enrolment was 49, and the average attendance 28.5. When I visited the locality in May, 1873, for inquiry relative to the school, the Local Committee distinctly promised me that they would take steps to establish a Public School in the locality if the Council would grant temporary aid to a Provisional School, and when temporary aid was afterwards granted by the Council the committee were informed of the condition upon which such aid would be given.

The annexed letter (signed by Mr. M'Keon) has evidently been written by a person who would, under any circumstances, object to a Public School being established at German Hill.

The following are the facts connected with this matter:—

- (a.) There are 80 children of a school age in the locality.
- (b.) The Local Committee obtained temporary aid to a Provisional School by promising that they would take action for the establishment of a Public School.
- (c.) The average attendance in the Provisional School for the last six months of 1873 was 28.5, *i. e.*, 3.5 above the minimum for a Public School.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 38.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(74-2,661.)

Council of Education,
Sydney, 13 February, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 2nd instant, again objecting to the proposed conversion of the Provisional School at German's Hill into a Public School.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council, having made further inquiry into the circumstances of the case, sees no reason to depart from the decision already arrived at, and made known to you in my letter of the 23rd ultimo. Therefore, inasmuch as, for the reasons explained in that communication, the Council cannot legally continue aid to the school, it will be withdrawn at the termination of the current month (February), and the teacher has been informed accordingly,

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 39.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MISS SUSAN MARA.

(74-2,660.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1874.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to invite your attention to the following statement as to certain portions of the Public Schools Act affecting Provisional Schools, and especially that at German's Hill, under your charge.

2. By section 8 of that Act it is provided that a Public School may be established in any locality where, after due inquiry, the Council shall be satisfied that there are at least twenty-five children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment. Further, section 13, which relates to Provisional schools, provides that in "remote and thinly-populated districts, where no Public School may exist," the Council may grant assistance to other schools established by private persons under Regulations to be framed by such Council.

3. The average attendance at the Provisional School at German's Hill during the past quarter has been 28.3, that is 3 in excess of the number required in terms of the Act for the establishment of a Public School. Such being the case, a school of that kind ought, in compliance with the terms of the Act, to be established at German's Hill. It is clear also, from the number of children attending, that the district in which the school is situated is not remote and thinly populated, and as such is not a locality in which, by the provisions of section 13, a Provisional School can legally be aided. Moreover, the district is not one in which no Public School may exist, the number of children in actual attendance being sufficient to meet the requirements of section 8.

4. Therefore, on these two grounds, *viz.*,—(1) that the district is not remote and thinly populated, and (2) that it is not one in which no Public School may exist, the Council is precluded from continuing aid to the Provisional School at German's Hill; and as the aid hitherto afforded cannot legally be continued, I am instructed to give you notice that it will cease at the termination of the current month (February), after which date you must look for remuneration to the persons by whom you were appointed.

5. The blank forms necessary to be filled up by you on leaving the school are herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 40.

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No. 40.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(74-2,662.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1874.

German Hill: Your memo., dated 7th instant.

Aid will be withdrawn from the Provisional School at the above place at the end of the current month, the attendance being sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School.

The reasons why aid is to be discontinued have been fully explained to the Local Committee and the teacher.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 41.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, to THE SECRETARY,
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(74-1,126.)

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 25 February, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 17th January last, and previous correspondence respecting application for a grant of land at German's Hill, Cargo Road, for Public School purposes, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that a communication has been received from the Lands Department, intimating that this matter is under reference to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie, whose attention will be drawn thereto.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 42.

MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill: Respecting a proposed school site.

I BELIEVE the Council made application in 1872 for a grant of land for a school site at German's Hill, near Orange. The residents belonging to the different religious denominations in the locality afterwards erected a building on the land, and it was used for a Provisional School during a part of 1873. At the beginning of the current year the provisional aid was withdrawn by the Council, because the residents (or rather the Local Committee) would not take the necessary steps for the establishment of a Public School for the large school population (80) in the locality.

2. Having recently heard that those residents who prevented the establishment of a Public School for the locality are now taking action to endeavour to induce the Government to refuse to grant the land to the Council for school purposes, I deem it my duty to bring the matter under the Council's notice.

3. If the Council could obtain a grant of the site I believe there would be no difficulty in establishing a Public School. There is now no other available land in the locality suitable for a Public School site.

24/11/74.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 43.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(74-23,067.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 27 November, 1874.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 25th February, 1874, respecting the application of the Council of Education for a grant of land at German's Hill, I am directed by the Council to transmit herewith copy of a report recently received from the District Inspector on the subject; and to state that in view of the representation therein contained, the Council will be glad if the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction will have the goodness to cause the early attention of the Government to be invited to the matter, it being of great importance that the land should be granted for a school site.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
(for Secretary.)

No. 44.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

German's Hill: Land granted for Public School purposes at.

(75-3,330.)

A COPY of the tracing showing the land granted by the Government for Public School purposes at the above place is herewith enclosed for your information. Be good enough to advise the Council as to the proper steps to be taken to assume possession of the school buildings.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 February, 1875.W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

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No. 45.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, to SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(75/1,051.)

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 15 February, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 27th November last (74/23,067), I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state, for the information of the Council of Education, that a communication has been received from the Department of Lands, intimating that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the appropriation, for Public School purposes, of 2 acres of land at German's Hill, as a site for a Public School, a tracing of which is enclosed.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 46.

MEMORANDUM to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

(75/3,330.)

German's Hill: Land granted for Public School purposes at.

A COPY of the tracing, showing the land granted by the Government for Public School purposes at the above place, is herewith enclosed for your information. Be good enough to advise the Council as to the proper steps to be taken to assume possession of the school buildings.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 47.

MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill: Land granted for Public School purposes at. Your B.C., No. 75-3,330, dated 18th February last.

1. Papers handed to me for report returned herewith.
2. Copy of letter addressed by me to the Rev. T. J. Walsh.

WITH reference to the above, I have to report that I visited German's Hill on Friday, the 21st instant. Having verified the land and schoolhouse thereon, with the conditions on the tracing handed me by the Council, I presented myself at the schoolhouse, and found that it was occupied by certain ladies—nuns of a religious order in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

In reply to my inquiries the sister, who presented herself at the door, stated that she thought that the school was not under the Council of Education, and that the attendance at the school fluctuated between twenty-five and sixty.

In reply to my statement that the property belonged to the Council of Education, the sister said that she knew nothing about it.

I afterwards visited a Mr. Daniel Press, who assisted in erecting the school, and who was one of a committee that had collected the money for its erection as a Provisional School, and I informed him that I claimed the school land, and all that was erected on it, in the name of the Council of Education; and I gave him to understand that it was incumbent on him, as one who was aware that the schoolhouse was built for a Public School, to see that the original building, and the one (a kitchen) that had been recently erected on the land, were not removed. Mr. Press promised me that he would see to it, and he informed me that he and others would take steps to induce the Council to send them a teacher at once. On my return to Orange I addressed the Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish, the Rev. T. J. Walsh, relative to the occupancy of the schoolhouse at German's Hill by ladies who were members of a religious order, and were not under the Council's supervision. To my communication I have received no reply, but I may reasonably assume that some sort of information will be sent to the Council. It now devolves upon me to advise the Council in terms of its memorandum, and I beg to recommend that a teacher be appointed to the school forthwith, who should be directed to seek the assistance of the local committee—Messrs. Daniel Press, Patrick Welsh, and Bernard M'Ewen—should entry on the school premises be resisted. I would further recommend that, in deference to the religious views of the majority of the residents, a member of the Roman Catholic Church be appointed as teacher.

J. W. ALLPASS,
Inspector of Schools.

Bathurst, 29/5/75.

No. 48.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, to THE REV. T. WALSH.

"Royal Hotel," Orange,
21 May, 1875.

REVEREND SIR,

I have been requested by the Council of Education to advise them respecting the course they should take to assume possession of the land at Fern Creek, German's Hill, which has been conveyed to the Council of Education for Public School purposes.

I

I have this day made it my business to visit the site, and I find that the premises thereon are occupied by teachers not under the Council's control, and as these teachers are Sisters of a Religious Order, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, it has occurred to me that I might ascertain from you with whom the Council of Education should communicate respecting the removal of those ladies from the premises in question.

As I am leaving Orange on Monday (the 24th), any reply you may be pleased to give may be addressed to me at the "Royal Hotel," Bathurst.

I have, &c.,
J. W. ALLPASS,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 49.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. PRESS.

(No. 75-9,859.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 3 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to state when the Local School Committee at German's Hill will be in a position to give up possession to the Council of the buildings erected on the land granted by the Government for Public School purposes.

2. I am further to state that the Council is prepared to appoint a teacher to the school as soon as the buildings referred to are available.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 50.

MR. D. PRESS to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill, near Orange,
19 June, 1875.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant (No. 75-9,859.)

In reply I beg to say that yesterday the other members of the Local Committee, Messrs. Bernard M'Keon and Patrick Welsh, met at my house. After reading your letter and considering the matter, they refused to give up possession of the buildings unless the Council paid for the buildings.

I altogether dissented, and hope the Council will take steps to let the people of the neighbourhood have the benefit of a Public School. There are at the present time thirty-three children of Protestant parents between the ages of four and fourteen, within 2 miles of the school, as well as a large number of Roman Catholic Children.

I am, &c.,
DANIEL PRESS.

No. 51.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. PRESS.

(No. 75-12,124.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 29 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter, dated the 19th instant, intimating that Messrs. Walsh and M'Keon refuse to give up possession of the school buildings at German's Hill to the Council of Education, I am directed to state that the Council has decided to take possession of the land granted to it by the Crown, together with the buildings erected thereon, forthwith.

2. I am to add, that Messrs. Walsh and M'Keon have been informed accordingly.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 52.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(No. 75-12,121.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 30 June, 1875.

SIR,

Having been informed that you refuse to give up possession of the Provisional School-buildings at German's Hill, the Council of Education has directed me to acquaint you that the Council claims the premises in virtue of a grant of the land from the Crown.

2. I am therefore instructed to call upon you to give up possession of the premises peaceably; and to state that the Council intends to enter into possession of them forthwith.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 53.

No. 53.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. P. WELSH.

(No. 75-12,122.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 30 June, 1875.

SIR,

Having been informed that you refuse to give up possession of the Provisional School-buildings at German's Hill, the Council of Education has directed me to acquaint you that the Council claims the premises in virtue of a grant of the land from the Crown.

2. I am therefore instructed to call upon you to give up possession of the premises peaceably; and to state that the Council intends to enter into possession of them forthwith.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 54.

(B.C., No. 75-12,123.)

MEMORANDUM TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

German's Hill: Land granted for Public School purposes at.

IN reference to the above matter, I am to invite your attention to my memorandum of the 18th February last (No. 75-3,330), inquiring as to the proper steps to be taken to assume possession of the School-buildings erected on the Council's land. As no communication has been received at this office from you on the subject, will you be good enough to report with the *least possible delay*.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 30 June, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 55.

MR. J. C. M'LACHLAN to H. L. NELSON, Esq., M.L.A.

Orange, 7 July, 1875.

DEAR NELSON,

Father Walsh has just called on me with reference to a matter which I understand has already been under your notice, and he seems to be very anxious about the affair.

It appears that a number of his people some time ago erected a building which he has been using for church purposes, and which had also been used for a school.

One of his congregation (Mr. Patrick Welsh), who was also a member of the School Committee, has just received a letter from Mr. Wilkins, of which I enclose you a copy herewith.

This has taken Father Walsh by surprise, as he understood from a letter which he received from you some time ago that the matter was all right, and that an application which had been made for a grant of the land in question to his church had been allowed.

He cannot understand how a grant of the land to the Council of Education can have issued as stated in Mr. Wilkins' letter.

They never built or assisted in building the church, and it does seem most unjust that the land and buildings should be given to them and taken from the persons who are fairly entitled to them.

I enclose herewith a memo. of description of the land. Father Walsh would feel obliged if you would kindly ascertain without delay how the matter stands, especially as to whether the land has been granted—and, if so, on what representation it was obtained.

Also, whether Father Walsh and his people can get a grant of the land, and if not, whether under the circumstances the Government would not grant compensation for the loss they have sustained in erecting a building for the Council of Education.

Hoping that you are well, and that I shall hear from you as soon as possible,

I remain, &c.,
JNO. CHAS. M'LACHLAN.

No. 56.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to H. L. NELSON, Esq., M.L.A.

(No. 75-13,375.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to the letter addressed to you by Mr. J. C. M'Lachlan on 7th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, in view of the circumstances of the case, the Council has resolved to offer the Local Committee at German's Hill the sum of £52 10s. for the building they have erected on the Council's school site at that place.

2. I am further to state that the Committee have been informed of the Council's resolution, and asked if they agree to accept the Council's terms.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 57.

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No. 57.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. P. WELSH.

(No. 75-13,376.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration a letter addressed to Mr. Nelson, M.L.A., by Mr. J. C. M'Lachlan, in which he invites attention to certain matters in connection with the School premises at German's Hill.

2. I am further to state that, in view of the statements contained in that letter and also of the circumstances of the case, the Council has resolved to offer the Local Committee the sum of £52 10s. ^{£52 10s.} for the building which they have erected on the Council's site.

3. The Council would be glad to be informed whether the Committee agree to accept these terms.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 58.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. PRESS.

(No. 75-13,459.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration a letter addressed to Mr. Nelson, M.L.A., by Mr. J. C. M'Lachlan, in which he invites attention to certain matters in connection with the school premises at German's Hill.

2. In view of the statements contained in that letter, and of the circumstances of the case, the Council has resolved to offer the Local Committee the sum of £52 10s. for the building which they ^{£52 10s.} have erected on the Council's site.

3. The Council would be glad to be informed whether the Committee agree to these terms.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 59.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(No. 75-13,460.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under consideration a letter addressed to Mr. H. Nelson, M.L.A., by Mr. J. C. M'Lachlan, in which he invites attention to certain matters in connection with the school premises at German's Hill.

2. In view of the statement contained in that letter, and also of the circumstances of the case the Council has resolved to offer the Local Committee the sum of £52 10s. (fifty-two pounds ten shillings) for the building which they have erected on the Council's site.

3. The Council would be glad to be informed whether the Committee agree to accept these terms.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 60.

MEMORANDUM to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill: Respecting site granted to the Council for Public School purposes at. Your B.C., No. 75/12,123 and No. 75-3,330.

The site granted for a Public School at German Hill has on it a rough wooden building, which was erected from funds contributed by residents (of different religious denominations) for providing school premises. It was in such building that the German Hill Provisional School was carried on under the Council up to February, 1874; and the school requisites then granted by and still belonging to the Council remain in the building.

At present the premises are occupied for school purposes by ladies of a "religious order" in connection with the R. C. Church. As, however, no persons have a right to occupy the premises without the Council's permission, I would suggest that the Local Committee of the late Provisional School be informed that the land and buildings are now the Council's property, and that they are required for Public School purposes. The Council should also be requested to notify to the persons now residing on the premises that they are on the Council's property, and that therefore it is necessary they should vacate the premises.

Should no answer be returned to the Council's communication, or should the persons now occupying the premises refuse to vacate them when requested to do so, I am of opinion that the Council should obtain possession of the property by legal proceedings.

Until I received your B.C., No. 75/12,123, I understood that Mr. Inspector Allpass had attended to this matter during his recent visit to the locality.

J. HUFFER,
Inspector.

No. 61.

No. 61.

MR. PRESS TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill, near Orange,
16 July, 1875.

SIR,

Having been informed that the school buildings erected here were paid for by Roman Catholic subscriptions only, I beg to state that the following Protestant persons subscribed, and that they did so understanding that it was for a Public Provisional School:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Henry Press, 10s. | 8. Robinson, 5s. |
| 2. Thomas Press, 10s. | 9. Geo. Antill, 10s. |
| 3. John Stubbard, 10s.
<i>Canobolas.</i> | 10. Isaac Astill, 10s. |
| 4. James Stubbard, 10s. | 11. Wm. Job, 5s.
<i>Canobolas.</i> |
| 5. Wm. Astill, 10s. | 12. Fas. M'Lean, 20s. |
| 6. Wm. Cantall, 5s. | 13. Daniel Press, 20s. |
| 7. Thos. Cantril, 5s. | |

I have not the lists, and cannot remember any more names, though I feel confident that several other Protestant persons gave small sums.

As one of the Local Board, I can safely say that there was no mistake when the land was applied for. I state this because I have been told that it was a mistake on the part of the Board in applying for the land for a school instead of on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church.

If you think it necessary, I will get the other Protestant inhabitants to corroborate these facts. Hoping that you will speedily send us a teacher,

I am, &c.,
DANIEL PRESS.

No. 62.

THE REV. F. B. BOYCE TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Parsonage, Orange,
17 July, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

I should feel obliged if you would represent to the Council the necessity of re-opening the school at German's Hill.

Although the Roman Catholic children, who form the majority, may not attend, there will be sufficient Protestant children within a radius of 2 miles to keep up a Provisional School.

I would suggest, however, that you send a Roman Catholic master of tact, and then no doubt one good strong school would be formed.

I am, &c.,
F. B. BOYCE.

No. 63.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. D. PRESS.

(No. 75-13,808.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 20 July, 1875.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th instant, submitting names of Protestants who contributed towards the cost of the erection of the school-buildings at German's Hill, I am directed by the Council of Education to refer you to my letter of the 15th instant, stating that the Council is prepared to grant a sum of £52 10s. to the Local School Committee as the value of the buildings erected on the school site.

2. It is now competent for you to arrange for the refund of the subscriptions towards the cost of the buildings, or of a proportionate part of them, should the subscribers so desire.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 64.

THE REV. F. B. BOYCE TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Parsonage, Orange,
20 July, 1875.

SIR,

As one much interested in the school at German's Hill, near here, I wish to make a few remarks with reference to a statement made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Nelson, to the effect that the Protestant portion of the community only subscribed about £5 towards the buildings.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Press could not send down all the names because he did not know them. The contract price of the buildings, not including doors, windows, and flooring, was only £22. A large part of the money was raised by a well attended tea-meeting, at which all sections were represented. From this it would appear the Protestant interest in the building at that time was perhaps nearly one half.

Improvements

Improvements were made afterwards at the expense of all; for instance, a closet was built costing £6.

When the Provisional School was closed, and the buildings seized and occupied by the Roman Catholics, other improvements were made I think then at their sole cost. The total value of the buildings now is no doubt about £52 10s., the sum offered.

Some Protestants gave labour—Mr. Press, for instance, mainly cleared the land of fallen and grubbed up timber.

I consider the Protestants should have *at least* £15 of the compensation offered handed to them in payment for their share in the cost of erecting and improving the buildings.

I beg however to remark that in view of all the circumstances of the case, I can see no real ground for any payment being made to any one. I feel sure the school was erected on the understanding that it was to be a Provisional one—non-sectarian—and to be the property of the Council of Education. It was in time handed over to the Council, and why should it pay for its own property?

As I have not been in the district more than six months I cannot speak from my own knowledge; my opinion is formed by the many *facts* which parties have brought under my notice.

I am, &c.,
F. B. BOYCE.

No. 65.

THE REV. F. B. BOYCE TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Parsonage, Orange, 27 July, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the matter of the German's Hill School, I should esteem it a favour if you would inform me on what grounds the Roman Catholics claim the buildings. The people here are anxious to reply fully to any statements that may have been made, but cannot do so until they know what those statements are.

Referring to another school in this district, that at Broken Shaft Creek, not yet opened, it has been reported to me that it is intended to put the "Sisters of Charity" in shortly. I trust that the Council will see that the transfer of the ground is duly completed, and take what steps it can to open a Provisional School.

I am, &c.,
F. B. BOYCE.

No. 66.

MR. G. ASTILL TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cargo Road, near German's Hill,
Orange, 27 July, 1875.

SIR,

As I have been informed that an attempt is being made by the Roman Catholics to claim and keep the school buildings at German's Hill, I as a subscriber, and having children who ought to go to the school, hope the Council will resist a claim so unjust.

I was the contractor for the building, with another, John Stibbard, and know all the circumstances from the commencement. It was built as a Provisional School, to be placed under the Council—to be entirely non-sectarian.

I never heard that Father Walsh had anything to do with the school, or had anything to do with the matter, until Bernard M'Ewen happened to call on him to ask him to fill up a form for a Public School; from that time religious matters were introduced. The Provisional School had up to that time been open about six months.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE WILLIAM ASTILL.

No. 67.

MESSRS. B. M'KEON AND WELCH TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German Hill,
Orange, 27 July, 1875.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th July, 1875 (No. 75-13,460), referring to the school premises at German Hill, and in which you state that the Council has resolved to offer the Local Committee the sum of £52 10s. for the building erected at German Hill by us.

In reply, we have the honor to say, that we have resolved to accept the terms offered by the Council, and that we will be prepared to give possession of the building on receipt of the compensation money from the Council (£52 10s.), and that we have authorized Mr. H. L. Nelson, M.L.A., to receive on our behalf this sum of £52 10s. as compensation money.

We have, &c.,
BERNARD M'KEON.
PATRICK WELCH.

No. 63.

MR. D. PRESS to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

German's Hill, near Orange,
28 July, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant (No. 75-13,459), I beg to say that I saw one of the other members of the Local Committee—Patrick Welsh—who read your letter offering the £52 10s., and who said that “he could see from that letter that the Council had nothing to do with the land.” He would give me no satisfaction about the refusal or acceptance of the £52 10s. The other committeeman—Bernard M'Ewen—would not attend, though requested.

Personally, I should be willing to accept the offer, provided a fair share of the money—£25, or even less—was given to the Protestant portion of the community; but as the Roman Catholics are so bent on having the land and buildings I have no hope of your offer being accepted.

I would remark that, as regards the money raised for building the school, much was gathered by a tea-meeting, at which all parties attended, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, and my wife helped largely in providing the eatables. No clergymen attended. It was looked upon as a common affair, and at that time there was no idea that any claim would ever be made by any Roman Catholic for the land and buildings. The first time religion was introduced, at all was when the question of turning the Provisional School into a Public School was mooted. It arose in this way:—Mr. B. M'Ewen took the forms of application to the Roman Catholic Denominational schoolmaster in Orange, and asked him to fill them up. He sent him to Father Walsh, who told him to go home and mind his own business. Father Walsh from that time took an interest in the affairs, and not before, and, directly he could, put in the Sisters of Charity, who now occupy the buildings. Mr. M'Ewen told me this. The three members of the Local Committee were quite willing to have the Provisional School turned into a Public one until Father Walsh interfered.

I am, &c.,
DANIEL PRESS.

No. 69.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. B. M'KEON.

(75-14,608.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 29 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th instant, signed also by Mr. Patrick Welsh, in which you, as individuals, agree to accept the offer of £52 10s. for the building erected on the Council's land at German's Hill.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council requires to be furnished with a written acceptance of its offer by the *Local School Committee*, and that it is necessary that Mr. Press's signature be affixed to such acceptance.

3. I am to add that the Council claims possession of the property altogether, irrespective of any payment for the buildings erected on the land.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 70.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE REV. F. BOYCE.

(75-15,220.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1875.

REV. SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 30th July last, I am directed by the Council of Education to refer you to my communication of this date, in reply to your letter of 27th ultimo, respecting the school buildings at German's Hill.

2. I am further to observe that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, and of the possibility of losing the site entirely, the Council deemed it advisable to make an offer to the Local School Committee for the building erected by them upon the land granted for Public School purposes.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 71.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE REV. F. BOYCE.

(75-15,221.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1875.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th July last, in which you request to be informed on what grounds the Roman Catholics claim the buildings erected upon the Public School site at German's Hill.

2. In reply, I am to invite your attention to the statement made by Mr. Nelson, in the Legislative Assembly, on the 27th July ultimo, and reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the following day, bearing upon this subject. You will perceive that Mr. Nelson's statement, containing, in addition to a *précis* of the facts known to the Council, an opinion given by the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in the following words:—"If the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the place erected the building, I think the Council of Education should agree to compensate them for the taking of the building. If the Council decline to do this, I may consider it my duty to resume the land, and afterwards grant the Council a less or other area, excluding the site upon which the building in question is erected." Your attention is also invited to Mr. Surveyor Fisher's report, quoted by Mr. Nelson.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 72.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. G. W. ASTILL.

(75-15,222.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th July ultimo, in reference to the school buildings at German's Hill, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the Council hopes to be in a position shortly to re-open the school at that place.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 73.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. D. PRESS.

(75-15,223.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th July last, in reply to my communication of the 15th ultimo (No. 75-13,459), in which you are informed of the Council's willingness to pay the sum of £52 10s. to the local School Committee, as the value of the buildings erected by them upon the site granted to the Council for Public School purposes at German's Hill.

2. I am now to state that, being anxious to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all persons interested, the Council requests that you will be good enough to intimate if you desire to make any remarks in addition to those contained in your letter of 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 74.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE REV. F. B. BOYCE.

(75-15,224.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1875.

REV. SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated 17th July ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that it is the intention of the Council to re-open the school at German's Hill as a Public School as soon as the necessary arrangements for that purpose can be effected.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.
(APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 February, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th January, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) What applications for a Public School were under the consideration
“ of the Council of Education on the 26th of April last.
“ (2.) Which of these applications were granted, and which rejected.
“ (3.) What applications have been received since that date.
“ (4.) Which of these have been granted, which rejected, and which are
“ still under consideration.”

(Mr. Buchanan.)

EDUCATION.

(1.) APPLICATIONS for Public Schools which were under the consideration of the Council of Education on the 26th April, 1875.

Doughboy Hollow	Round Swamp
Jindalee	Wallendbeen
Moruya	Wild's Meadow
Mulgoa	Wondalga.

(2.) APPLICATIONS for Public Schools under the consideration of the Council of Education on the 26th April, 1875, which have been granted.

Doughboy Hollow	Round Swamp
Jindalee	Wallendbeen
Mulgoa	Wondalga.

The application for a Public School at Wild's Meadow has been declined, and that for Moruya is still under consideration.

(3.) APPLICATIONS for Public Schools received by the Council of Education since 26th April, 1875.

Bell's Creek	Kimberley
Beneree (Lumpy Swamp)	Kurrajong South
Blacktown	Laurieton (Peach Orchard)
Booligal	Micketamulga (Three-mile Flat)
Box Ridge	Milton
Brisbane Valley	Mogalla
Brocklesby West	Mount Adrah
Broke	Mogwell
Broughton Vale	Murrumburrah
Brundah Creek	New Lambton
Burrawang (Gardener's Corner)	New Line
Burrawang (near the Reserve)	New Wallsend
Cassilis	Nowra Hill
Cooyal	Pitt Town
Cotta Walla	Quirindi
Cow Flat	Rouse Hill
Dapto	Sackville Reach
Dapto East (Brown's)	Smithtown (Seven Miles)
Downside	South Arm
Elizabethfield	Southgate Lower
Emu	Spring Hill
Esk Bank	Spring Side
Forest Hill	Vegetable Creek
Frogmoor	Wagra
Gannon's Forest	Walgett
Giant's Creek	Waverley
Gladstone	Wickham
Goulburn North	Wombah
Guildford	Woodford Island, Lower
Jamberoo	Woodhouselee
Jerrard (East Argyle)	Yarrunga
Kangaroo River	Yass.

(4.) APPLICATIONS for Public Schools received by the Council of Education, since 26th April, 1875, which have been granted.

Bell's Creek	Kangaroo River
Beneree (Lumpy Swamp)	Kimberley
Blacktown	Kurrajong South
Box Ridge	Laurieton (Peach Orchard)
Broughton Vale	Milton
Burrawang (Gardener's Corner)	Mogalla
Cassilis	Mount Adrah
Cooyal	Murrumburrah
Cow Flat	New Lambton
Dapto	Nowra Hill
Downside	Pitt Town
Elizabethfield	Quirindi
Emu	Rouse Hill
Esk Bank	Sackville Reach
Forest Hill	South Arm
Frogmoor	Southgate Lower
Gannon's Forest	Spring Hill
Gladstone	Spring Side
Guildford	Vegetable Creek
Jamberoo	Wagra
Jerrard (East Argyle)	Woodhouselec.

APPLICATIONS for Public Schools received by the Council of Education since 26th April, 1875, which have been declined.

Booligal	New Line
Burrawang (near the Reserve)	Walgett.
Dapto East (Brown's)	

APPLICATIONS for Public Schools received by the Council of Education since 26th April, 1875, which are still under consideration.

Brisbane Valley	New Wallsend
Brocklesby West	Smithtown (Seven Miles)
Broke	Waverley
Brundah Creek	Wickham
Cotta Walla	Wombah
Giant's Creek	Woodford Island, Lower
Goulburn North	Yarrunga
Micketamulga (Three-mile Flat)	Yass.
Mugwell	

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WAVERLEY—CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1876.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 December, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence with the Council of Education, having reference to the establishment of a Public School at Waverley.”

(Mr. Sutherland.)

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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

(A.)

Application for the Establishment of a Public School at Waverley Post Town, Waverley.

THE MAYOR OF THE BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

10 June, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned residents at Waverley, request that you will be pleased to establish a Public School at that place, under the provisions of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."

We have, &c.,

Local Committee,—The Borough Council, Waverley,
per JOHN MACPHERSON,
Mayor.

Information to be supplied by Local Committee.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school? Near the Borough Chambers.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school?
4. Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so of what character, and how attended? Preparatory school for boys conducted by Miss Hall with average attendance of 40.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, *e.g.*—

Boys, about	...	...	...	...	...	220
Girls, "	...	...	...	...	...	160
Total						380

Religious Denominations:—

Church of England, about	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roman Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	80
Presbyterians	..	..	..	..	..	60
Wesleyans	..	..	..	..	..	100
Others	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total						380

6. Give a technical description of the proposed site, according to the dimensions and bearings of its boundaries by survey. If possible annex a plan of the ground?
7. By whom is the site granted, and on what terms? No site granted, but plenty land available in a central and elevated position, near the Council Chambers, at about £100 per acre.
8. Is a right-of-way to the site secured?
9. Is the ground level or otherwise? Level.
10. What is the nature of the ground upon which the building is to rest? Is it of a rocky, clayey, or sandy character? How drained? How affected by floods? Sandy and well drained.
11. Of which of the following materials are the proposed buildings to be constructed?
 - Hewn masonry.
 - Rubble.
 - Brick? Brick.
 - Studs and weatherboards.
 - Sawn or split slabs.
12. Are these materials suitable in all respects? Yes.
13. Of what materials are the public or best buildings in the neighbourhood constructed? Stone and brick.
14. What is the cost of building stone, and of what description?
 - Ashlar or rubble? About 16s. per perch.
 - Of bricks, per 1,000? £3 5s.
 - Of stone or shell lime, per bushel? From 16d. to 18d.—or per ton—stone lime, 70s.
15. State the price of hardwood, cedar, and pine, per 100 feet, and of shingles, per 1,000? Hardwood 15s., cedar 50s., pine 25s., shingles (16 inches) 50s., per 1,000.
16. What timber in the locality is most suitable for shingles and flooring boards? What is the usual length of the shingles? There is no suitable wood in the locality; shingles, 16 inches.
17. Do the rates mentioned include carriage to the school site? If not, state cost of carriage? Yes.
18. What is the current rate of wages paid in the district to workmen employed in building? Stonemasons, per diem, 11s.; bricklayers, per diem, 11s.; plasterers, per diem, 10s.; shinglers, per diem, 10s.; labourers, per diem, 7s. 6d.
19. Is there a natural supply of water, or will a tank or well be required? If a well at what depth will water be obtained? A well. Water can be found at a depth of 10 or 12 feet.
20. State the quantity and quality of fencing required, and the cost per rod? Quantity according to size of ground. Cost; fencing 6 feet palings, per rod, 20s.
21. Add any other circumstances deemed desirable for the information of the Council.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at Waverley.

We the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at Waverley, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.)	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
William R. Gullick	Arthur Ransome	7	Church of England.
	Amy Lilian	4½	"
	Percy Albert	2	"
William Cary	Josephine	14	Wesleyan.
	Emma	12	"
	Victoria Rosina	9	"
	Mary Ann	7	"
	Edwin Alfred	7	"
	John Thomas	5	"
	Walter Stanley	3	"
	Pauline Love	1	"
Harry Loole	Frances M.	10	"
	Rachel	8	"
her	Harry	7	"
Susan + Windsor—(witness, John Wiley)	Margaret	5	"
mark	Jessie	8	"
J. M'Guinness	Kate	10	Roman Catholic.
	A. Maude	4	"
	R. Alexander	3	"
William Riedy	J. M. Riedy	4	"
	Joseph	2	"
George Barker	William	2	Church of England.
George Howarth	Isabella Jane	7	Unitarian.
	Elizabeth Ann	5	"
	George Taylor	3	"
his			
Thos. + Loughton—(witness, John Wiley)	John Wm.	10	Church of England.
mark	Alice Florence	6	"
his	George	4	"
Wm. + Boyce—(witness, John Wiley).....	James	13	"
mark	William	10	"
Simon Carroll.....	Kate	10	Roman Catholic.
	Rosana	6	"
	Christopher	4	"
his			
J. + Vincent—(witness, John Wiley).....	John	13	Wesleyan.
mark	Bessie	8	"
her	Maria	3½	"
Maria + Bronnan—(witness, John Wiley)	John	13	Church of England.
mark	Ellen Mary	9	"
Mary Stubbs	Annie	8	Wesleyan.
	Clara	7	"
	Charlotte	5	"
E. H. Hartley	Robert	8	Congregational.
	Theodora	5	"
	Adelaide	2	"
Thos. Brooker.....	Lillian	6	Church of England.
	Edwin	4	"
his			
Geo. + White—(witness, John Wiley) ...	William.....	11	Wesleyan.
mark	Mary Ann.....	9	"
	Henry	7	"
	Rhodd	5	"
his	Maggie	13	Roman Catholic.
M. + Quinn—(witness, John Wiley)	John	11	"
mark	Mary	10	"
	Sarah	5	"
	Michael	3	"
William Evans	Florence Emily	7	Church of England.
	Percy W. D.	3½	"
Flora Macdonald	Victoria	3½	Presbyterian.
John Macpherson	Lilly	15	Wesleyan.
	Madeline	13	"
	Emily	12	"
	William Taylor.....	9	"
	Herbert	6	"
	Isabel	8	"
	Gordon	4	"
	Grace	2	"
John Jas. Eaton, pro John Macpherson.....	Emily	12	Church of England.
	Stanley	10	"
	Jessie	8	"
	Gladstone	6	"
	Florence	5	"
	Russell	3	"
	Sydney .....	.....	"
W. Spring	William	13	Wesleyan.
	Harry	10	"
	Emma	7	"
	Ada	2	"

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.)	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
R. C. Dawson.....	Jane	14	Wesleyan.
	Alice	10	"
	Minnie	8	"
Mary W. Rossbach	Arthur	5	"
	Leslie	3	"
	William	12	"
	Frederick	10	"
	Alice	8	"
E. Vickery	Edwin	5	"
Thos. W. Watkin	George	9	"
	Ettie	12	Congregational.
Chas. K. Moore	Charles	10	"
	Minnie Kew	7	Wesleyan.
Hn. Henderson.....	Arthur Moore	11	"
	John Henderson	7	Church of England.
	E. M. Henderson	6	"
	Chas. A. D. Henderson	4	"
	Alex. L. Henderson	3	"
	Herbert E. Henderson	2	"
Richard Watkins	Ettie Watkins	7	Wesleyan.
J. H. Newman	Wilfred	6	Congregational.
	Clyda	4	"
	Mabel	2	"
	Elsie	1	"
	Francis	11	Church of England.
Llewelin Baglin.....	Henry	9	"
	Robert Gray	7	"
	Thomas	5	"
Charles Gray	Alexander	2	"
	Minnie	6	Congregational.
William J. Allen	Elsie Jane	4	"
	Wm. Bell	2	"
	Amy Eliza	5	"
	Emma Jean	5	Church of England.
James Kelly	Alf. James	3	"
	Isabella Mary	2	"
	Matilda	1½	"
Thos. J. Bone.....	Richard	7	Roman Catholic.
	John	2	"
A. Rinill	Mary Jane	15	Wesleyan.
Benjamin Kinnicky	William J.	13	"
	Benjamin	11	"
	Esther	9	"
	Elizabeth	7	"
	John Henry	5	"
	James Thomas	3	"
	Thomas	7	Church of England.
	John	5	"
Martha Bowess	Allen	2	"
	Alfred	21	"
	William	18	"
	Emma	16	"
	Sarah	13	"
	Elizabeth	11	"
	Alice	8	"
	Florence	6	"
	John	3	"
	W. J.	11	Roman Catholic.
John Cameron	William	12	"
	James	9	"
	Julia	6	"
	Mary	11	"
Daniel Madden	Mary	10	Wesleyan.
Mary Robinson	William	10	Episcopalian.
	Francis	8	"
	Vivian	6	"
	Mary Ann	13	Roman Catholic.
J. H. Bennett.....	Andrew	11	"
	Thomas	9	"
	Charles	6	"
	Rose	16	Church of England.
John Procter	Evelene	13	"
	Harry	9	"
	Olif	6	"
	John Claud	2	"
John Pottic	Herbert	12	Congregational.
	Harold	9	"
	Stuart	8	"
	Elsie	6	"
	Lucy	2½	"
	William	9	"
Frederick Arnold Smee.....	Frederick	9	Church of England.
	Harry	7	"
	Reginald	5	"
	William	4	"
	Eleanor	2	"
James Rowe	G. Rowe	12	Wesleyan.
	Ruth	10	"
	Herbert	7	"
	Arthur	4	"

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.)	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Joseph R. Humbley	Vimeira	12	Wesleyan.
G. Hummerston	May	9	"
	Mary	10	"
	Biodt	9	"
	Maudo	4	"
John Corbett	Theophilus	11	"
	Benjamin	9	"
	Caleb	9	"
	Amos	7	"
	Sarah Elizabeth	5	"
	Sydney	2	"
John Dolling	Mary	10	Church of England.
	Robert	7	"
	Theresa	4	"
	James	2	"

All those who have signed this application are within a radius of 1 mile.

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your formal application for the establishment of a Public School at Waverley is now under consideration, and that a further communication respecting it will be addressed to you as soon as the Council has arrived at a decision thereon.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 June, 1875.

Waverley: Application for a Public School at.

FOR your report and inquiry.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

I HAVE visited Waverley and made careful inquiry respecting this application.

It will be observed that the local committee offer no local contribution in aid of the erection of a school. The school site will also have to be purchased by the Council. I append a place which indicates three satisfactory school sites.

Mr. Yeend's land contains rather more than 1 acre; of this I have not been able to learn the price. Mr. O'Brien's land measures 100 square feet; his price is 200 guineas.

Mr. Flood's land will be sold on 12th July instant by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench. The two allotments fronting to an unnamed street at its junction with Paul-street is in every respect the more desirable site of the three, as it would be central to pupils coming from upper Woollahra and from Bondi. A school there will be sufficiently remote from Randwick, and will not interfere with its prospects for a school. The Mayor of Waverley states that he is of opinion that Mr. Flood's land will fetch 20s. or 25s. per foot. With reference to the prices of land Mr. Macpherson also states that he finds he has understated the price of land in the application. In analysing the names of children contained in the annex I find that nearly forty are mere infants, and 140 are of the prescribed school ages. Some (more than twenty) of the forty who are below the school age are not more than two years of age, and I am of opinion that they should not be counted in the probable attendance. Analysing the remaining 160 names, forty-four are between the ages of three and five, and the remainder between six and fifteen years.

I beg to commend the application to the Council's consideration. If school-buildings are erected I would suggest that they provide for a primary department, capable, with a class-room, of accommodating 120 pupils, and an infant's room for say eighty yeast.

J. W. ALLPASS.

[Enclosure.]

Queries to be answered by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid in the establishment of Public Schools. (A.)

1. Where is the school to be situated? At Waverley.
2. What is the nearest Post Town--mention its distance? Waverley has a post office.
3. Have you inspected the proposed site? Is it suitable? Yes. It is suitable.

4. Is the proposed site the property of the public, or of a private individual. In the latter case is the owner willing to convey the site to the Council? It is the property of _____, and can be purchased at _____

5. What schools are in the neighbourhood? Three: The Certified C.E., the Certified R.C., and the Certified Presbyterian School. There is also a private school for boys.

6. Do a majority of the residents favour the establishment of a Public School? I am informed that such is the case.

7. Who are the local committee? State their professions or occupations, and religious denominations? The local committee is the Borough Council. The members are—Mr. John M'Pherson, ironmonger, Wesleyan; Mr. Charles Kelso Moore, draper, Wesleyan; Mr. William Henderson, draper, C.E.; Mr. John Hubert Newman, photographer, Cong.; Mr. Stephen Dixon, soap manufacturer, Baptist; Mr. Richard Watkin, builder, Wesleyan; Mr. Llewellyn Baglin, builder, C.E.

8. Have they chosen one of their number to act as secretary, and another as treasurer? John M'Pherson, Esq., secretary.

9. What is the population of the school district? About 1,500.

10. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.

11. State the gross and average number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females.

			Probable average.
Of the school age...	Males	71	Males 40
	Females	73	Females 50
		144	Total 90
Children under four years: Males, 26; females, 12		38	
		182	

12. State any information you may have received relative to the circumstances of the people likely to require the school? Many of the parents are business men engaged in the city; others are labourers.

No. 4.

PLAN OF LOCALITY. (*Vide* p. 12.)

No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, at a meeting held on 5th July, 1875.

Waverley: Read an application dated 10th June, for the establishment of a Public School; also the Inspector's report thereon.

The Council resolved that the applicants be informed that the case is not regarded as urgent; and that it will be considered when a site has been secured.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

(75-13,078.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 12 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration an application dated 10th June ultimo, signed by yourself on behalf of the Borough Council of Waverley, for the establishment of a Public School at that place.

2. In reply I am to state that having caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, the Council does not regard it as an urgent one, and has therefore deferred its decision until a suitable site for the school buildings has been secured.

3. When, therefore, the local committee notify to this office that a suitable site has been secured, the Council will be prepared to again take the application into consideration.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 12 July, 1875.

Waverley: Application for a Public School—your report on.

MR. MACPHERSON has been informed that the Council does not regard the matter as urgent; but that, when the local committee notify to this office that a suitable site has been secured, the application will again be considered by the Council.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 8.

THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Borough Chambers,
Waverley, 10 August, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 12th July (No. 75/13,078), respecting an application sent to you by the Borough Council of Waverley for the establishment of a Public School at this place, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Council of Education, that the demand for land has increased so much and the price advanced in this suburb the past few weeks that the local committee has had great difficulty in getting an offer of a suitable site.

There is now, however, a block of land (with a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 160 feet) in the market, which the committee consider every way suitable for the purpose; it is in the most central position in Waverley and fronts two streets, and the price is 40/- (forty shillings) per foot; another site is offered not more suitable, but the price is 80/- per foot.

The committee would therefore respectfully urge upon the Council of Education the desirability of securing the land referred to without delay; it is now in the hands of the auctioneers (Messrs. Threlkeld & Co.) for sale, and if the opportunity of securing it is allowed to pass it is a question whether a suitable site can be secured at any price.

I enclose a plan showing block referred to, marked A.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MACPHERSON,
Mayor.

Urgent.—B.C., Inspector of Sydney District,—Is the proposed site suitable and the price reasonable?—J.M., for Sec., 12/8/75.

The site is a very suitable one and the price is reasonable.—J.W.A., 13/8/75.

Since writing the above I have been informed that lots 2, 3, and 4 can be obtained at the same price. They are more suitable for building even than lots 5, 6, and 7, and I would recommend that they be purchased.—J.W.A., 14/8/75.

No. 9.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE UPON LETTER NO. 75-12,906.

17/8/75.

THE Council resolved that the Inspector should be instructed to inspect the Presbyterian School premises at Waverley, with a view to report as to the eligibility of the site for Public School purposes, especially as regards centrality and ground rent.

No. 10.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.

Waverley: Question of Public School site.

(12,906. B.C., No. 75-16,124.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 19 August, 1875.

THE Council desires that as early as practicable you will inspect the Presbyterian School premises at Waverley, with a view to report as to the eligibility of the site for Public School purposes, especially as regards centrality and ground rent.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 11.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Waverley: Question of Public School site at.

(Your B.C., No. 75-16,124.)

Sydney, 21 August, 1875.

THE site of the Presbyterian School premises is not central to the population, and measuring but about 30 feet by 160 feet it does not afford sufficient space for school purposes.

The Rev. Mr. Milne states that about fifteen years of a ninety-nine years lease have expired; that the ground rent does not exceed £6 per annum; and that the adjacent allotments can be obtained but at what rate of rental he does not know. The school-house standing on the land is a wooden building, and for these premises the Council will be expected to pay £160.

Keeping in view the perishable nature of these buildings, and the fact that at no distant date proper school premises must be erected at Waverley; that such should be decidedly central to the population; that a freehold site is infinitely preferable to one of a leasehold character, and that whereas it may in a short time be very difficult to obtain a site—a suitable one can now be bought—I would strongly advise the Council not to purchase the premises offered.

For the sum expected by the Presbyterian Church authorities a proper freehold can be obtained, and this effected, the existing schools at Waverley could be continued until the Council deems it advisable to build.

J. W. ALLPASS,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE UPON LETTER No. 75-12,906.

6 September, 1875.

THE Council resolved that the site herein mentioned is objectionable on account of its dampness ; and that as the case is not urgent, the purchase be declined ; and that the applicants be informed that in such cases it is expected that sites will be provided free of expense to the Council.

No. 13.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

(75-18,119.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 10 September, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has under consideration your letter dated 10th ultimo, suggesting that the Council should purchase certain land at Waverley as a site for the proposed Public School at that place.

2. In reply I am instructed to state that the Council is of opinion that the land referred to is objectionable on account of its dampness, and therefore deems it inexpedient, as the question of establishing the school is not urgent, to purchase it.

3. I am also to acquaint you that in cases where the Council will bear the whole cost of the erection of school buildings the Council expects that a site will be provided free of expense to it.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 14.

THE COUNCIL CLERK, WAVERLEY, to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Borough Chambers, Waverley,
14 October, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter No. 75-18,119, I am requested by the Mayor, as Chairman of Local Committee of proposed Public School at Waverley, to ask if the " Council of Education " would grant an interview to the committee ; if so, will you have the goodness to appoint a time for that purpose ?

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILEY,
Council Clerk.

No. 15.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,

At a meeting held on the 18th October, 1875.

Waverley : Read a letter from Mr. J. Wiley, dated 14th October, requesting an interview on behalf of the local committee of the proposed Public School.

The Council agreed to receive the deputation on Monday next, the 25th October, at 4 o'clock p.m.

No. 16.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE COUNCIL CLERK, WAVERLEY.

(75-20,899.)

Council of Education,
Sydney, 21 October, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that the Council will be prepared to receive a deputation from the local committee of the proposed Public School at Waverley, at this office, on Monday next, the 25th idem, at 4 o'clock p.m.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 17.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE UPON LETTER No. 75-16,723.

1 November, 1875.

THE President reported to the Council that a deputation had waited upon the Council on 25th October last, for the purpose of urging the erection of Public School buildings at Waverley.

No. 18.

No. 18.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 13 November, 1875.

SIR,

The President having reported to the Council of Education that a deputation had waited upon the Council on Monday, the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of urging the erection of Public School buildings at Waverley, I am now directed to state that if the Local School Committee will at once cause a suitable site to be provided free of expense, the Council will place Waverley on the list of places where Public School buildings are urgently needed, and instruct its architect to proceed with the preparation of the necessary plans.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 19.

THE MAYOR, WAVERLEY, to THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Borough Chambers,
Waverley, 11 December, 1875.

SIR,

The inhabitants of Waverley having appointed a deputation to wait upon the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, for the purpose of bringing before him certain matters connected with the proposed Public School in that place, I have the honor to ask that you would be pleased to grant an interview to the deputation and fix a time when it would be convenient for you to receive it.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MACPHERSON,
Mayor.

Appoint Friday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.—J.D., 14/12/75.

No. 20.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, to THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
15 December, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 11th instant, in which you mention that a deputation of the inhabitants of Waverley desire an interview with the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction on the subject of the proposed Public School in that locality, and asking when it would be convenient to receive the deputation, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Docker will be happy to receive the deputation on Friday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 21.

THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY to THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Borough Chambers,
Waverley, 17 December, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that some nine months ago the inhabitants of this borough, through the "Municipal Council," petitioned the "Council of Education" to provide the necessary premises and establish a Public School in this locality. An attendance of about 200 children was guaranteed.

After correspondence, both with reference to the urgency of the case and the provision of a site, the Council courteously agreed to receive a deputation. The deputation accordingly waited at the office of the Council, but no quorum being present, the Hon. Dr. Smith and Mr. Duncan, who were present, heard what the deputation had to say, and reported the same subsequently to a full meeting of the Council. As the result we received a letter (a copy of which I have the honor to enclose), in which the Council express their willingness to place Waverley on the list of places in which schools are urgently required, and to instruct their architect to prepare plans, if the residents will provide a site. With respect to this demand of a site at private cost we beg to urge—

1st. The Council have not, nor ever had, any legal authority to demand sites at private expense, as a condition of building Public Schools.

Regulation No. 2, under the head of school administration, required private contribution to school buildings, but we respectfully submit that school sites are not school buildings.

2nd. On the motion of Mr. Parkes, on the 20th April last, the Assembly, by a unanimous resolution, declared its opinion "that so much of regulation No. 2, under the head of school administration, as required the contribution from private sources of one-third of the cost of erecting and furnishing school buildings, ought not in future to be enforced."

As this was the only requisition, the Act, or the regulations under the Act, gave the Council power to make, the Assembly by saying such requisition ought not to be enforced clearly enunciated the opinion that no requisition should be made on private resources, and that the whole cost of providing school

school premises should come out of the public fund; hence this demand of a site from us, in clear opposition to the will of the Assembly, the proper guardian of the national purse. We cannot think it right for a department of the Public Service to pursue a policy in direct antagonism to the declared will of the Assembly.

3rd. In asking a site from Waverley, while they purchase sites for other places, the Council appear to us to exercise an unjust partiality against people who contribute equally with others to the general revenue.

We do not complain that sites should be purchased for such places as Balmain and Sussex-street, but what we desire is equal treatment.

4th. The Council admit that there would be urgent need for a school at Waverley if a site were provided at private cost. We submit that if the need be not urgent without the site, the provision of a site would not make it so. By saying the case would be treated as urgent if a site were provided the Council do practically admit the case to be already urgent, and therefore they should establish a school.

In clause 6 of the "Public Schools Act of 1866," we read that "the Council of Education" shall in all matters be subject to the like control by the Governor and Executive Council as any other department of the Public Service. Thus it would appear that the Governor and the Executive Council have authority over the Council of Education.

Therefore we respectfully petition you as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction either to induce the Council of Education as early as possible to purchase a site, and erect a Public School at Waverley, or that you will represent our case to the Governor and Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MACPHERSON,
Mayor, Borough of Waverley.

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Mayor, Waverley.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 13 November, 1875.

Sir,

The President having reported to the Council of Education that a deputation had waited upon the Council on Monday, the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of urging the erection of Public School buildings at Waverley, I am now directed to state that if the Local School Committee will at once cause a suitable site to be provided, free of expense, the Council will place Waverley on the list of places where Public School buildings are urgently required, and instruct its architect to proceed with the preparation of the necessary plans.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

The Council of Education.—J.D., 21 Dec., 1875.

No. 22.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, to THE SECRETARY,
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 22 December, 1875.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of communication received from the Mayor of the Borough of Waverley, having reference to the purchase of a site and erection of a Public School thereon at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to request that you will have the goodness to invite the Council of Education to favour with such observations thereon as may appear to them desirable.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 23.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1 February, 1876.

SIR,

The Council of Education directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd December last, in which you convey the request of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction that the Council will make such observations as may appear to the Board to be desirable upon a communication from the Mayor of Waverley, of which you enclose a copy, respecting the suggested purchase of a site in that Borough, and the erection of a Public School thereon.

2. In the communication thus referred to the Council the Board is distinctly charged with having pursued a policy antagonistic to the declared will of the Assembly, and in dealing with the Waverley application contrasted with certain others, is alleged to have been guilty of partiality and injustice. It will not be expected that the Council should do more in reference to imputations of this character than simply call the attention of the Government to them.

3. The facts affecting the Waverley case are those which I am now to state: There have been established in that township for many years the following schools, all certified under the Council of Education, periodically inspected by its officers, and up to this day in working order and reported efficiency. First, the Church of England School, having on its roll for the quarter preceding the date of the Mayor's letter, 146 children; secondly, the Roman Catholic, having 141 enrolled; thirdly, the Presbyterian school, with 105; making a total of 392. Now, the number of children of school age resident within 2 miles of the Borough Chambers, near to which the Public School was proposed to be erected, is represented by the applicants themselves as being about 380. This may be taken to be a fair estimate, one indeed rather under the truth; but if so, every educable child included in that radius (the three Denominational schools being within it) was already at the time of the Mayor's application an enrolled pupil, and consequently receiving, or in a position to receive, the same elementary instruction which the applicants professed to desire.

4. In point of fact it has been ascertained that all these children, with a few exceptions, were and are so enrolled. The Mayor states in his letter that an attendance at the proposed school was guaranteed of about 200 children. The exact number guaranteed was 182; but of these there were 38 mere infants, and of the remaining 144 no less than 118 attended (or were enrolled in) the three certified schools mentioned; twelve went to the Paddington school; and thirteen to neighbouring private schools.

5. The Inspector, in his last report to the Council, puts the number of infants at 25 only; this would raise the number of school children to 157. But nine have left the district, or gone to work since the application was sent; in July five children appeared to be at no school, and for these, if required, there are the means of instruction at hand.

6. Up to the 10th day of June last, the state of education in the district being that which is here described, there had arisen no complaint, no suggestion in any quarter that a new school was required. When therefore so closely following the Assembly's resolution of the 20th April, the Council, already overburdened by applications for buildings, for improvements, and for repairs exclusively at the Public cost, found itself asked to undertake so serious an outlay at Waverley as that not of merely erecting a large Public School but purchasing a site on which to place it, the Board thought it a duty to consider whether there were not cases much more urgent. Accordingly on 5th July, after a careful review of the circumstances, and bearing in mind that there were places in which no schools existed but sites had been provided, or the inhabitants were willing to present them, the Council decided that the case was not an urgent one, and deferred compliance until a site should have been secured. On the 12th July the Mayor was officially so informed.

7. The Council of Education, I am instructed to observe, although perhaps in strictness bound by its existing regulations which had the force of law until altered, has never hesitated to give effect to the Assembly's resolution; but the desire to share speedily in the proffered gift, a desire not always justified by the educational want, has certainly unduly multiplied applications of this nature. The Council, therefore, was soon compelled to form two separate lists, one of preferential or urgent, and the other of secondary or postponed claims; and to place applications in one or the other class according to the circumstances. If in any instance, other things being equal, the Council has placed in the former a case actually of less necessity, but in which the parties prove the sincerity of their representation by contributions in money or in kind, the object as well as the effect has been to save the Public money, leaving a greater surplus for cases of unquestionable need.

8. It was on this principle that the Council acted in the matter of the Waverley application. Whenever it becomes known that the Council is a probable purchaser in any locality, or intends to build a school there, the price asked for land rises inordinately. Thus on the 10th August the Mayor, who had in June sanctioned a representation that an acre could be obtained for £100, tells the Council that prices had greatly advanced within the past few weeks. He adds that a site which he recommends, of 120 feet by 160, would cost £240. And in answer to this the Mayor was informed on the 10th of September (an examination of the ground having in the meantime been directed by the Council) that the obtaining of a site was expected in cases of this kind free of expense to the Council.

9. The simple question is whether in so deciding the Council of Education was under the circumstances justified, or in other words, was right, in its view of the case or not. The Council never refused compliance with the application. The intimation amounted to this, that the Board declined to erect a school not urgently required, and also purchase a site for it, in preference to and for a time to the exclusion of other claims more deserving; but on the principle explained the Council agreed to place the Waverley case on their preferential list, if the applicants would themselves so far assist as to procure a suitable site for the building. After an interview between certain of the members of the Municipality and of this Board the Council, on the 11th November, directed the Mayor to be so apprised.

10. The exact nature of the course proposed, and its effect, if adopted finally by the Council, were points discussed and explained at that interview. Instead of postponing its decision, or declining to sanction the application at all, the Council, in accordance with its previous intimation, agreed to erect the school at an earlier date than some others. The condition thus imposed on applicants whose case was not urgent, was at least in aid of those other cases from which the amount contributed would otherwise be taken. All this must have been understood by the gentlemen who attended the meeting. The Council regrets therefore that it should have been thought becoming to take advantage of an expression in my letter to the Mayor of the 13th November, by endeavouring to make it appear that the Council regarded the Waverley case as urgent or not urgent, according as the applicants should or should not accept that condition.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

Inform the Mayor of Waverley of the observations of the Council of Education.—J.D., 5/2/76.

No. 24.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TO THE MAYOR OF WAVERLEY.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,

Sydney, 8 February, 1876.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 17th December last, respecting the site for a Public School at Waverley, applied for by the Borough Council at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that a report has been received from the Council of Education on the subject, a copy of which is forwarded for your information.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

[One plan.]

WOOLLAHRA

Old South Head Road

Paul Street

Crescent Street

New Waverley Street

FLOOD

F 7 0 0 0 D

Paul Street

Waverley Street to Bondi

BOROUGH CHAMBERS

O'BRIEN

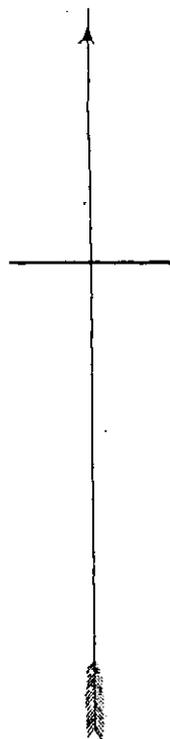
Street

Botany Street

James St

YEEND

Birrill Street



1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. BADHAM AND THE COUNCIL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 April, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th March, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between Dr. Badham and the Council of Education, on the question of Public Education.”

(*Mr. Dibbs.*)

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 17 March, 1876.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 14th March instant, No. 76/2036, transmitting an order of the Legislative Assembly for the production of copies of all correspondence between Dr. Badham and the Council of Education on the question of Public Education, I am directed by the Council to state, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, that on searching the registers of this office for the past nine years, no record can be found either of the receipt of any communication from Dr. Badham or of the despatch of any letter to him on the subject of Public Education.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

DR. BADHAM TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sydney, March 28th.

SIR,

It is probably already well known by the gentlemen referred to in your letter of March 22nd that no correspondence has taken place between the Council of Education and myself.

The observations which I have had to make on the quality of education in primary schools have been made in three different ways. I. I have spoken repeatedly to Dr. Smith for several years past upon this subject, and indeed, it was the refusal of that gentleman to interfere with the Inspectors, conveyed to me at our last conversation, which decided me upon taking the step of addressing a letter to the Colonial Secretary, which letter was read in the Legislative Assembly. I have also on several occasions urged this matter upon the Hon. Thomas Holt, and called the attention of Mr. Duncan to the subject, as also of another gentleman who has long ceased to be a member of the Council. II. In conjunction with the other Examiners of the University, I have, in reports of the public Examinations of the years 1871, 73, 75, expressed myself very strongly on the defective teaching of English in the Public Schools. III. I held the same language when examined before Captain Onslow's Committee, with regard to the Civil Service. Moreover, my allusions to this topic in addressing public meetings, and the comments made on a speech of mine by the Editors of a "Journal of Education," which was conducted by members of the staff of officers employed by the Council of Education, cannot but have made it notorious to any one who cared ever so little for the subject, that I was altogether dissatisfied with the Council for leaving the choice of books and method to their subordinates.

If some members of the Council were unacquainted with these facts, and never thought it worth their while to inspect the school books used, they must have trusted to their colleagues; and this reliance of one upon another, and the ignorance arising therefrom, are, in my opinion, as strong an argument as can be alleged against the efficiency of a Board, however well constituted.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES BADHAM.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(APPLICATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL AT EAST DAPTO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 May, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 January, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Documents in the possession of the Council of Education
 “relating to applications for a Public School at East Dapto, in the years
 “1874 and 1875.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

MR. J. BROWN to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 11 January, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee appointed to take the necessary steps to establish a Public School at East Dapto, I was directed to write to you, requesting to know if you would be pleased to appoint a teacher to the present school until such time as the Committee can see what is to be done respecting a Public School.

I have also been directed to bring under your notice the enclosed memo. from the Trustees of the Certified Presbyterian Denominational School at East Dapto, offering to lease that school to you on your own terms.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN,
Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

[Enclosure.]

WE, the Trustees of the East Dapto Cert. Pres. Denom. School, do hereby give our consent to the leasing of the said school to the Council of Education, and to do so upon their own terms.

Jan. 5, 1875.

JOHN A. STUART—Witness.

ALEX. M'KENZIE,
GEORGE M'PHAIL.

Inadmissible. Act on Inspector's suggestion.—A.S.

Inspector of Camden District. For advice.—W.W., B.C., 13/1/75.

B.C., Secretary, No. 75/40.—The C.E. and R.C. Schools at Dapto are sufficient to meet the educational wants of the place at present, so that the application is not in any respect of an urgent nature. To open the Public School in the Presbyterian Church before the usual initiatory steps have been taken would be illegal and objectionable, because the residents would then make no effort for a length of time to establish a Public Vested School. When the necessary arrangements have been made to erect Vested Public School buildings it will be soon enough to consider the necessity for opening the school in temporary premises. The residents at Dapto should make their application on the usual printed form, which should be supplied to Mr. Brown.—W.M., 16/1/75.

No. 2.

MR. J. BROWN to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 11 January, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that, at a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Dapto, a Committee was appointed to take such steps as may be necessary to establish a Public School at East Dapto, and an offer of 1 acre of land as a site for the proposed school has been made by Mr. John Brown, of Dapto, which has been approved of by the Committee.

I beg to know whether you will kindly supply the Committee with the necessary forms to make the application for the proposed school.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN,
Hon. Sec. of the Committee.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. BROWN.

No. 75,2002.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 30 January, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th January, instant, in which you inquire if the Council will be pleased to appoint a teacher to the present school at Dapto, until such time as the Committee can see what is to be done respecting a Public School.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council deems it inexpedient at present to adopt the course suggested by the Local Committee. When, however, the necessary arrangements have been made for the erection of Vested Public School buildings, the Council will be prepared to consider the question of opening a Public School in temporary premises.

3. The requisite printed form is transmitted herewith, in order that application may be made for ^{Form A} the establishment of a Public School.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 4.

No. 4.

MR. J. BROWN TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 12 February, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your letter of the 13th ultimo, 567, No. 75, I now have the honor to enclose the necessary application, filled up in due form, for a temporary Public School at East Dapto.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROWN,
Hon. Sec. of the Committee.

No. 5.

B.

Application for the establishment of a Public School at East Dapto.

MR. R. J. MARSHALL AND OTHERS TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 12 February, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned residents at Dapto, request that you will be pleased to establish a Public School at that place, under the provisions of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."

For this purpose we have provided the requisite buildings, as hereafter described; and we are prepared to execute a lease of these premises for a term of five years at a nominal rent.

We have, &c.,

Local Committee - {
ROBERT J. MARSHALL.
WILLIAM SMITH THOMPSON.
DAVID PAINE.
DUNCAN M'RAE.
GEORGE M'PHAIL.
WILLIAM BROWN.
JOHN CALDWELL.
JOHN BOVARD.

Information to be supplied by Local Committee.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school. Situate on the east side of the main road to Kiama, near the Dapto Post Office, and being the building that was recently occupied as a Certified Presbyterian Denominational School, together with the cottage containing three rooms and also a kitchen.

2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.

3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? Between 2 and 3 miles.

4. Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school. If so, of what character, and how attended? None.

5. State the number of children, from 4 to 14 years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys	41
Girls	25
One boy, C.E., 16 years of age	1
Total	67

Religious Denominations:—

Church of England... ..	26
Roman Catholic	25
Presbyterian	16
Total	67

Particulars relating to the proposed Public School at East Dapto.

Building.			Furniture.		Number of Pupils in actual attendance, or expected to attend.						
Size and Material of School Building.	In whose possession.	Tenure.	Desks and Forms.	Apparatus.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Total.
Brick—30 x 15. Number of rooms—One. Size of rooms—30 x 15.	Alex. McKenzie and George M'Phail as Trustees.	Trust property as Presbyterian Church and School.	6 desks 9 feet long. 12 forms. 2 black-boards.	A number of books and some maps, &c., an inventory of which has already been sent in to the Council of Education by the Local Board.	42	25	67	26	25	16	67

Annex

Annex to Application for the Establishment of a Public School at East Dapto.

WE the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at East Dapto, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	Miles.			
Henry Harris.....	.....	William.....	13	Church of England.
		Francis.....	11	"
		Charles.....	9	"
		Mary Ann.....	7	"
		Sarah.....	5	"
		Frederick.....	4	"
William Wilson.....	.....	Mary.....	7	Presbyterian.
		John.....	5	"
		Isabella.....	13	"
John M'Keilly.....	.....	John.....	13	Roman Catholic.
		Margaret.....	12	"
		Thomas.....	10	"
		Elcane.....	8	"
		David.....	5	"
		Edward.....	4	"
Kenneth Mackenzie.....	.....	Jane Thompson.....	12	Church of England.
Michael Flanagan.....	.....	Mary Ann.....	8	Roman Catholic.
		George.....	6	"
		Walter.....	4	"
John Nunan.....	.....	Francis.....	14	"
		Matthew.....	13	"
Conrad Heininger.....	.....	George A.....	8	"
		Mary.....	10	"
		Martha.....	6	"
		John.....	4	"
James Caldwell.....	.....	W. Caldwell.....	5	Presbyterian.
his		J. Caldwell.....	4	"
Timothy × O'Brien—(Witness, D. M'Rae), mark	.....	Thomas.....	12	Roman Catholic.
		Mary.....	9	"
		Timothy.....	6	"
George Brown.....	.....	John.....	7	Presbyterian.
		Elizabeth.....	5	"
Duncan M'Rae.....	.....	Ann.....	13	"
		Catherine Reid.....	12	"
		Euphemia.....	10	"
		Margaret Cameron.....	8	"
		William John.....	5	"
John Caldwell.....	1	William.....	14	"
	1	John.....	11	"
	1	Mary Simpson.....	6	"
John Hewitt.....	.....	Susan.....	6	Church of England.
her				
Helen × Simpson—(Witness, R. J. Marshall) mark	1½	Charles.....	10	Roman Catholic.
his		Daniel.....	8	"
John × Mowley—(Witness, R. J. Marshall) mark	1½	Frederick.....	9	Church of England.
		Sydney.....	7	"
		Arthur.....	5	"
William Keelleher.....	2	William.....	11	Roman Catholic.
		Timothy.....	10	"
		Hannah.....	8	"
		Honora.....	5	"
Thomas Williams.....	1½	Eva.....	16	Church of England.
		Edward.....	14	"
		Richard.....	12	"
		Elizabeth.....	7	"
Evan R. Evans.....	.....	Eustace.....	7	"
his		Alfred.....	6	"
Geo. × Hampton—(Witness, R. J. Marshall) mark	½	Francis Con.....	13	Roman Catholic.
Robert J. Marshall.....	.....	Arthur.....	14	Church of England.
A. Bovard.....	1½	Rebecca Jane.....	8	Presbyterian.
W. L. Musgrave.....	1	Eliza Love.....	11	Church of England.
		John.....	9	"
		Florence.....	7	"
William Brown.....	.....	William.....	11	"
		James.....	9	"
		Arthur.....	7	"
		Edward.....	5	"
		Alfred.....	4	"

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. BROWN.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 19 February, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting an application for the establishment of a Public School at East Dapto, to be conducted in a building to be leased to the Council for five years.

2. In reply, I am to state that the form on which the application is made is not applicable to the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as it is understood that a *Vested* Public School is to be established. Will you therefore be good enough to fill up and return to this Office the form A, forwarded in my letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 75/2,002, when the Council will take further action in the matter. As you were informed in that letter, the Council will consider the question of opening the school in temporary premises when the necessary arrangements have been made for the erection of *Vested* Public School buildings.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 7.

MR. R. J. MARSHALL TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Daisy Bank, Dapto,
17 March, 1875.

SIR,

Since the withdrawal of the certificate from the Presbyterian Denominational School, East Dapto, a public meeting was convened of the inhabitants, for the purpose of establishing a Public School. At this meeting the site offered by Mr. John Brown not being approved of by all parties at the meeting, it was moved by the Rev. J. H. Rowsell, "That this meeting stand adjourned for a fortnight, until a better site may be determined upon." This not meeting Mr. Brown's views, or the party acting in concert with him, the motion in consequence was lost. A working Committee was then appointed, of which I was a member. At the first meeting of the Committee it was moved, "That Mr. P. H. Osborne be written to, requesting him to give two acres of land for the site of a Public School." This motion was also lost, in consequence of Mr. Brown's party not liking it. I determined, therefore, not to let Mr. Brown have all his own way, so I therefore wrote to Mr. P. H. Osborne, and obtained an answer granting two acres for the purpose as requested. The site given by Mr. Osborne adjoins the main road, about two hundred yards from the old Presbyterian Denominational School now closed, three miles from the Avondale P. School, about the same distance from the Church of England School, and about two miles from the Roman Catholic School, West Dapto. Mr. Brown's site is about four miles and a half from the Avondale P. School, and scarcely two miles from the Church of England School, and one from the Roman Catholic School, West Dapto. As regards situation, being more central and convenient generally, and less liable to come into injurious competition with the other schools, the site offered by Mr. Osborne is by far a better one than Mr. Brown's. Mr. Brown's is only one acre of land, Mr. Osborne's is two acres. Mr. Brown's donation of £25 I hold not being at all equivalent to Mr. Osborne's additional acre. Some correspondence has already taken place between Mr. Brown as Secretary to the Committee before mentioned; my object in writing is to acquaint the Council of Education of the fact that we have the offer of another and a more eligible site for a Public School than the one offered by Mr. Brown. It would have been useless to have asked Mr. Brown to do it—I therefore have to request that all matters with reference to the establishing of a Public School at East Dapto may be held in abeyance for some time, until the respective merits of the two sites may be determined. The local Inspector could very soon do it.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT J. MARSHALL.

B.C.—Inspector of Camden District, for your perusal and report.—W.W., 20/3/75.

B.C. No. 75/234.—I have inspected the land proposed by Mr. Marshall as a site for the proposed Public School at Dapto. I am of opinion it is in all respects suitable for the purpose, but I am not prepared to advise the Council finally on the subject. A public meeting of the residents must be held to determine the matter.—W.M., 13/4/75.

Let a tracing be prepared showing the existing schools and proposed sites. The inhabitants of the district, assembled in public meeting, should state their views to the Council.—J.S., 16/4/75.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto, East: Question of site for a Public School at.—Your B.C., No. 75/234.

Papers herewith.
To be returned.

Will you be good enough to prepare a tracing showing the existing schools at the above place, and the proposed site for a Public School. When the tracing is completed and furnished by you, the inhabitants of the district, assembled in public meeting, will be requested by the Council to state their views in the matter.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 April, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 9.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM from THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, East: Question of Public School site.—Your B.C. No. 75/7,172.

Burraborang, 1 May, 1875.

I ENCLOSE a tracing,* as requested, showing the positions of the existing schools at West Dapto. As *Tracing attached. regards the proposed sites, I am of opinion Osborne's is the most suitable, for the following reasons:—

1. There are 2 acres.
2. There must shortly be a Public School at Charcoal Creek, and Brown's site is too near.
3. There must also be a Public School for West Dapto, near the Church of England School, and Brown's site is too near.
4. Osborne's site is to accommodate the settlers in the directions of Avondale, Marshall Mount, Albion Park, and Brown's site.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

No. 10.

Application for the establishment of a Public School at Brown's, East Dapto.

MR. J. BROWN to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 1 May, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned residents at Dapto, request that you will be pleased to establish a Public School at that place, under the provisions of the "Public Schools Act of 1866," the total cost of which we estimate to be £800.

For the Local Committee,
JOHN BROWN,
Hon. Secretary of the Committee.

Information to be supplied by Local Committee.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school. The site of the proposed school is situate at Brown's, East Dapto, on the Main South Coast Road.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within two miles of the site of the proposed school? The Roman Catholic Denominational School at West Dapto.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school?
4. Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school?—If so, of what character, and how attended? None.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys	44
Girls	37
Total	81

Religious Denominations:—

Church of England	35
Roman Catholic	19
Presbyterians	9
Wesleyans	18
Others	0
Total	81

There are 101 children on the list in all, of whom 45 are Church of England, 21 Wesleyans, 13 Presbyterians, and 22 Roman Catholics.

6. Give a technical description of the proposed site, according to the dimensions and bearings of its boundaries by survey. If possible, annex a plan of the ground.

7. By whom is the site granted, and on what terms? The site is granted by Mr. John Brown.

8. Is a right-of-way to the site secured? It is partly bounded by the Main South Coast Road.

9. Is the ground level or otherwise? It is well situated for building purposes.

10. What is the nature of the ground upon which the building is to rest? Is it of a rocky, clayey, or sandy character? How drained? How affected by floods? It is of a rocky character, well drained, on high ground, not affected by any floods.

11. Of which of the following materials are the proposed buildings to be constructed:—

- Hewn masonry.
- Rubble.
- Brick.
- Studs and weatherboards.
- Sawn or split slabs?

The buildings might be constructed either of brick or studs and weatherboards, hardwood.

12. Are these materials suitable in all respects? Either of the above would be suitable, but brick would be the most suitable.

13. Of what materials are the public or best buildings in the neighbourhood constructed? The best buildings in the neighbourhood are constructed of brick. Nearly all the buildings at Brown's are constructed of brick.

14. What is the cost of building stone, and of what description?

Ashlar or rubble?

Of bricks, per 1,000?

Of shell-lime, per bushel? About 10d. per bushel, delivered.

15. State the price of hardwood, cedar, and pine, per 100 feet, and of shingles, per 1,000.

Hardwood, about 18s. to 20s. per 100 feet—delivered.

Cedar, about 25s. to 30s. per 100 feet—delivered.

16. What timber in the locality is most suitable for shingles and flooring-boards? What is the usual length of the shingles? Shingles are usually 16 inches long; the best are black butt or peppermint. Stringybark flooring-boards are the best; sawn timber is scarce in the locality.

17. Do the rates mentioned include carriage to the school site? If not, state cost of carriage.

18. What is the current rate of wages paid in the district to workmen employed in building?

19. Is there a natural supply of water, or will a tank or well be required? If a well, at what depth will water be obtained? A tank will be required.

20. State the quantity and quality of fencing required, and the cost per rod. A three-railed fence of hardwood split timber would cost about 6s. per rod.

21. Add any other circumstances deemed desirable for the information of the Council? Bricks could be made on Mr. Brown's land, close to the proposed site, and would cost about 45s. to 50s. per 1,000, delivered.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at Brown's, East Dapto, to be erected on a site offered to the Council by Mr. J. Brown.

WE the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at Brown's, East Dapto, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
his Robert × Abbott—(witness, John Brown) mark	1 Miles.	John	12	Church of England.
		Martha	11	"
		James	8	"
		Frederick	7	"
		Elizabeth	5	"
George Brown	1	Richard	1	"
		Jennet Mary	9	Presbyterian.
		John Sutherland	7	"
		Elizabeth Laskie	5	"
		Annie Maria	3	"
his William × Wilson—(witness, John Brown) mark	1	Mary Ann	1	"
		Isabella	14	"
		Mary	6	"
		John	4	"
		Rebecca	3	"
Henry Harris	1	Annie	1	"
		Francis	14	Church of England.
		Charles	12	"
		Mary Ann	10	"
		Sarah	8	"
James F. Griffin	1½	Frederick	6	"
		Albert	4	"
		Elizabeth	2	"
		Isabella	14	"
		Jane	12	"
Henry Giles Irvin	1	Maunder	12	Wesleyan.
		Minnie	10	"
		Gerdhouse	9	"
		Frank	9	"
		Verene	6	"
J. B. Harvey	1½	Alexander	5	"
		Amey	3	"
		Hester	1	"
		Arthur	13	Church of England.
		Percy	9	"
William L. Musgrave	¼	Thomas	9	"
		Delix	7	"
		Elizabeth	12	"
		John	10	"
		Florence	8	"
John Caldwell	½	William	14	Presbyterian.
		John	9	"
		Mary Simpson	6	"
		William	10	Church of England.
		James	8	"
William Brown	1	Arthur	6	"
		Edward	5	"
		Alfred	3	"
		Bertra	2	"

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Edward Gibson	1	John	12	Wesleyan.
		Edward	11	"
		Susan Cather	9	"
		Mary Ann	7	"
		Eliza Gean	5	"
		Sarah Ann	3	"
Jacob Denniss	½	Margaret	1	"
		Sarah	9	Church of England.
		George	7	"
		Mary	5	"
Peter Ryan	1	Emily	3	"
		Margaret	14	Roman Catholic.
		Peter	12	"
		Sarah	10	"
		James	8	"
		John	6	"
Thomas Clifford × (Witness, John Caldwell)	1½	Augusta	4	"
		Ellen	2	"
		Patrick	13	"
		Abraham	11	"
		Joseph	8	"
		Edwin	5	"
John Hewitt	1	James	2	"
		Louisa	6	Church of England.
his John × M'Kerby—(Witness, John Caldwell) mark	2	Margaret	11	Roman Catholic.
Thomas		9	"	
Ellen		7	"	
David		5	"	
Edward		4	"	
Elizabeth		2	"	
William Lindsay	2	John	14	Church of England.
		Edward	13	"
		Sarah Ann	12	"
		W. Lindsay	10	"
		Isabella Lindsay	8	"
		John Lindsay	5	"
		Jane Lindsay	2	"
		Francis	12	Roman Catholic.
John Newman	1	Matthew	11	"
		Mary Kate	2	Church of England.
Andrew Bell	½	Mary Jane	3	"
		Margaret	2	"
Robert M'Paul	1½	Rebecca	1	"
		Thomas	10	Roman Catholic.
his Timothy × O'Brien—(Witness, John Caldwell) mark.	½	Mary	8	"
Timothy		6	"	
Thomas		10	Roman Catholic.	
James Gorrik	2	Mary	11	"
		Jane	10	"
		Isabella	4	"
		Margaret Reid	9	"
		Susannah	14	Wesleyan.
William Connally	¼	James	13	"
		Mary	11	"

No. 11.

MR. J. BROWN to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto East, 1 May, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the East Dapto Public School Committee, held at the Council Chambers, Dapto, yesterday, I was instructed to forward to you the enclosed form of application for the establishment of a Public School at Brown's, East Dapto, signed by twenty-three parents and guardians, representing 101 children, eighty-one of whom are from 4 to 14 years of age.

I am also directed to state that, owing to a resolution of Parliament, recently passed, it is understood that the Government will in future provide for the erection of all Public School buildings without the assistance of private individuals by subscription.

The Committee have therefore considered it unnecessary to fill in that part of the form which relates to local subscription.

I am further instructed to call your attention to the urgent necessity of having the proposed school erected, and to request that you will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to take such steps as you may deem to be the most expedient to have the necessary buildings erected.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN;
Hon. Secretary.

No. 12.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. BROWN.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your formal application for the establishment of a Public School at Brown's, East Dapto, is now under consideration, and that a further communication respecting it will be addressed to you as soon as the Council has arrived at a decision thereon.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 13.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Brown's, East Dapto : Application for a Public School at.

FOR your report.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75-345),—

I beg to inquire if it is necessary, as hitherto, that a Local Committee should be nominated in connection with applications for schools when the buildings are to be erected wholly at the public cost. For various reasons, I think that applications for the erection of school buildings should, as far as practicable, be signed by at least one member of each religious denomination in the locality, and by not less than three persons.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1875.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector of Camden District,
11/5/75.

I see no reason for changing the practice at present.—J.S.

No. 14.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

(No. 75/8,922.)

Brown's, East Dapto : Application for a Public School at.—Your B.C. No. 75/345.

FOR your report. In reply to the inquiry contained in your memorandum, I am to state that the Council sees no reason for changing the practice at present in regard to the signing of formal applications for new schools.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 18 May, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75/465),—

In considering this application, it is necessary to remember that Public Schools are required at Charcoal Creek and at Dapto West, and as Brown's is only about a mile and a half distant, a school there is not required. The majority of the children promised to attend a school at Brown's can more conveniently attend the schools at Charcoal Creek and West Dapto. Mr. Brown has no children of his own to educate, and the few children belonging to his tenants can easily attend the Public School on Osborne's site.

I convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of Dapto, on the 26th May last, to consider this matter, when it was decided that the selection of the site should be left to the Council. (See extracts from local newspaper appended.)

Recommendation :—I cannot advise the establishment of a school at Brown's, because it is too near the Public Schools required at Charcoal Creek and West Dapto.

Sydney, 17 June, 1875.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector.

(No. 75/466.)

(Published in "Illawarra Mercury" of 25 May, 1875.)

Public School, Dapto.

I HEREBY request a meeting of the inhabitants of Dapto, on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., at "Brown's Hotel," to consider matters relative to the proposed Public School. I shall be present to hear the representations of the people.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector of Schools.

(Extract from "Illawarra Mercury" of 28 May, 1875.)

"DAPTO.—A public meeting was held in the Council Chamber, Dapto, last Wednesday afternoon, respecting the proposed establishment of a Public School in that neighbourhood. The meeting was tolerably well attended, and was presided over by Mr. R. J. Marshall. After a lengthy discussion respecting the eligibility of the site offered for such school by Mr. John Brown and that offered by Mr. P. H. Osborne, further south, along the main road; a resolution was moved to the effect that Mr. Brown's site be accepted. On this an amendment was moved and carried by a slight majority, to the effect that the matter of deciding the site for the proposed school be left in the hands of the Council of Education. Mr. M'Intyre, the Inspector for Schools, was present at the meeting, noting all that was put forward by the parties interested in the proposed school."

No. 15.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. BROWN.

(No. 75/11,701.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 24 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under notice the formal application, dated the 1st ultimo, for the establishment of a Public School at Brown's, East Dapto.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council, having caused careful inquiries to be made into the circumstances of the case, has decided to decline the application, on the ground that the site of the proposed school is too near the existing schools at Charcoal Creek and West Dapto. Moreover, it appears that the majority of the children whose parents promised that they shall attend the school applied for can more conveniently attend the schools at those places.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 16.

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Dapto, 22 May, 1875.

To the Council of Education,—

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned residents at Dapto, request that you will be pleased to establish a Public School at that place, under the provisions of the "Public Schools Act of 1866," and we hereby engage to raise, by local subscriptions, the sum of £ , for the erection of school-house, teacher's residence, out-buildings, and fences, for providing furniture and apparatus, and for other necessary purposes, the total cost of which we estimate to be £600. We further submit the following as the names of persons by whom payment of the sum of £ will be guaranteed, viz. :—

We have, &c.,
Local Committee { KENNETH MACKENZIE.
JOHN BOVARD.
DUNCAN M'RAE.

Information to be supplied by Local Committee.

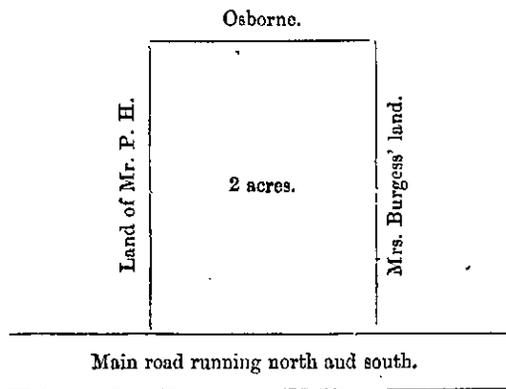
1. Describe the position of the proposed school. Fronting the main road from Wollongong to Kiama and Shoalhaven.
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.
3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? 3 miles.
4. Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within two miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended? None.
5. State the number of children, from 4 to 14 years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. Eighty-nine.

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total								89

Religious Denominations :—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Presbyterians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wesleyans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total								89

6. Give a technical description of the proposed site, according to the dimensions and bearings of its boundaries by survey. If possible, annex a plan of the ground. Bounded on the west by the main road through the district; on the north by land of Mr. P. H. Osborne; on the east by the same land; on the south by land of Mrs. Burgess.



7. By whom is the site granted, and on what terms? Mr. P. H. Osborne, for ever.
8. Is a right-of-way to the site secured? Secured.
9. Is the ground level or otherwise? A gentle rise from the main road.
10. What is the nature of the ground upon which the building is to rest? Is it of a rocky, clayey, or sandy character? How drained? How affected by floods? A clayey soil, resting upon rock; drains itself; not affected by floods in any manner.
11. Of which of the following materials are the proposed buildings to be constructed:—
Hewn masonry.
Rubble.
Brick. Of bricks, with stone foundation, roughly hewn or dressed with the hammer.
Studs and weatherboards.
Sawn or split slabs.
12. Are these materials suitable in all respects? Suitable.
13. Of what materials are the public or best buildings in the neighbourhood constructed? Some of bricks—some of weatherboards.
14. What is the cost of building-stone, and of what description? Cannot be properly ascertained; must employ men by the day to quarry it in the neighbourhood; stone is of good description.
Ashlar or rubble?
Of bricks, per 1,000? £3 per M.
Of stone or shell-lime, per bushel? 1s. per bushel.
15. State the price of hardwood, cedar, and pine, per 100 feet, and of shingles, per 1,000? Hardwood, 16s. per 100 feet; cedar, 25s.; no pine to be had; shingles, £1 per M.
16. What timber in the locality is most suitable for shingles and flooring-boards? What is the usual length of the shingles? Stringy-bark, woolly butt, peppermint; usual length of shingles, 16 inches.
17. Do the rates mentioned include carriage to the school site? If not, state cost of carriage? Carriage included.
18. What is the current rate of wages paid in the district to workmen employed in building? About £3 per week.
19. Is there a natural supply of water, or will a tank or well be required? If a well, at what depth will water be obtained? A tank will be required.
20. State the quantity and quality of fencing required, and the cost per rod? About 40 rods of three-rail fencing will be required; the land is already fenced on two sides with a new three-rail hardwood fence. 6s. per rod.
21. Add any other circumstances deemed desirable for the information of the Council. The Local Committee think it more desirable, and more consistent with true economy in the end, to have a substantial brick building, which will be more durable, and less liable to destruction by fire, than a wooden one, and hope the sum asked for may not be deemed excessive by the Council of Education.

ROBERT J. MARSHALL,
Hon. Sec.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at Dapto.

WE the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at Dapto, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Evan R. Evans	2 Miles.	Eustace	7	Protestant.
		Alfred	6	Church of England.
		Minnie	4	"
John Mewley	2	Arthur	5	Protestant.
		Frederick	10	Church of England.
		Sydney	7	"
Thomas Williams	1½	Elizabeth	4	"
		Edward	14	Protestant.
		Richard	12	Church of England.
William Kelleher	2	Elizabeth	8	"
		William	11	Roman Catholic.
		Timothy	10	"
Robert J. Marshall	¼	Hannah	8	"
		Honora	5	"
		Arthur	15	Church of England.
John Nunan .....	.....	Francis	15	Roman Catholic.
		Matthew	14	"
		Mary	11	"
Conran Heinienger	¼	George Otam	9	"
		Martha	7	"
		John	4	"
Duncan M'Rae	1	Ann	14	Presbyterian.
		Catherine Reid	12	"
		Euphemia	10	"
		Margaret Cameron	8	"
		William John	5	"

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	Miles.			
Alex. Bovard	1	Rebecca Jane	8	Presbyterian.
Kenneth M'Kenzie	$\frac{1}{4}$	Jane Thompson	12	"
George Hampton	$\frac{1}{4}$	Francis Cor	13	Roman Catholic.
James Duley	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Lucy	11	Church of England.
		Charley	8	"
		Henry	6	"
Benjamin Prior	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Frank	4	"
		Minnie	12	"
		Lissie Spere	9	"
		Edward Henderson	4	"
Mark Howel	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Alexander	3	"
Henry Laney	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Mary	13	Roman Catholic.
		Catherine	10	"
		Lizzie	8	"
		Agnes	6	"
Charles Simpson	2	Charles	10	"
		Daniel	8	"
John M'Kinley	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Margaret	11	"
		Thomas	9	"
		Ellen	7	"
		David	5	"
		Edward	3	"
Richard Dawes	2	George	6	Wesleyan Methodist.
		Caleb	4	"
Isaac Cooper	1	Michael Cooper	14	Roman Catholic.
		Charles Cooper	5	"

No. 17.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. K. M'KENZIE.

(No. 75/9,510.)

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 28 May, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your formal application for the establishment of a Public School at Dapto is now under consideration, and that a further communication respecting it will be addressed to you as soon as the Council has arrived at a decision thereon.

Signed also by
John Bovard
and Duncan
M'Rae.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM from THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 75/9,511.

Dapto: Application for a Public School at.

REFERRED for your inquiry and report.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 28 May, 1875.W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75/463).—

Dapto is a postal village on the Main South Road, 8 miles south from Wollongong. There are two Denominational Schools at West Dapto. The proposed school is to supply the means of education to the settlers at East Dapto. The urgent necessity for this school has arisen in consequence of the Council having withdrawn the certificate from the Presbyterian School in December last. The gross attendance of scholars will be about 50, and the average between 30 and 40. A Public School will be much better attended than the Pres. School. The site is offered by P. H. Osborne, Esq., free of cost. It contains 2 acres, and is suitable in all respects. It is central, being about 3 miles from the Public School at Avondale, about 3 miles from the proposed Public School at Charcoal Creek, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the proposed Public School at West Dapto.

I am of opinion that the buildings should be of brick with freestone dressing.

The schoolroom should be sufficient in size to accommodate fifty scholars, and the residence should consist of five rooms, with a kitchen and storeroom.

Recommendation:—I am of opinion that this application should be entertained.

Sydney, 17 June, 1875.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector.

QUESTIONS to be answered by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid in the establishment of Public Schools. (A.)

1. Where is the school to be situated? Dapto.
2. What is the nearest post town? Mention its distance? Dapto.
3. Have you inspected the proposed site? Is it suitable? I have inspected the site. It is suitable.
4. Is the proposed site the property of the public, or of a private individual? In the latter case is the owner willing to convey the site to the Council? It is the property of Mr. P. H. Osborne, and he is willing to convey the land to the Council.
5. What schools are in the neighbourhood? Dapto C.E. and R.C. Schools.
6. Do a majority of the residents favour the establishment of a Public School? They do.
7. Who are the Local Committee? State their professions, or occupations and religious denominations? Kenneth Mackenzie, Pres., storekeeper, John Bovard, Pres., farmer, Duncan M'Rae, Pres., wheelwright.
8. Have they chosen one of their number to act as Secretary and another as Treasurer? Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie is Secretary.
9. What is the population of the School District? About 150 persons.
10. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? It is.
11. State the gross and average number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females? Estimated attendance—26 males and 26 females; estimated average—17 males and 18 females.
12. State any information you may have received relative to the circumstances of the people likely to require the school. The people are all in comfortable circumstances.
13. What amount of local subscription has been raised, or is likely to be raised, towards the erection of the school buildings? None.
14. Has the amount subscribed been remitted to the Secretary, as required by Article 6 of the Regulations? No subscriptions have been raised.
15. If not, are you of opinion that the Council may rely upon the guarantee offered? The applicants do not intend to raise any local contributions.
16. Have the Local Committee considered the necessity for fencing and out-buildings in estimating the expense of the school buildings? Yes.
17. How is it proposed to keep the building in repair? This question was not considered.
18. Have you given the Local Committee any information as to the articles of furniture usually deemed indispensable to the proper conduct of the school; and will they be provided? I have not considered it necessary to give any information on these matters.
19. In addition to the matters above referred to, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council. The certificate of the Presbyterian School at Dapto having been withdrawn on the 31st December, 1874, a school is required. The site contains an area of 2 acres, and it is suitable in all respects. It is central, being about 3 miles from the Public School at Avondale, nearly 3 from the proposed Public School at Charecoal Creek, and about 2½ miles from the proposed Public School at West Dapto.

Sydney, 17 June, 1875.

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector.

No. 19.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 June, 1875.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL.

It is hereby notified, for general information, in accordance with the provisions of the 24th section of the "Public Schools Act of 1866," that an application has been received at this Office for the establishment of a Public School at Dapto.

By order of the Council of Education,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 20.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. K. M'KENZIE.
Council of Education Office
Sydney, 22 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to the formal application, dated 22nd ultimo, for the establishment of a Public School at Dapto, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that the Council sees no objection to the proposal. Notice of the application has therefore been sent for publication in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the requirements of the 24th section of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."

2. A further communication will be made to you when the necessary notice has been published.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 21.

MEMORANDUM from THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto: Application for a Public School, Osborne's site.

NOTICE of the application for the establishment of a Public School at the above place has now been sent for publication in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the 24th section of the Public Schools Act.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22nd June, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 22.

No. 22.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. K. M'KENZIE.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1875.

SIR, Establishment of a Public School.

With reference to the letter from this office, dated 22nd May last, in which you were informed that notice of the application for the establishment of a Public School at Dapto had been sent for publication in the *Government Gazette*, I am now directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that notice of the proposal having been duly inserted in that publication, and no objection thereto having been notified to the Council, the Council has finally resolved to establish the school as a Public School, and to recognize the gentlemen signing the application as the Local Committee.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 23.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto: Application for a Public School.

THE Council has now finally resolved to establish a Public School at the above place.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 24.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. K. M'KENZIE.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1875.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of even date herewith, informing you that the Council of Education has resolved to establish a Public School at Dapto, I am directed by the Council to request that you will be good enough to forward to this Office the deeds relating to the title, together with a description (surveyor's), of the land offered by Mr. P. H. Osborne, in order that the Council's solicitors may be instructed to prepare a transfer of the same to the Council.

2. A plan and specification of the proposed school buildings will be prepared by the architect, and transmitted to you in due course, with a view to the Local School Committee procuring tenders for the works.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 25.

MR. W. WILSON to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Brown's, Dapto, 28 May, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been informed that an application, sent to your Council for a Public School at East Dapto, on a site at Daisy Bank, offered by P. H. Osborne, Esq., contains the names of myself and children. Should such be the case, I beg to state they have been placed there without my knowledge or consent, or that of my wife, as I am in favour of the site for a Public School offered by Mr. John Brown, at Brown's, East Dapto.

I have, &c.,
his
WILLIAM + WILSON.
mark.

Witness—JOHN CALDWELL.

B.C., Secretary,—Mr. Wilson has been misinformed. His name is not among the applicants for a Public School on Osborne's site.—W.M., 4/5/75.

B.C., Inspector, Camden District,—For your inquiry and report in connection with former papers transmitted to you as above.—W.W., 2/6/75.

B.C., Secretary,—See my B.C., inadvertently written on the other side.—W.M., 4/6/75.

No. 26.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. W. WILSON.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, stating that you have been informed that your name has been added to an application for a Public School on a site offered by P. H. Osborne, Esq., at Dapto East, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your name is not among the applicants for a Public School on the site mentioned.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 27.

No. 27.

MR. R. ABBOTT to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Brown's, Dapto, 28 May, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been informed that my name and the names of my children have been put down in an application for a Public School at East Dapto, on a site offered by Mr. P. H. Osborne. I beg to state that, should such be the case, it has been done without my knowledge or consent, or that of my wife, as I am in favour of the site offered by Mr. John Brown, at Brown's, East Dapto.

I have, &c.,
his
ROBERT + ABBOTT.
mark.

Witness—GEO. WM. BROWN.

B.C., Inspector, Camden District,—For your inquiry and report in connection with former papers transmitted to you.—W.W., 3/6/75.

B.C., Secretary,—Mr. Abbott has been misinformed. His name is not among the applicants for a Public School on Osborne's site.—W.M., 4/6/75.

No. 28.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. R. ABBOTT.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, stating that you have been informed that your name has been added to an application for a Public School on a site offered by P. H. Osborne, Esq., at Dapto East, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your name is not among the applicants for a Public School on the site mentioned.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 29.

MR. J. GRAHAM, SEN., to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Avondail, Dapto, 1 June, 1875.

SIR,

As I have been these twenty years a hard struggler in support of education in this locality and elsewhere, I take liberty to make a few remarks on the proposed Publick School in Dapto.

First, the sight offered by Mr. Osborn is too near both Avondale and Marshalmount Publick Schools. The distance is only about two and a half miles from Avondale P. School. I think in a thinly populated district Publick Schools should be not much less than four miles apart, unless a range of mountain divides them. If the Dapto school is put on Mr. Osborn's site it will take away eight childer from the Avondale school, as it will then be nearer to them as soon as the Dapto school is opened, or will be opened.

We have at present lost two families that had each of them large families of childer at the Avondail school, and no childer is coming to fill their place, and if we were to lose eight childer more by having the Dapto school to near us our school would be sew reduced that perhaps the Board would not be willing to support a good teacher. You might ask me why I am sew auncious about these schools, and to this I will answer I have been the only one that set about asking my friends and neibours to establish the National Education in the locality, thoe all my own childer was educated at the time.

And both these schools cost me great labour and thought, and besides when I take a view of the account, I see the Avondale school cost me £35 and some odds, and the Marshalmount school something more than £15 fifteen pounds, sew that is something better than fifty pounds in the whole, and besides the please they want to bild on is only a few rods from where the Presbyterian School was, that was closed for the want of peoples some time ago, and if you build on the sight Mr. Osborn is given you will have to keep the three schools still in Dapto.

But if you build on the other site Mr. Brown is giving, the R. C. school will soon disappear, and one other school will onley be needed. The Church of England school is, I think, in a place, will sute for the other school that will be required to sarve Dapto.

When two Publick Schools is near other there is no tacher able to please every one, and the least offense will cause them to lave the one and guv to the other one.

And now I will spake plean, the onley reason I can see for putting the school on Mr. Osborn's sight is to keep it sew far from R. C. school that it will not be ingered. I could say more on the last subject but perhaps it is not nessarey at present.

Perhaps I should tell you that a great change came while we were building the Avondail School, and the people that subscribed to assist to pay our one-third was not able, and the consiquence was, H. H. Osborn, Esq., had to pay, insted of £50 he promised, he had to pay £100, and I thirty-five instead of £10 I promised.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GRAHAM, SEN.

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No. 30.

MEMORANDUM from THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto East: John Graham's letter respecting proposed Public School at.

For your inquiry and report, in connection with former papers transmitted to you.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 3rd June, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

B. C. Secretary (No. 75-439),—

A Public School at Dapto will not in any way injuriously affect the Public School at Avondale, which is about 3 miles distant. I shall carefully bear in mind the matter of Mr. Graham's letter when reporting upon the proposed school at Dapto.—W. M'INTYRE, Inspector, 10/6/75.

No. 31.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. GRAHAM, SEN.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 14 June, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, respecting the proposed Public School at East Dapto, and disapproving of the site offered by Mr. Osborne.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council having caused inquiries to be made into the circumstances of the case, has instructed me to inform you that a Public School at Dapto will not in any way injuriously affect the Public School at Avondale, which is about 3 miles distant.

3. I am to add that the representation contained in your communication respecting the proposed site of the Public School at Dapto will be carefully borne in mind when the Council is in a position to consider the matter.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 32.

MR. J. BROWN to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 5 June, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor, by direction of the East Dapto Public School Committee, to state that at the meeting of the inhabitants of Dapto, convened by Mr. W. M'Intyre, the Inspector of Schools, it was stated by that gentleman that some nine or ten or perhaps a dozen persons had signed both applications, viz., one for the site offered by Mr. John Brown, and the other for the site offered by Mr. P. H. Osborne.

I have been directed to ask if you will kindly favour the Committee with a list of the names of persons who have signed both applications.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

Decline.—It seems a matter of no consequence.—J.S.

No. 33.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. J. BROWN.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 17 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, requesting to be furnished with the names of persons who have signed both applications for the establishment for a Public School at Dapto East,—I am directed by the Council of Education to state that the Council deems it inexpedient to accede to the request contained in your communication.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 34.

W. BROWN AND OTHERS to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 9 June, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to a Public School meeting called by Mr. W. M'Intyre, the Inspector of Schools, on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, at 3 o'clock, p.m., and held at the Council Chambers, Dapto, to consider matters relative to the proposed Public School,—we the undersigned beg to state that we were prevented

from attending the meeting in consequence of the short notice and inconvenient hour at which the meeting was called.

We further beg to state that we are in favour of the site offered by Mr. John Brown, at Brown's, East Dapto.

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM BROWN.
EDWARD GIBSON.
JOHN HEWITT.
ROBERT M'PAUL.
J. B. HARVEY.
WILLIAM LINDSAY.
WILLIAM CONNOLLY.

Witness—GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN.

his
WILLIAM + WILSON.
mark.

Witness—GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN.

his
THOMAS + CLIFFORD.
mark.

B.C., Inspector, Camden District,—For your inquiry and report in connection with former papers transmitted to you.—W.W., 10/6/75. B.C., Secretary, No. 75/467.

As six of the persons who sign this letter reside nearer to other schools than Brown's, I suppose it may be taken for granted that they signed more to oblige Mr. Brown than to serve their own convenience.—W.M., 17/6/75.

No. 35.

MR. P. O'REILLY to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 14 June.

SIR,

As regards the proposed Public School at Mr. Brown's, I beg most respectfully that the Council of Education delay their decision as to the proposed site, until a petition, which is being got up by the inhabitants of Charcoal Creek and West Dapto, reaches the Council's Office.

I remain, &c.,

PATRICK O'REILLY.

No. 36.

MR. R. J. MARSHALL to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 21 June, 1875.

SIR,

Mr. M'Intyre sent word to me to let him know the distance between the two proposed sites for a Public School at Dapto, and as I am not certain of Mr. M'Intyre's address, I therefore write to you, as the matter will eventually, I presume, come before the Council of Education. The exact distance is 20 yards over a mile and a quarter. I ascertained it by counting the telegraph posts.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT J. MARSHALL.

No. 37.

(Received, 25th June, 1875.)

PETITION FROM C. HOW AND OTHERS to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

GENTLEMEN,

We the undersigned inhabitants of Dapto and Charcoal Creek most respectfully beg to acquaint the Council of Education that the proposed school at Brown's would not meet the educational wants of these localities, but would in some measure injure the usefulness and efficiency of the schools in these places.

That when legislation renders it necessary, West Dapto and Charcoal Creek are the proper places for Public Schools, and they will not in any way interfere with the proposed school at Osborne's.

We therefore pray the Council of Education will not establish a school at Brown's.

Charles How.	George Hampton.	John M'Kinley.
William Rogan, senior.	Phillip Spettigue.	William M. Kinley.
Robert M'Cloy.	Michael O'Neil.	Thomas Joliffe.
William Kelleher.	Mathew Rum.	John Sweeney.
John Nunan.	John Dowd.	Duncan M'Rae.
Conran Heiningier.	Joseph Mareen.	John Mewley.
Henry Leaheney.	Patrick O'Rielly.	James Duley.
William Rogan, junior.	John Moran.	

No. 38.

MR. J. GRAHAM TO THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Avondale, Dapto,
26 June, 1875.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., relating to the proposed P. School at East Dapto, assuring me that it will not materially injure Avondale P. School by being on the site offered by Mr. Osborne, the distance being 3 miles. Suppose the distance to be 3 miles, which I and others doubt, from Avondale P. School to Mr. Osborne's site, still it will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile or $\frac{3}{4}$ nearer than Avondale to eight of the pupils who are attending school for two years past in Avondale; and it will be quite as near to two or three other families, as Avondale is the farthest that any of these has come to. Avondale school is not more than 2 miles, but if they get a school nearer no blame to them to take it. I fear schools will never be so plenty in New South Wales that some will not have to go to them 2 miles on a public road.

Avondale is enclosed by a range of mountains in close proximity on all sides but Dapto, and hence the necessity for leaving 4 miles between the said schools. And I also may tell you that Mr. H. Osborne has taken a few of the farms that were formerly let to tenants into his own hands, and if one of the tenants wishes to leave his next neighbour is taking his farm, so the population is decreasing, and likely to decrease.

The number of children for the school rolls in Avondale after this quarter will be about thirty-eight; and if eight of these get Dapto $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile nearer, and if twelve others get it as near with a better road, I do not see how Avondale can escape injury.

The old Presbyterian school in East Dapto could not be so much injury to Avondale Public School as a Public School will, for all the parents, as far as I can judge, preferred the Public School to a Denominational one. Mr. Osborne's run extends along the road, with the exception of a few plots to within a short space of the site offered by Mr. Brown; and there is no reason for choosing the spot shown to the Inspector, but the selfishness of Mr. Marshall and one or two others who wish to have the school at their own doors, and the wish of others to keep it away from the Denominational School in West Dapto.

I believe Mr. Brown's site is the best for the good of the public in that locality; but if the school was built as near Mr. Brown's site as Mr. Osborne's run will admit it might answer the same end, as I think there is not more than about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distance between them. I think Mr. Osborne will not refuse to give the site any place on the run, and all the differ it will make to the Board will be the few trees that would be to cut down and clear off, and there is only few on it.

I have been under the impression this few years past that the Board was wishful to do away with small Denominational Schools as soon as the opportunity would answer. You have it now in your power to do a little in that way. If you build the schoolhouse where it will be most useful, then the public money will be spent to most advantage.

I heard there was a petition sent you from the Denominational School, Dapto, and I also heard that it was brought to the Chapel on Sunday, and when there it was sure to get names to it. I may tell you that I have no interest but the good of the public at large, and will leave the whole affair in your hands. If you have any question to ask me, I will answer it truly, according to my judgment.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Read.—W.M., 19/7/75.

No. 39.

MR. W. BROWN AND OTHERS TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 6 July, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned, members of the East Dapto Public School Committee, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to state that we have learned with regret that you have not approved of the site at Brown's, as it is, in our opinion, and in the opinion of a large majority of the public, the most eligible site.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that the application we sent in for a Public School at Brown's is signed by 28 parents and guardians, representing 101 children, 79 of which are Protestants and 22 Roman Catholics; and the refusal of the application for a Public School at Brown's is virtually to compel this large number of Protestant children to be educated at the Roman Catholic School at West Dapto and Charcoal Creek, the schools to which these children are directed in the latter part of your letter as being the most convenient for the majority of them to attend.

We feel assured, however, that it is not your intention to inflict so grievous a wrong on these people, and we therefore most respectfully beg to ask the favour of your kindness to reconsider the matter; and we also beg to request that a person other than the present School Inspector may be specially sent to view the two sites, and collect such other information concerning the same as may be necessary to guide you in determining which site is the most eligible for the proposed school.

We are induced to make this request from the fact that we are so thoroughly impressed with the preference of the site at Brown's to that at Mr. Osborne's that we are led to believe that the information you obtained is not so reliable as it ought to be in guiding you to decide rightly between the two sites; and from circumstances that have come under our notice, we are of opinion that this most eligible situation for a Public School has not been fairly and impartially laid before you.

We also beg to bring under your notice the fact that the site at Brown's has not been pointed out to the Inspector of Schools, and we consider it to be most extraordinary that that officer has not applied to any member of the Committee or the Honorary Secretary for information respecting this site.

We

We therefore, in justice to all parties, beg most respectfully to urge upon you the necessity of a reconsideration of the matter and the appointment of a person specially to report on the two sites.

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM BROWN.	JOHN CALDWELL.
EDWARD GIBSON.	H. G. IRVIN.
HENRY HARRIS.	ROBERT M'PAUL.
J. F. GRIFFIN.	W. S. THOMPSON.
W. L. MUSGRAVE.	DAVID PAINE.

No. 40.

MEMORANDUM from THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

6/7/75. Brown's, East Dapto: Local Committee's letter, requesting re-consideration of application for a Public School.

For your report. Urgent.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75/618),—My report is appended.—W. M'INTYRE, Inspector, Camden District, 19/7/75.

No. 41.

MEMORANDUM of THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Sydney, 19 July, 1875.

Brown's, Dapto: Local Committee's letter dated 6 July, 1875.

I CAN assure the Council that I have given the matter more care and attention than Mr. Brown and his friends desire, and I know the positions of the sites in question perhaps too well. Brown's site was pointed out to me by Mr. Brown long before the application was made. Nearly all the persons who sign this letter, and the twenty-three parents and guardians who signed the application for the school at Brown's, reside nearer to Charcoal Creek, West Dapto, and Mr. Osborne's estate, than Brown's. Mr. David Paine, for example, who signs this document, resides more than 3 miles from Brown's, and informed me that he could not send his children to a school there; so it is with nearly all the others. If these persons are so very anxious for a Public School is it not singular that they do not ask for one near their homes, at Charcoal Creek or West Dapto, and not at Brown's? If Brown's is such a central place for a school, is it not remarkable that in this old settlement a school has not been established there long ago? The Protestant children need not attend the Roman Catholic schools named, because there are two Certified Denominational Schools of other denominations (Church of England and Presbyterian) in the localities, and the proposed Public School at Dapto is only 1 mile and a quarter from Brown's. It appears to be forgotten that it is proposed, when necessary, to establish Public Schools at West Dapto and Charcoal Creek, where the population is concentrated, and for this very reason a Public School is not necessary at Brown's. Brown's site is not central to the majority of the inhabitants. I have consulted many intelligent persons relative to this matter, including Magistrates of the territory, old residents in the neighbourhood, and Members of Parliament, and they concur in this view.

It is very possible that a Public School at Brown's would increase the value of his property, be instrumental in getting a post office at Brown's, for which he is and has been so very anxious, and bring some business to a store and an inn; but these are not matters of such vital importance to the public as to necessitate the building of a Public School where it is not required. In justice to the public I cannot advise the Council to alter the decision in the matter, because a school at Brown's would be too near the Public Schools required at Charcoal Creek and West Dapto. (See tracing furnished, showing the relative positions of the schools and sites in question. See also memo. on memorial.)

W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

No. 42.

W. BROWN AND OTHERS to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Memorial of the undersigned parents or guardians of children, residing at Dapto,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That an application was made to your Council for a Public School to be erected on a site offered by Mr. John Brown, at Brown's, East Dapto, which your memorialists regret to learn has not been approved of, but that another site, offered by Mr. P. H. Osborne, near to the Certified Presbyterian School, which was closed a few months back, has been accepted by your Council and that at Brown's disapproved of,

of, on the ground that it is too near to the schools at West Dapto and Charcoal Creek, and that the children of your memorialists can more conveniently attend those schools.

Your memorialists most respectfully beg to state that your Council must have been misinformed as to the residences of some of your memorialists, inasmuch as that the site at Brown's is the most central and consequently the most convenient for the majority of the children to attend.

That a Public School erected on the site offered by Mr. Osborne could not be attended by a large majority of the children who require a school, and your memorialists are borne out in this statement from the fact that the certified Presbyterian School now closed in the same locality was carried on to all intents and purposes as a Public School, but notwithstanding this fact it was closed for want of attendance after dragging out a lingering existence for a long time, thus showing that a Public School erected in that locality must of necessity share the same fate.

That to erect a Public School on the site offered by Mr. Osborne would be to deprive a large majority of the children of the benefit of school accommodation, or to compel a large number of your memorialists to send their children to schools in which they have no faith.

Your memorialists therefore most respectfully pray that your Council will reconsider the matter and erect a Public School on the site at Brown's; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

William Brown.	Mark Howell.	his
Edward Gibson.	John B. Harvey.	Thomas + O'Brien.
Daniel M'Coullough.	Napoleon Hurry.	mark.
William Miller.	his	J. Arthur Hewitt.
James Piper.	William + Wilson.	Peter Ryan.
W. S. Thompson.	mark.	Christopher Clynych.
H. G. Irvin.	Robert M'Paul.	his
J. F. Griffin.	William Connolly.	Robert + Abbott.
Joseph Taylor.	William L. Musgrave.	mark.
John Caldwell.	Andrew Bell.	
Henry Harris.	George Brown.	

Dapto, 16 July, 1875.

B.C., Inspector of Camden District.—W.W., 17/7/75.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75,610).—

With regard to this memorial, I have to state that the Council has been carefully and correctly informed as to this matter. The site at Brown's is not central for the majority of the inhabitants at Dapto. The Public School on Mr. Osborne's site will supply education to a large number of children who could not attend school at Brown's, and all the children at Brown's can conveniently attend the school at Osborne's. If the persons who sign this memorial had to contribute towards the erection of a school at Brown's there would be very few signatures attached thereto. There are too many schools already near Brown's. I cannot therefore advise the Council to alter the decision in this case. (See petition against the proposed school at Brown's).—W.M., 19/7/75.

No. 43.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. W. BROWN.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice two petitions, dated respectively 6th and 16th instant, from certain residents of Dapto, in which it is requested that the Council will reconsider its decision with regard to the establishment of a Public School at that place.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council is of opinion that no sufficient cause has been shown in these petitions for establishing the school on Mr. Brown's site at East Dapto in preference to that of Mr. Osborne. The Council therefore has resolved to adhere to its former decision in the matter, which was communicated to Mr. John Brown in a letter dated 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 44.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto (Brown's): Petitions requesting reconsideration of decision as to establishment of Public School—
Your memo. of 19th instant.

THE Council has resolved to adhere to its former decision to establish the Public School on the site given by Mr. Osborne, no sufficient cause for a change having been shown by the Petitioners.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 45.

MR. R. J. MARSHALL, to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 14 July, 1875.

SIR,

As the Council of Education has now finally decided upon establishing a Public School at Dapto upon the site granted by Mr. P. H. Osborne, it has occurred to the Local Committee, a considerable number of children in the neighbourhood being at present unprovided with school instruction, except at an inconvenient distance, that the old Presbyterian school premises, convenient to the intended site, might be made available as a temporary Public School while the new one is in building. There are all the appliances

appliances suitable for a school upon the spot lying idle, school furniture, books, &c., the premises are in good repair, teacher's residence included, and the trustees of the premises have no objection to the proposed use of the school. I have, therefore, to request that a teacher may be appointed, as it will confer a great boon upon at least thirty children that are obliged now to stay at home for the want of a school, and a considerable number now going to other schools will attend if the temporary school is opened.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT J. MARSHALL,

Hon. Sec., Dapto Public School Local Committee.

B.C., Inspector of Camden District, for advice.—W.W., 17/7/75.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75-607).—As the Council has finally resolved to establish a Public School at Dapto, I see no objection to the school now being opened in temporary premises at once. There are from thirty to forty children in the locality growing up without education. The Presbyterian Church is suitable for school purposes, and there is a residence for the teacher. The furniture is not of a suitable kind, but there is a supply of apparatus and books. I am of opinion it would be beneficial to the public if the school were opened and carried on in the premises offered until the new buildings are ready for occupation.—W.M., 17/7/75.

No. 46.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. R. J. MARSHALL.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 23 July, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of 14th instant, requesting that the Public School at Dapto may be opened in the old Presbyterian School premises, pending the erection of the Public School buildings on the site given by Mr. Osborne.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council has agreed to open the school in the premises mentioned, provided the Local Committee furnish written evidence that the proprietors thereof have no objection to such a course. A teacher will be appointed as early as practicable after the receipt of such evidence.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 47.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto: Your B.C. on Mr. Marshall's letter, requesting opening of school in old Presbyterian School premises.

THE Council has agreed to open the school in the premises mentioned, pending the erection of Public School buildings on the site given by Mr. Osborne, provided the Local Committee furnish written evidence that the proprietors of the premises have no objection to such a course.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 23 July, 1875.

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 48.

MR. R. J. MARSHALL to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 28 July, 1875.

SIR,

In compliance with directions contained in your letter of the 23rd instant, I hereby furnish the Council of Education with the written sanction of the Trustees of the Presbyterian School premises to the temporary use of the school, pending the erection and completion of the new Public School, with the proviso of its being used as a place of worship on Sundays. I may observe that it was always used as such when a Certified Denominational School, and trust that the evidence produced may be deemed satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT J. MARSHALL,

Hon. Sec., P.S.L.C.

[Enclosure.]

Wollongong, 27 July, 1875.

THIS is to certify, that we have no objection to the schoolroom at East Dapto (formerly the Certified Presbyterian Denominational School) being used by the Council of Education until such times as the new Public School, about to be erected there, be completed. With this proviso, that the schoolroom be open to the Minister of the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of holding religious service during the Sabbath-day.

JOHN A. STUART, Minister.

• GEORGE M'PHAIL.

In verification of the above, we the undersigned members }
of the Local Committee hereby attach our signatures,— }

KENNETH MACKENZIE.

JOHN BOVARD.

DUNCAN M'RAE.

No. 49.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. R. J. MARSHALL.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 2 August, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ultimo, forwarding the written consent of the Trustees of the old Presbyterian School premises at Dapto to the temporary use of those premises by the Council, pending the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at that place.

A teacher will be appointed as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 50.

W. THOMPSON AND OTHERS TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 10 September, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned members of the East Dapto Public School Committee, beg most respectfully again to bring under your notice the site for a Public School at Brown's. There are 113 children residing within a radius of 1 mile of this site, as shown by the list attached hereto, marked A, whilst there are thirty children only residing within a radius of 1 mile of the site on Mr. Osborne's land. (See list attached hereto, marked B.)

With these facts before us we again beg most respectfully to ask you to reconsider the matter, and should you decide on erecting a school on the site at Brown's, a temporary school could be opened at once in the "Dapto Steam Mills," the use of which for the purpose has been kindly offered to us by Mr. John Brown, together with the cottage attached thereto as a teacher's residence.

If a temporary school were opened at this mill we would guarantee that not less than sixty children, of the ages from 4 to 12 years, would at once attend, that is, in the course of a week from the time the temporary school is opened.

We are therefore of opinion that we would not be doing our duty as the Committee appointed at a public meeting, were we to allow the matter to pass over without again most respectfully asking you to reconsider the matter, and send a person specially to report for your information on the facts of the case.

We are induced to ask you to send a person specially to report, because we are desirous that the facts may be fairly and impartially laid before you without prejudice.

We beg to bring under your notice that a meeting of the inhabitants was called by Mr. M'Intyre, the Inspector of Schools, and held at Dapto on Wednesday, the 26th May last, to consider matters relative to the proposed school; the advertisement calling such appeared in the *Illawarra Mercury* newspaper on the day previous, which was not sufficient notice for the inhabitants of this locality to know of the intended meeting; and as there was an important cattle sale at West Dapto on the same day a large number of persons were prevented from attending who would otherwise have been present. The hour for which the meeting was called, 3 o'clock, p.m., was also most inconvenient.

The Inspector attended at the place of meeting in company with the Rev. P. O'Rielly, the Roman Catholic priest of West Dapto. The two arrived together in the priest's buggy, the Inspector being the guest of the priest during the time of his stay at Dapto, and at all times when he visits this district he makes the priest's house his home. Previous to the hour of the meeting the priest and Mr. M'Intyre together called in the Rev. J. H. Rowsell, Church of England minister, at the parsonage, Dapto, and as these two clergymen are opposed to a school being erected on the site at Brown's, it appeared to us to be strange that the Inspector should be with them at the parsonage previous to the meeting. Mr. R. J. Marshall was voted to the chair, and the meeting was conducted in a most extraordinary way. The Inspector was very offensive in his manner and remarks to some of our Committee and others who were in favour of the site at Brown's.

When Mr. Irvine, a member of our Committee, was addressing the meeting, he was contradicted in a most offensive manner by Mr. M'Intyre as to the distance of his residence from the schools at Charcoal.

A motion approving of the site at Brown's was moved, but an amendment to the effect that it be left to the Council of Education to decide as to the site was moved by one of the opposite party; and on the motion about to be put to the meeting, Mr. M'Intyre stated that every person who voted must put his name on the back of the resolution. As other motions had been decided at the meeting by a show of hands in the usual way it appeared to us that this new mode of voting insisted on by the Inspector was objectionable, as there were several persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church present who were in favour of the site at Brown's, whilst the priest, who is opposed to the site, was also present, and sitting on the right of the Chairman.

Mr. M'Intyre objected to several persons present voting who were in favour of the site at Brown's. Mr. Paine, a member of our Committee, was one of those objected to; and amongst other questions he was offensively asked by the Inspector, "what Church he belonged to?" We must say that we were not previously aware that it is necessary, before voting for a site for a Public School, a person should publicly make known to the Inspector the Church to which he belongs. Mr. Paine, however, answered that he belonged to a Christian Church.

At the meeting seventeen persons present signed in favour of the site at Brown's, and sixteen in favour of leaving to the Council of Education to decide; but in order to carry the amendment in favour of the Council, the Chairman added to the list the name of a person who was absent, and struck one of those off who had signed for the site at Brown's; thus by this singular movement he arrived at the conclusion that the amendment in favour of leaving it to the Council of Education to decide was carried by a majority of one, and declared accordingly.

We

We also beg to inform you that the Inspector has not applied to any member of our Committee to have the site at Brown's pointed out to him, whilst, on the other hand, he has inspected the site on Mr. Osborne's land.

We therefore feel that we have reasonable grounds for again asking you to reconsider the matter, and we trust you will take the same into your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,

W. S. THOMPSON.
JOHN CALDWELL.
HENRY HARRIS.
HENRY GILES IRVINE,
J. F. GRIFFIN.
EDWARD GIBSON.
DAVID PAINE.
ROBERT M'PAUL.
WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM L. MUSGRAVE.

A

LIST of the names of persons, showing the number of children residing at Dapto within a radius of 1 mile of the site for a proposed Public School at Brown's, East Dapto.

Name.	Religion.	No. of Children.
William L. Musgrave.....	Church of England.....	3
John Hewitt.....	".....	1
William Brown.....	".....	6
Robert Simpson.....	".....	8
Robert Abbott.....	".....	6
Henry Harris.....	".....	7
Rev. J. H. Rowsell.....	".....	2
James Duley.....	".....	5
A. Bell.....	".....	2
J. B. Harvey.....	".....	4
D. M'Rae.....	Presbyterian.....	5
John Caldwell.....	".....	3
William Wilson.....	".....	5
George Brown.....	".....	5
Edward Gibson.....	Wesleyan.....	7
H. G. Irvine.....	".....	8
C. Clynch.....	Roman Catholic.....	1
John Quinn.....	".....	3
Mrs. Herrin.....	".....	2
Joseph Marceau.....	".....	5
John M'Kinlay.....	".....	6
Conrad Heiningen.....	".....	4
Timothy O'Brien.....	".....	3
Peter Ryan.....	".....	7
Thomas Clifford.....	".....	5
		113
36 Roman Catholics ; 77 Protestants.		

B.

LIST of the names of persons, showing the number of children residing at Dapto, within a radius of 1 mile of the site for the proposed Public School on P. H. Osborne's lands.

Name.	Religion.	No. of Children.
John Nundu.....	Roman Catholic.....	2
Conrad Heiningen.....	".....	4
George Hempton.....	".....	1
John M'Kinlay.....	".....	6
Rev. J. H. Rowsell.....	Church of England.....	2
John Hewitt.....	".....	1
Wm. L. Musgrave.....	".....	3
R. J. Marshall.....	".....	1
John Caldwell.....	Presbyterian.....	3
D. M'Rae.....	".....	5
A. Bovard.....	".....	1
K. M'Kenzie.....	".....	1
		30

Memo.—18 of the children above could as conveniently attend the school at the site at Brown's, but 11 of them could very much more conveniently attend at Brown's, viz. :—Musgrave 3, Caldwell 3, and M'Rae 5.

No. 51.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

(B.C. No. 75/18,377.)

(Urgent.)

Dapto: Mr. S. Thompson's letter requesting reconsideration of application for a Public School on Brown's site, and complaining of your conduct.

10/9/75. Signed also by nine others.

FOR your perusal and report. Be good enough to furnish your report in time for the Council's meeting on Monday next.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1875.

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

B.C., Secretary (No. 75/752).—My report is enclosed.—W. M'INTYRE, Inspector. 10/9/75.

No. 52.

MEMORANDUM FROM INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT, TO SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION. No. 75/751. Dapto: Mr. W. S. Thompson's letter, dated 10th September, 1875.

THERE is no new phase of this case now advanced not already considered, but there are some misrepresentations calculated to mislead the Council. I understand this letter has been prepared by Mr. J. Brown, who is very anxious to have his estate improved by the erection of a Public School at East Dapto; but very properly he refrains from signing the document. He, however, gets Mr. W. S. Thompson to sign it for him. Mr. Thompson resides about 2 miles from Brown's; he is a young unmarried man; his name was not attached to the formal application, and he can have no interest in the matter beyond obliging Mr. Brown with his signature. As regards the other signatures, they are all but one the names of persons who reside nearer the existing schools than Brown's. Mr. D. Paine, who has not signed the formal application, resides more than 3 miles from Brown's; and he informed me that he could not send his children to a school there. From this analysis of the signatures, I have no doubt the Council can see that the applicants have no valid reasons for asking for a school at Brown's.

2. Mr. Thompson states there are 113 children residing within 1 mile of Brown's. It is not necessary for me to say anything in refutation of this gross misrepresentation. Upon reference to the formal application for the school, the annex shows and the parents are the witnesses that there are only sixteen children of the school ages within 1 mile of Brown's. Nearly all the 113 children referred to reside at and near West Dapto and Charcoal Creek, and attend the Denominational Schools there. Mr. Thompson admits there are thirty children within 1 mile of Osborne's site; and I say there are thirty more within a radius of another mile, making a total of sixty children, a sufficient number to support a Public School. The school at Osborne's does not interfere much with any of the existing schools, and it brings education within the reach of many poor families whose children could not travel to Brown's.

3. It is very possible, as Mr. Thompson states, that a number of children would attend a school at Brown's, but as these children would be removed from the four Denominational Schools convenient, injuring their usefulness, making them less efficient than at present, I consider a school at Brown's decidedly objectionable. I cannot advise the multiplication of small schools by placing a fifth school in a situation where it is not required. The facts are that two schools properly placed at West Dapto and Charcoal Creek would fully meet the educational wants of the locality. I am of opinion that it is by no means advisable to destroy the usefulness of Denominational Schools until it may be found necessary to replace them with Public Schools. There is no need for a school at Brown's, because there are two schools too many in the immediate neighbourhood already. Old residents of the place, the Editor of the local newspaper, Magistrates of the territory, and the Member of Parliament for the district, all concur with me in this view.

4. As regards my conduct in this matter I must say a few words in conclusion. I considered it my duty to call on the clergyman of the place; I did request the persons who voted for the sites to put their names on the backs of the resolutions, and I think it was a very good idea. I asked Mr. Irvine how far he resided from Charcoal Creek, and Mr. Paine how far he resided up the mountain beyond the Church of England School, and if he could send his children to School at Brown's. I wanted information on these points, but I did not ask his religion. I make it a matter of duty to be careful never to be offensive to any one, and by doing so I generally secure respect from others. I can assure the Council I have taken great pains over this matter; I have carefully considered every phase of the case; I have advised the Council honestly and faithfully to the best of my ability, and I very much regret that the Council's time and mine should be taken up with a matter that has already been so carefully considered. I cannot advise the Council to alter its decision in this case, and I beg to bring under the Council's notice the petition herewith appended against the school at Brown's.

Sydney, 18 September, 1875.

W. M'INTYRE, Inspector, Camden District.

No. 53.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO MR. W. S. THOMPSON.

(75/19,906.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 8 October, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under consideration your letter of the 10th September last, requesting that the question of the site for a Public School at Dapto may be reconsidered, and also complaining of the conduct of the Inspector, Mr. M'Intyre. The grounds

grounds upon which the Council is asked to reverse the decision already arrived at in this matter are,—
1st. That 113 children reside within a radius of 1 mile of the site at Brown's. 2nd. That, if a school were opened at that place, sixty children would be in attendance within a week. It does not appear that the allegations respecting Mr. McIntyre affect in any way the question as to the relative superiority of the sites proposed.

2. In reply, the Council directs me to point out that in the formal application for a school the number of children residing within a mile of the site at Brown's, and guaranteed to attend the school, if established at that place, is eighteen only. If there be, as you represent, 113 children of the school age within the same limits, the parents must have had some substantial reason for withholding their names from the application. It may be probable that sixty children would attend a school at Brown's, but it appears to be certain also that a large majority of these would be withdrawn from the other schools already existing in the locality. The reasons advanced by you in favour of a change of site do not therefore seem to the Council to warrant compliance with that request; and it may further be remarked that the considerations which induced the Council to prefer the site chosen retain the same force as when the original decision was arrived at.

3. As the Council fails to perceive that any useful purpose would be served by sending a person specially to report upon the facts of the case, I am to acquaint you that the Council deems it inexpedient to take that step.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 54.

MR. W. S. THOMPSON to THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dapto, 22 October, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 75/19,906.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in which you state that, "in the formal application for a school, the number of children residing *within a mile* of the site at Brown's, and guaranteed to attend the school, if established at that place, is eighteen only."

If by this statement you refer to the application for a school we forwarded to you on the 1st of May last we most respectfully beg to state that you are in error, as by referring to that application you will find that twenty-three parents and guardians have signed, representing 101 children, forty-three of whom are entered as residing 1 mile from the site, thirteen a half-mile, thirteen a quarter of a mile, and six an eighth of a mile, making seventy-five children guaranteed, residing at a distance of 1 mile and under, and of this number fifty-nine are from four to fourteen years of age.

You will therefore observe that your remarks with reference "to the parents of the 113 children (named in our letter of the 10th September) having some substantial reasons for withholding their names from the application," are fully answered (at least so far as relates to seventy-five of the children) by the corrections to which we have drawn your attention as to the number of children named in the application residing within a mile of the site at Brown's.

With reference to the probability of sixty children attending a school at Brown's, we beg to remind you that we have already guaranteed that number to attend within a week of the ages of from four to twelve years; and as to a large majority of them being withdrawn from the other schools already in existence in the locality, we are sure that if those existing schools are as conveniently situated and as acceptable to the parents of the children as a Public School at Brown's would be, no children would be withdrawn from them; but your remarks on this point apply more effectually to the temporary Public School recently opened at the Presbyterian building, near the site on Mr. Osborne's land, as some of the children attending that temporary school have been withdrawn from the Public Schools at Marshall Mount and Avondale, without whom a sufficient number of children would not be in attendance to give it an existence.

We regret that you do not consider the reasons we have advanced are sufficient for a change of site, as we are of opinion that the proper place for a school is where the largest number of children reside, and this we have shown beyond all doubt to be the site at Brown's. The erection of a Public School on Mr. Osborne's site cannot be regarded otherwise than a serious mistake; and although tenders have been invited for the erection of a school on that site, we yet entertain a hope that you will take a more favourable view of the reasons we have from time to time advanced in support of the application for a Public School on the site at Brown's, and cause the school to be erected on that most eligible situation.

We have, &c.,
W. S. THOMPSON,
(For the Committee).

Inspector of Camden District, 28 October, 1875.—W.W., B.C., Secretary, No. 75,885.

In Mr. Thompson's letter, dated 10th September last, he stated that there are 113 children within a mile of Brown's. In this communication he has reduced the number to thirty-two within that distance, and I have no doubt that upon further inquiry he will find that the Council is quite correct in the statement that in the formal application for the school at Brown's the number of children guaranteed to attend within a mile is only eighteen. During my recent visit to Wollongong I ascertained that the Council has been well advised in this matter. The new school at Osborne's has withdrawn no children from other schools, excepting three who reside nearer Dapto than Marshall Mount, but every effort is used by Mr. Brown and his supporters to prevent children from attending that school. I have no doubt however but it will be well attended when this matter has been finally settled. I had a conversation with Mr. W. S. Thompson on this subject on Monday last. He said he was very glad that Mr. Brown's application was not entertained, as he (Mr. Brown) had no object in view but to increase the value of his property, and that he (Mr. Thompson) merely supported Brown because he had promised to do so. Mr. Thompson said he concurred in my opinion, that the proper places for new schools were West Dapto, Charcoal Creek, and Osborne's. I think I need not say more to prove that nobody is much interested in a school at Brown's excepting Mr.

Mr. John Brown. The settlers at Charcoal Creek are now making arrangements for the establishment of a Public School there, instead of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic schools at that place. That is what I expected the people there would do, and under the circumstances I cannot advise the Council to alter the decision on the application for a school at Brown's.

W. MINTYRE,
Inspector, Camden District.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHARCOAL.

Sydney, 11 November, 1875.

THE undersigned hereby call a public meeting, to be holden at the "Farmer's Hotel," on Wednesday, the 17th November instant, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and determining upon the desirability of taking the necessary steps to have a Public School established at Charcoal.

Henry James.	Thomas Keys.
William James.	Bernard Sweeney.
George Graham.	Robert Fackender.
George Lindsay.	R. M'Paul, junr.
John Jolliffe.	Thomas H. Lindsay.
Abraham Denniss.	Thomas Clifford, senr.
George M'Paul, senr.	

Extract from "*Illawarra Mercury*" newspaper.—W.M.

No. 55.

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to MR. W. S. THOMPSON.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 24 November, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under notice your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, further respecting the Council's refusal to establish a Public School at Dapto East (Brown's), together with the Inspector's report thereon.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council, having again reviewed the circumstances of the case, has resolved to adhere to the decision already arrived at in the matter, and communicated to you in my letter of the 8th ultimo, No. 75/19,906.

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

No. 56.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Dapto East (Brown's): Your B.C., No. 75/885.

THE Council has resolved to adhere to the decision already arrived at with reference to the establishment of a Public School at the above place.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 24 November, 1875.

W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

(One plan.)

N^o 9 continued

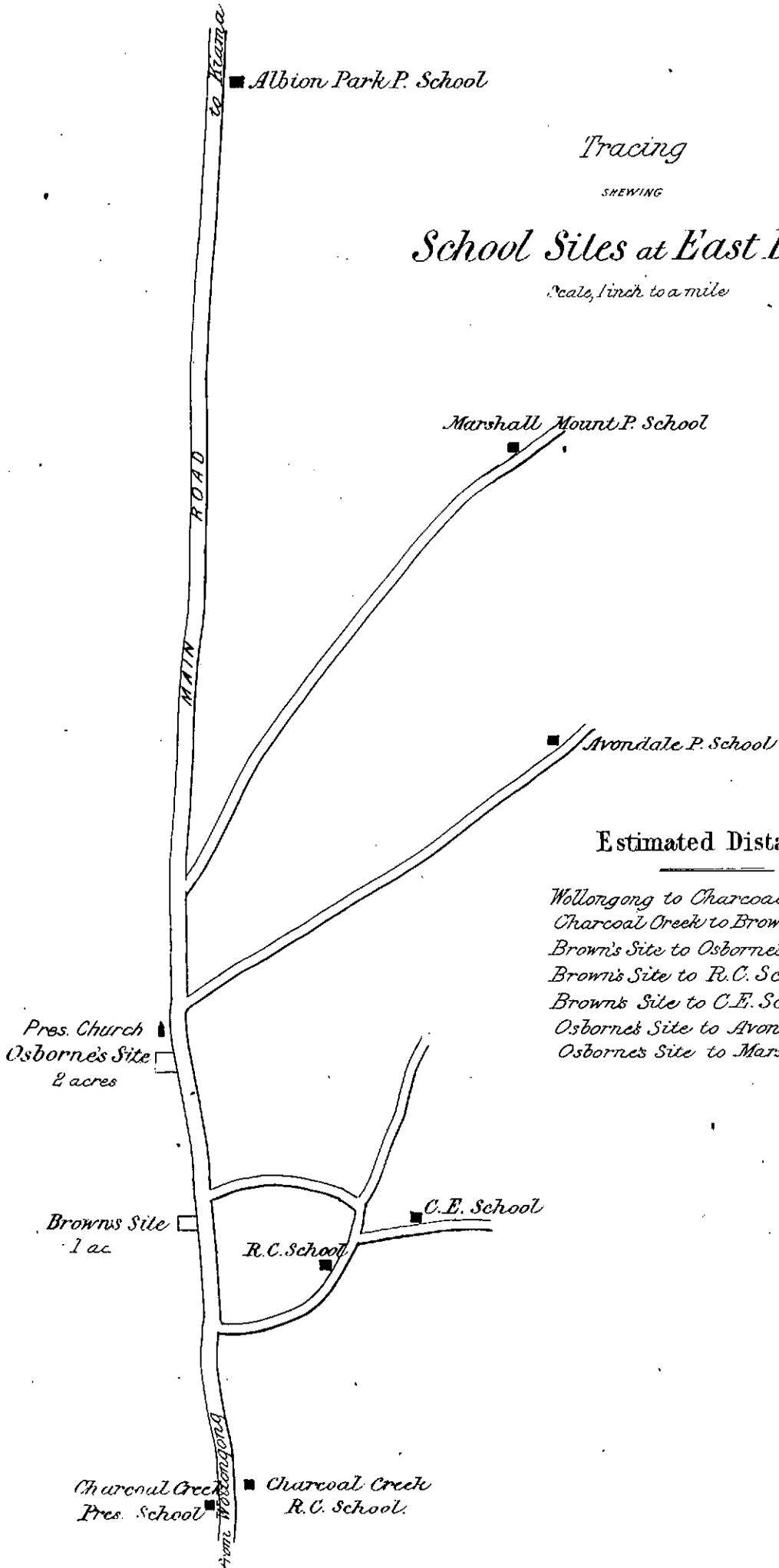
(Copy)

Tracing

SHewing

School Sites at East Dapto.

Scale, 1 inch to a mile



Estimated Distances.

Wollongong to Charcoal Creek	5 miles
Charcoal Creek to Brown's Site	1½ "
Brown's Site to Osborne's Site	1¼ "
Brown's Site to R.C. School	1½ "
Brown's Site to C.E. School	1¾ "
Osborne's Site to Avondale	3 "
Osborne's Site to Marshall Mount	4 "

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL ROLLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 July, 1876.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th April, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“ The number of Children of the different ages on the Rolls of each of the Schools under the Council of Education for the first quarter of the present year.”

(Mr. W. H. Suttor.)

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 12 July, 1876.

SIR,

With reference to your B.C. memorandum of the 7th instant, and to my reply thereto, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that, from the returns from the Schools under the Council's supervision already received, it appears that the numbers of pupils of the different ages who were entered on the rolls of such Schools during the first quarter of the current year were as shown hereunder:—

3 but under 4 years.....	1,885	15 but under 16 years.....	1,103
4 " 5 ".....	4,777	16 " 17 ".....	215
5 " 6 ".....	6,944	17 " 18 ".....	76
6 " 7 ".....	8,349	18 " 19 ".....	26
7 " 8 ".....	8,544	19 " 20 ".....	5
8 " 9 ".....	8,565	20 " 21 ".....	3
9 " 10 ".....	8,164	21 " 22 ".....	2
10 " 11 ".....	8,159	22 " 23 ".....	1
11 " 12 ".....	6,940	23 " 24 ".....	1
12 " 13 ".....	5,974		
13 " 14 ".....	4,053		
14 " 15 ".....	2,180		
			75,966

I have, &c.,
W. WILKINS,
Secretary.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.
(PETITION—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF GRAFTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 March, 1876.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough Council of the city of Grafton,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learned that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the purpose of amending the Public Schools Act of 1866.

That your Petitioners are fully impressed with the importance of making ample provision for the promotion of elementary instruction by the establishment of schools in the more thinly populated portions of the Colony, and would look upon any measure introduced for such purpose with great favour.

At the same time, your Petitioners would desire to point out the establishment of colleges, grammar or higher class schools in all the principal cities of the Colony, into which children may enter and be educated thereat, and thence after matriculation in the University of Sydney, free of cost.

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray that, in the amendment of the present system of public instruction, such provision be made, and that the city of Grafton be appointed as one of the cities in which such college or grammar school be established.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

S. W. CHAPMAN,

Mayor.

For and on behalf of the Grafton Borough Council.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF RYDE AND HUNTER'S HILL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 March, 1876.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Municipalities of Ryde and Hunter's Hill and the
vicinity,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH AS FOLLOWS :—

Your Petitioners have heard with concern that a Bill to amend the Public Schools Act of 1866 has been introduced into your Honorable House, and that the amendment proposed is a still further restriction upon your Petitioners' performance of that part of their religion as Christians which enjoins upon them to instruct their children in the love and service of Almighty God their Creator and Redeemer, and in their duty to their neighbour and to the Civil Authorities consequent thereupon.

Such of your Petitioners as have migrated to this Colony from other Countries did so in the firm belief that they were coming to a free Country, where they would not only not be hindered in the practice of their religion, but would be protected in the free exercise thereof. Nevertheless, for ten years past, under the operation of the present law, your Petitioners have laboured under the disadvantage of being unable to secure for their children the services of State-paid teachers of their own creed, except upon building the school-houses at their own expense, and afterwards submitting to have their children instructed by the same method and from the same books as those used in the Public Secular Schools. And now it is still further proposed to exclude a large number of the Smaller Denominational Schools from State support, and to prohibit such State support to any new ones in the future.

Your Petitioners hold the practice of their religion to be dearer than life itself, and consequently, even though they are mostly poor persons of the labouring class, they would feel compelled, after having first contributed, by payment of taxes, their quota towards the support of the schools wholly maintained out of the State Treasury, to maintain again, at their own private charges, both the schools proposed to be now deprived of State-aid, and those that may become necessary in the future.

Wherefore, your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will not sanction any further infringement upon that civil and religious liberty which your Petitioners had reckoned to be secured to them on their coming to this Colony.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 152 signatures.]

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.
(PETITION OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF ORANGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 March, 1876.

To the Honorable the House of Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Orange,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, whilst acknowledging the importance of making ample provision for the promotion of elementary instruction by the establishment of schools throughout the Colony, are deeply impressed with the necessity which exists that provision should be made for imparting a higher class of education than that afforded under the present Public School system.

Your Petitioners would respectfully submit that the facilities which are afforded to the residents of the metropolis to secure this are placed beyond the reach of the majority of country residents, and that whilst contributing to the support of such institutions as the Sydney Grammar School, they are precluded from availing themselves of any advantage which might thereby be secured.

That, in the absence of such establishments in country towns, a large portion of the youth of the Colony is precluded from attaining that high standard of education which otherwise might be secured.

That your Petitioners are aware that a measure has been introduced by the Government of the Colony, and which has passed its second reading, and referred to Committee, for the purpose of amending the Public Schools Act of 1866.

Your Petitioners would therefore pray that your Honorable House would see fit to introduce into the said Bill such clause or clauses as your Petitioners desire, to secure the establishment of Grammar Schools in Orange and towns of equal importance in the Colony, in which the youth of both sexes may receive instruction in the higher branches of education than those included in the Public School curriculum, and may after a due course of study be eligible to enter the University of Sydney, there to continue their studies free of costs if desired.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(L.S.)

JOSEPH WINDRED,
Mayor of Orange.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF YASS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 June, 1876.

To the Honorable the House of Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal District of Yass,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, whilst acknowledging the importance of making ample provision for the promotion of elementary instruction by the establishment of schools throughout the Colony, are deeply impressed with the necessity which exists that provision should be made for imparting a higher class of education than that afforded under the present Public School system.

Your Petitioners would respectfully submit that the facilities which are afforded to the residents of the metropolis to secure this are placed beyond the reach of the majority of country residents, and that whilst contributing towards the support of such institutions as the Sydney Grammar School, they are precluded from availing themselves of any advantage which might thereby be secured.

That, in the absence of such establishments in country towns, a large portion of the youth of the Colony is precluded from attaining that high standard of education which otherwise might be secured.

That your Petitioners are aware that a measure has been introduced by the Government of the Colony, for the purpose of amending the Public Schools Act of 1866.

Your Petitioners would therefore pray that your Honorable House would see fit to introduce into the said Bill such clause or clauses as your Petitioners desire, to secure the establishment of Grammar Schools in Yass and towns of equal importance in the Colony, in which the youth of both sexes may receive instruction in the higher branches of education than those included in the Public School curriculum, and may after a due course of study be eligible to enter the University of Sydney, there to continue their studies free of costs if desired.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(L.S.)

H. J. SAMPSON,
Mayor,

For and on behalf of the Council for the Municipal District of Yass.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1876.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
(REPORT FOR 1875.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic. No. 31.

REPORT of the University of Sydney, for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, the Senate has the honor to submit for the information of the Governor and Executive Council a report of its proceedings during the year 1875.

2. Twenty-two students were admitted to Matriculation. Two undergraduates from other Universities were admitted "*ad eundem statum*," and were allowed exemption from attendance on lectures after special examination, as provided by the By-laws.

3. Three hundred and sixty-two candidates presented themselves for the Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. The report of the Examiners on the result, together with the list of Honors and other matter connected therewith, is appended (A).

4. The successful candidates for Scholarships were—"Cooper" (for proficiency in Classics), T. Butler; "Barker" (for proficiency in Mathematics), E. Barff and C. E. Forster, *æq*; "Deas-Thomson" (for proficiency in Physical Science), T. Butler; for "general proficiency"—"Lithgow"—B. Allen; "University," W. Russell, G. Renwick, W. H. Wilkinson, L. Whitfield; "Levey," J. D. S. M'Lardy.

5. At the Examination for B.A. the following Honors were obtained:—

Classics—

1st class—T. Butler C. Forster	} Prize (University).	2nd class—R. Roger.
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Mathematics—

1st class—E. Barff C. E. Forster	} Prize (University). (Prof. Pell's Medal).	2nd class—Thalton.
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Physics—

1st class—T. Butler J. Carruthers	} Prize (University).
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6. The "Belmore" Medal (for Chemistry, with especial reference to Agriculture), O. O'Brien, Professor Smith's prizes (for Physics at the class examinations), C. Maher.

7. The following candidates passed for B.A. in Michaelmas Term (the names are in order of merit):—

Classics.	Mathematics.	Physics.
E. Barff, } J. Thalton, } <i>æq</i> .	— Lord,	O. O'Brien.
J. Carruthers,	R. Roger,	
E. Nathan, } G. Lord, } <i>æq</i> .	T. M. Kendall,	
O. O'Brien,	R. Waugh,	
T. M. Kendall,	E. Nathan,	
— Waugh.		

8. The Degrees conferred during the year were as follows:—

M.D.—C. Taylor, M.B.

M.A.—W. M. Thompson, B.A., R. D. Pring, B.A., H. J. Kent, B.A., A. G. Gibbes, B.A., A. Backhouse, B.A., D. D. Rutledge, B.A., D. Fisher, B.A., A. T. Innes Liddell, B.A., J. Thompson, B.A., M. Clune, B.A., W. A. Manning, B.A.

B.A.—J. Oliver, W. Chisholm, G. E. R. Jones, J. J. M. Beatty, H. F. Barton, A. Dawson, W. Lee.

LL.B.—J. J. M. Beatty.

9. The task of remodelling the By-laws has engaged the attention of a sub-committee for some time. To enable the Senate to deal with certain important matters which required immediate legislation, a short series of By-laws was submitted to the Government for approval, and having received official assent was at once brought into operation (a copy is appended—B). These laws provide in the main for a change of the academic year and of the times of the Examinations, which have been adjusted so as to secure a greater continuity of study and a longer course of instruction. Other matters of detail respecting discipline are also dealt with. The Senate hope to submit a complete code for approval at an early period.

10. Vacancies were caused in the Senate by the death of the Honorable William Munnings Arnold, and by the absence of Mr. Francis L. S. Merewether from the Colony. A Convocation was holden on the 15th May, at which Mr. William Macleay, F.L.S., was elected to fill the seat of Mr. Arnold, and, at a second Convocation, holden on the 1st of December, Henry C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S., was elected to fill Mr. Merewether's seat.

11. The Senate has much pleasure in notifying the following munificent donations to the University:—
 1. £2,000 from the Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C., represented by Queensland Government debentures, for the endowment of two Bursaries, under conditions similar to those of the Maurice Alexander Bursary, to be called the "John Ewan Frazer" and "Ernest Manson Frazer" Bursaries, in memory of his deceased sons. 2. £1,000 from Mrs. Burdekin, to found a Bursary, under conditions similar to the foregoing. 3. £1,000 from Mrs. Hunter Bailie, represented by ten N.S.W. Government debentures of £100 each, under similar conditions. 4. £2,000 from Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth, for the foundation of two Bursaries in memory of his late father, and to be called after him the "William Charles Wentworth Bursaries."

12. The Senate has received from the executor of the late Edward Dalton, Esquire, a notification that the sum of £10,000 or thereabouts has been bequeathed after the death of his wife to the University—such amount to be appropriated for the foundation of Scholarships in memory of the late Professor Woolley, for the cultivation of such branches of knowledge as he chiefly inculcated.

13. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, plans for laying out the grounds and for the sub-soil drainage of the land were submitted for the approval of the Senate by the Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital. They were approved, subject to the condition that whatever system of sewerage should be ultimately adopted, proper precautions should be taken to preserve the purity of the water in the creek.

14. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the University, duly certified by the Auditor, is appended (C).

This Report was adopted at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st March.

HUGH KENNEDY,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—BY-LAWS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

106. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

107. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

108. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

109. The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, and Geology.

110. Every candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

111. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

112. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

113. At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

114. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Public Examinations shall be held annually at the University, in the month of November, commencing on the first Monday in that month.

2. The fee for admission to the Junior Public Examinations shall be £2, and to the Senior Public Examinations £3. Candidates holding certificates of having passed the Junior Public Examination shall be admitted to the Senior Public Examination upon payment of an additional fee of £1.

3. A candidate holding a certificate of having passed the Junior Examination, and being a candidate for matriculation, shall be admitted to any subsequent Junior Examination in any of the sections in which he has not already passed, without the payment of any additional fee; and in case of his passing in any such sections he shall receive a certificate to that effect. The same rule shall apply to candidates holding certificates of having passed the Senior Examination; but no such candidate shall be allowed to compete for Honors in any section in which he has already passed. These exemptions shall extend to one additional examination only.

4. Candidates who shall have failed to pass the Examination may be admitted to any subsequent Examination without the payment of any additional fee, but this exemption shall not extend to more than two Examinations.

5. In addition to the regular Examination in November, the Board of Examiners are authorized, at their discretion, to hold Junior Public Examinations in Sydney at such other times as they may consider desirable, provided that not more than one such Examination shall be held in the same term.

6. No candidate shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations, unless he shall have notified to the Registrar his intention to become a candidate, specifying the subjects in which he elects to be examined, and shall have paid to the Registrar the required fee, fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers and *visâ voce*, at the discretion of the Examiners.

8. Public Examinations may be held at any place within the Colony, where a person, approved by the Senate, can be found to conduct the Examination; provided always that the aggregate amount of fees paid by candidates at any such place shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of such Examination.

9. Local Examinations, as provided for in clause 8, shall be held at the same time as those at the University, and shall be conducted as follows :—

- (a) Copies of the papers to be set at the Public Examinations at the University, together with such additional papers as the absence of *viva voce* Examination may render necessary, shall be transmitted under seal to the person appointed by the Senate to conduct the local Examinations.
- (b) Candidates shall write out answers to the questions set, in the presence of the person appointed to conduct the Examination, or of some person deputed by him, and in accordance with such detailed instructions as may be furnished by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.
- (c) The written answers shall be transmitted to the Board of Examiners, who shall examine them and report thereon to the Senate.
- (d) The person conducting the local Examination shall receive such remuneration for his services as the Senate may in each case determine.

10. The Senate may, at their discretion, send an Examiner or Examiners to conduct the local Examinations at any place within the Colony.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

11. The subjects for the Junior Public Examinations shall be those comprised in the following sections :—

Section I.

Writing from dictation.

The rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic—simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

Geography.

The outlines of English History since the Conquest ; that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chief events of each reign.

All candidates will be required to pass in this section.

Section II.

English.—Language, Grammar, and Composition,

Book recommended :—Latham's smaller Grammar.

Section III.

Latin.—Passages for translation from Cæsar's Commentaries, B. I. Easy passage for translation from some other Latin author. Short sentences for translation into Latin. Questions on historical and other allusions, and parsing.

Section IV.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Euclid, B. I, Algebra to simple equations, without surds.

Section V.

Mathematics.—Euclid, B. II, excepting Props., 8, 9, 10, and B. III. Algebra to proportion, including quadratic equations of one or two unknown quantities and surds.

Section VI.

English History.—From the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Queen Victoria. An acquaintance with Dr. Smith's smaller History of England, or any similar work, will be sufficient to enable a candidate to pass in this section.

Section VII.

Geography.—Physical features and political divisions.

Section VIII.

French.—Passages for translation from Voltaire's Life of Charles XII, B. I and II, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

Section IX.

German.—Passages for translation from Lessing's Fables, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

Section X.

Greek.—Passages for translation from Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I, with a further examination similar to that in Latin. Every candidate, in addition to section I, will be required to pass in two at least of the remaining sections, of which one at least must be II, III, IV, or V ; and in the case of female candidates, II, III, IV, V, or VIII.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

12. The subjects for the Senior Public Examination shall be those comprised in the following sections :—

Section I.

The same as for the Junior Examination. All candidates will be required to pass this section, except those who hold certificates of having passed the Junior Examination.

Section II.

English.—Grammar, analysis, and composition. Book recommended :—Latham's smaller Grammar.

Section III.

Latin.—Passages for translation from Livy, B. XXI, and Horace, Odes, B. III. Questions on historical and other allusions, and grammar. Passages for translation from other Latin works. A passage of English for translation into Latin prose.

Section IV.

Arithmetic and Algebra, including logarithms. A satisfactory knowledge of arithmetic and of algebra to the binomial theorem inclusive, shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

Section V.

Geometry.—Euc., B. I, B. II, Propos. 1-7, 11-14 ; B. III, B. IV, Propos. 1-9, 15 ; B. V, Definitions ; B. VI, Propos. 1-3, 4-16, 19-21, 23, 33 ; B. XI, Prop. 1-21. A satisfactory knowledge of the portions required of books I-IV shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

Section VI.

History.—Political and Constitutional History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Queen Victoria.

Section VII.

Geography.—Political, Physical, and Commercial.

Section VIII.

French.—Passages for translation from Guizot's Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre, and Racine's Athalie, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

Section IX.

German.—Passages for translation from Schiller's *Thirty Years' War*, B. II and III, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

Section X.

Greek.—Passages for translation from the *Ion* of Euripides, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

Section XI.

Mathematics.—Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Mechanics. A satisfactory knowledge of either of these three subjects shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section. Books recommended:—Trigonometry, Todhunter's larger work; Analytical Geometry, Todhunter's; Mechanics, Parkinson's.

Section XII.

Chemistry.—Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry. A satisfactory knowledge of Inorganic Chemistry shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

Section XIII.

Geology.—General description and classification of rocks. Distribution of organic remains.

Every senior candidate, in addition to Section I, will be required to pass in two at least of the remaining sections, of which one at least shall be II, III, IV, X, or XI; and in the case of female candidates, II, III, IV, VIII, X, or XI, but no candidate will be examined in more than six sections in addition to the first.

13. The names of those candidates who shall pass the junior examination shall be arranged alphabetically.

14. The names of those candidates who pass the senior examination shall be arranged in classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically. Separate lists shall be made of those who may specially distinguish themselves in either of the following divisions:—English Language and History, and Geography; Classics; Mathematics, including Mechanics; Modern Languages; Experimental Physics and Geology; and in these lists the names shall be arranged in classes and in order of merit.

15. After the name of each candidate in the above lists shall be added the school or other educational establishment (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination, and the name of his schoolmaster or tutor.

16. A separate account shall be kept of all receipts and disbursements on account of the Public Examinations.

17. The fees shall be collected by the Registrar, and paid into the general fund of the University, and shall be appropriated in the first place to the payment of all expenses incurred, including printing, stationery, and fees paid to Examiners, other than the Professors and Assistant Professors. The residue, if any, shall be appropriated amongst the subjects of examination in proportion to the number of candidates for examination in each, the portions so appropriated to be divided amongst the Professors and Assistant Professors who shall have examined in those subjects respectively.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 October, 1871.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th February last, directs it to be notified for general information, that from and after the 1st proximo, all persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in Section I of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz. :—

Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.

Writing from dictation.

The rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the rule of Three.

Geography.

The outlines of English History since the Conquest—that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chief events of each reign.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

[Candidates are directed to read these Rules carefully and to observe them strictly. They are further required to take notice that, in the event of any violation of the Rules respecting the mode of sending up their papers, by omission to fix the right number, or otherwise, their work will not be looked over until after the declaration of the result of the Examination, nor will their names appear in the published lists.]

No books or manuscripts allowed to be brought into the Examination Room, or into the building where the Examination is held. No communication, by word or otherwise, between candidates, or with any one, except the person presiding and the attendants, is allowed during the Examination.

No candidate to leave his place during the Examination without permission; but if he wishes to leave the room, or to communicate with the person presiding, he may stand up; and, in the event of his being allowed to retire for any necessary purpose, he shall remain under sufficient supervision during his absence.

Any candidate violating any of the above regulations is liable to be immediately expelled from the Examination Room.

Each candidate is directed—

To write upon *half-sheets* of foolscap paper, and upon *one side* only.

To lay his papers, when finished, close beside him, with the *face downwards*. Any candidate violating this rule, and so enabling his work to be seen by his neighbour, will be liable to be considered as conniving at copying.

To place his distinctive *number* (which will be privately communicated to each candidate before the Examination) at the *head* of every paper which he sends up.

To attach to each answer the *letter* corresponding with the question and *nothing else*.

To write on the *outside* of his papers, when folded up, the name of the subject, his distinctive number, and the *letter S. J. or P.*, according as he is a candidate for the Senior, the Junior, or the Preliminary Examinations.

No candidate to write upon his papers his name or initials, or anything else whatever, except the answers to the questions, and what is directed by these Regulations.

Candidates are forbidden to communicate to *any one* the numbers by which they are distinguished, until the result of the Examination has been publicly declared.

In answer to the mathematical questions, *the whole* of the work must be sent up. No marks will be given for *answers only*.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS APPOINTED TO CONDUCT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTRY PLACES.

The person conducting the Examination, or some responsible person appointed by him, to remain in the room with the candidates during the whole time of the Examination.

Arrangements to be made so that in case a candidate is allowed to leave the room for any necessary purpose, there may be security that he remain under sufficient supervision during his absence.

The seal of the envelope containing the Examination Paper for the day to be broken at the appointed hour, and in the presence of the candidates. This regulation is recommended particularly to the notice of those whom it concerns, inasmuch as any deviation from this rule will render the Examinations throughout the Colony null and void.

The printed passages furnished for dictation to be read *slowly* to the candidates by the person presiding, at any convenient time during the first day's Examination.

Before reading for dictation, the passage to be read to the candidates in order that they may understand its meaning.

At the conclusion of the dictation, the candidates to be allowed a few minutes to read over and correct what they have written.

In the Civil Service Examination, the candidates are required to read aloud a short passage from some standard English author; and the person presiding is requested to transmit to the Examiners his opinion of their performance.

The attention of the person presiding is particularly directed to the rule which provides that candidates when they have finished their papers shall turn them with the *face downwards*.

At the conclusion of each day's Examination, the answers sent in by the candidates to be transmitted by post, as a book parcel, to the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, University.

All persons conducting the Examination to furnish *while* foolscap paper and other necessary stationery, and to provide for sufficient table accommodation, so that the candidates may be kept at a reasonable distance from one another. Alphabetical arrangement to be observed, except in the case of members of the same family, who must not be allowed to sit together.

All expenses for telegrams, postage, stationery, hire of tables, &c., to be charged to the University.

No persons except the attendants or the assistants of the person presiding to be allowed access to the Examination Room during the Examination.

A copy of this paper to be posted up in the Examination Room.

A FEW HINTS TO CANDIDATES PREPARING FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN SECTION II.

THE subjects pertaining to this section on which questions will be asked may be classed under four heads: I. Parsing.—In naming the parts of speech, the candidate is not bound to use the same words as are to be found in Dr. Latham's Grammar. Any words employed in other grammars will equally satisfy the Examiners. For instance, if in parsing the sentence "Seeing believing," he were to call the first or the last word a participle, this would be marked as a blunder, but he would be free to call it a participial noun, or an infinitive, or by any other *name* which showed that he did not confound it with a participle. In like manner, there are certain words which appear in some grammars as adverbs and in others as conjunctions; here, also, it would not be imputed as a fault to the candidate if he followed one grammar rather than another, but it will save the student's time to understand that, neither in parsing, nor in answering any other question, will it be necessary for him to know the classes of adjectives, or adverbs, or conjunctions, as given in certain grammars; the ordinary divisions of the noun substantive and the verb are the only ones which will be required of him. With regard to the moods, it will save a student much trouble if he treated the so-called conditional and subjunctive moods as merely artificial uses of the potential, but, if he has been taught otherwise, he can answer as he has been taught, without fear of its being imputed to him as a fault. The errors against which he has to guard, under the head of parsing, will appear in the following examples:—When *like* is used as an adverb, and he calls it an adjective, when *down* is used as a preposition and he calls it an adverb, or when he treats such words as *that*, *far*, or *half*, or *more*, etc., otherwise than he is warranted by the sentence in which this occurs, or when he confounds the past tense with the past participle, or calls a neuter verb active, or *vice versa*, or when he fails to detect what governs or what is governed.

II. A knowledge of the meaning of words. It is obvious that no student can be entitled to pass in the English section if he is unable to give a fair explanation of words in common use, or of such as are found in the reading books, or in authors suited to his age. The endeavour of the Examiners has been to select a number of words, not with the hope that they will all be answered, but with the expectation that every diligent student will be able to explain a fair proportion of them. The Examiners have met with answers which showed that the candidate had confounded *ambiguous* with *ambitious* or *ambitious*, *elicit* with *illicit*, *deprecate* with *depreciate*, *valid* with *invalid*, *paramount* with *paramour*. To *eliminate* was interpreted to take the *elements* of; to *invalidate*, to *make strong*; to *denounce*, as to *renounce*; to *enervate* as to *refresh the nerves*; to *imprecate*, as to *implicate*. A hundred other instances might be added, but these will suffice to put the student on his guard. It is reported that some candidates have wasted their time in reading up the dictionary, as a preparation for answering this class of questions. The only preparation that is of the least value for such a purpose, is to mark carefully what is heard or read, and to acquire a definite conception of its meaning. Without attention and thought, nothing can be learnt that is worth the learning.

III. Etymology. It would be unfair to expect that the boys who come from schools where neither French nor Latin is taught should be able to give the derivation of English words which are borrowed from those languages. Nevertheless, as there is more than one manual of etymology intended expressly for the use of schools of the above description, and as this branch of knowledge ought to be encouraged, the Examiners will set questions which involve a knowledge of a few of the most obvious Latin roots from which English words in every-day use are derived. On that part of etymology which traces the connection between one English word and another, it is reasonable to expect that candidates should be able to give satisfactory answers.

IV. Analysis. Many schemes are published in books of education according to which the learner is expected to place in certain squares, arranged for the purpose, the extensions or limitations of the principal subject, or of the predicate, or of the object, and other contrivances are adopted in order to separate the principal sentence from its subordinate sentences, or to distinguish subordinate from co-ordinate clauses. The Examiners, in setting sentences for analysis, require *no performances of this kind*. Their only drift is to ascertain whether the candidate can distinguish the subject from the predicate, or, in other words, the thing of which the writer or speaker is thinking from that which he has to tell us concerning it. For example, if a candidate is asked to analyse the following sentence; "It is better to trust in the Lord than to have any confidence in princes!" all that the questioner cares to ascertain is, whether the candidate has sufficiently exercised his common sense, and thereby acquired a sufficient reliance upon it, to reason thus: "Something (A) is said to be better than something else (B); I have only to find (A) my subject, and whatever is affirmed of it is (B) my predicate." If this is done in two or three instances, the Examiners will give as full marks for this species of answers as for any of a more elaborate kind.

It is not expected that every candidate should acquit himself equally well in these four divisions; careful parsing, and a fair amount of proficiency in II and III, or II and IV, of the subjects above enumerated, will be sufficient for passing with credit. The advice of the Examiners on this, and on all other subjects, is one that every teacher has to repeat continually to his pupils. It is laziness not to exercise your memory, it is worse laziness to burden your memory in order to save yourself the trouble of understanding and reflecting on what you learn. Half the battle in an examination is courage, and courage never fails him who has mastered his subjects by thought.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS FOR 1875.

The Public Examiners have the honor to submit their report on the Examinations held in Michaelmas Term, University, 1 March, 1876.

362 candidates presented themselves, among whom they were 51 senior males, 14 senior females, 237 junior males, and 60 junior females.

The following towns were constituted local centres, viz.—Armidale, Grafton, Young, Mudgee, Bathurst, West Maitland, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Goulburn, Gunning, Tumut, Yass, Albury, Singleton.

Upon passing in review the papers sent up by the candidates in different sections, the Examiners have on the whole reason to be satisfied with the results, and think that they are justified in drawing favourable conclusions as to the education of the Colony; but this remark does not apply to the French language, in which very few candidates either male or female came up to the standard required. Many seem to have trusted entirely to the translation of the subjects prescribed; but it has been a rule with the Examiners in this and all other languages not to take into account the marks due for translation unless a certain proportion of marks has been gained in the questions intended to test their grammatical knowledge; for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such knowledge, the candidates have not been required to repeat the rules to be observed in given cases, but simple sentences in English have been given for translation, and it has been left to the candidate to see what rules are involved and to follow them accordingly. Any one who knows how common it is for schoolboys to repeat grammatical rules with the greatest accuracy and to violate them in the very next exercise that they perform, will see that this is the only method of testing real attainments, and that the prospect of an examination of this kind is a great means of counteracting the natural tendency of students to charge their memories to the utmost possible extent, rather than give themselves the trouble of thinking. The English section presents the same results as the Examiners have adverted to on previous occasions. A knowledge of the meaning and right use of words is certainly one of the practical results of English teaching which the Colony would have a right to expect from its Public Schools; and in comparison with this it will regard the minute and subtle analysis of sentences—in which a sentence is divided into clauses with various

various

various technical names, and each clause is ranged under seven or more heads—as a cruel waste of teachers' and pupils' time. Your Examiners regret to say that, while the answers of the candidates showed that much time had been bestowed, though not very successfully, upon this barren counterfeit of scientific grammar, the knowledge of the English language itself, of its etymologies and modes of formation, was surprisingly weak and scanty; so that, had it not been for the parsing—which was upon the whole creditably done—many candidates would have been rejected for insufficient marks. The Examiners believe that this evil is mainly due to the position of the Public Schoolmasters, who would fain to teach in a more rational method, but are afraid to displease their Inspectors, whom they suppose to be strongly in favour of this kind of teaching. Whether this supposition be correct or not the Examiners have no means of ascertaining, but they submit that the Senate of the University would not be exceeding its duty if it brought the knowledge of this serious evil under the notice of the Council of Education, in the hope that that body will either undeceive the teachers if they are wrong, or protect them if they are right.

In the meantime, the Examiners recommend that a few practical hints for the use of teachers and pupils on the nature and scope of the English examination should be appended to the Manual and to the copy of the By-laws and Regulations about to be published. That the Senate may have an opportunity of judging of the nature of the analysis above alluded to, the Examiners desire to submit for its inspection certain extracts. "*Analysis of Sentences*," *F. Gardiner, Sydney, 1873, pp. 51 and 67, and Morell's Grammar, pp. 25 and 70.*

The candidates for examination in Natural Science, though but few in number, have evinced a marked improvement, and their work testifies that a better system of teaching obtains in the schools.

M. B. PELL,
CHARLES BADHAM,
ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, } Examiners.
HUGH KENNEDY,

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

In the following lists the numbers after the candidates' names represent the following subjects, viz. :—

- II. English Language.
- III. Latin.
- IV. (*For Juniors.*) Easy Mathematics. (*For Seniors.*) Arithmetic and Algebra.
- V. (*For Juniors.*) Higher Mathematics. (*For Seniors.*) Euclid.
- VI. History of England.
- VII. Geography.
- VIII. French.
- IX. German.
- X. Greek.
- XI. (a) Trigonometry. (b) Analytical Geometry. (c) Mechanics.
- XII. Chemistry.
- XIII. Geology.

SENIORS.

General Proficiency.

(The names are in alphabetical order in the classes.)

FIRST CLASS.

- * Allen, Reginald Charles (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, X, XIa, XIb, XIc, XII.
† Moore, William Lyttle (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, X, XIa, XIb, XIc, XII.

SECOND CLASS.

- Bohrsmann, Christian (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, V, X, XII.
Brown, Samuel (Sydney Grammar School), III, VII, X, XIa, XIb, XIc, XII.
Bucknell, Walter Adrian (Mr. Kinloch), II, IV, V, VII, XIa, XIc.
† Everett, Minnie Martha (Mr. Fäche), II, VI, VII, VIII.
Fletcher, Frank Edgar (Mr. Sly), II, III, IV, VII, VIII, X.
Fosbery, Eustace Edmund (Mr. Bowyer), II, III, IV, V, VII, X, XIa.
Vickery, Joseph (Sydney Grammar School), V, VII, X, XIa, XII.

THIRD CLASS.

- Blair, Edward (Mr. Frazer, West Maitland), IV, VII.
Bradley Joseph (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VII, XIa.
Brennan, Francis (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
Buchanan, Arthur Semerville (Fort-street School), IV, V.
Cameron, Annie Eliza (Mrs. Tait), II, VII, VIII.
Campbell, Mary Louise Thérèse (Belmore College), VI, VII, VIII.
Casey, Frederick Arthur (Fort-street School), II, IV, V.
Coghlan, Frederick Albert (Fort-street School), II, IV, VI.
Coleman, George Patrick, (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, IV, V, VIII, X.
Cohen, John Jacob (Dr. Sly), II, IV, V, VII, XIa.
Cotterhill, George (West Maitland Public School), IV, V, VII.
Crane, Arthur William (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
Cummings, John Joseph (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, IV, V, VI.
Davies, John James (Grafton Public School), II, IV, VII.
Dwyer, Patrick Vincent (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, III, IV, V.
Edwards, Martin Montague (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), II, IV, VI, VII.
Fletcher, Arthur Polglase (Newington College), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.
Fletcher, Joseph Alfred (Newington College), VI, VIII, X.
Foster, Thomas Chichester James (Camden College), II, III, VII, X.
Gilles, James (private), II, III, IV, V, VII.
Horgan, Mary (Mrs. Macintosh), VI, VII, VIII.
Hughes, Ethel Maude (Ladies' College), VII, VIII.
James, Henry (West Maitland Public School), II, IV, V, VII.
Jones, Adolphus Percy (West Maitland Public School), II, IV, VII.
Jones, Alfred (West Maitland Public School), IV, V, VII.
Kent, Annie Emma (Belmore College), VI, VII, VIII.
Kent, Alice (Belmore College), II, VI, VII, VIII.
Mann, Herbert (Fort-street School), II, VII.
Mayne, William Macintosh (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, VI, VII.
Moore, Samuel John H. (Dr. Sly), II, III, VI, VII, X.
O'Dwyer, James Edmund (Fort-street School), II, IV, V.
Perry, Ada (Ladies' College), II, VII, VIII.
Piddington, Albert Bathurst (Goulburn Public School), II, IV.
Rubie, Ignatius Joseph (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, III, V, VIII, X.
Sultz, Charles (Balmain Public School), II, IV, V, VII.
Trivett, John Burt (Camden College), II, IV, V, VII.

Distinguished

* University prize of £20, and "West" medal.

† Special prize of £10, given by the Hon. G. W. Allen.

‡ "John Fairfax" prize of £20.

Distinguished in—the names are in order of merit—

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Moore, W. Lyttle
Allen, Reginald Charles

Gillics, James
Everitt, Minnie Martha

Class II.

Coleman, George Patrick
Trivett, John Burt
Fosbery, Eustace E.
Crane, Arthur William
Fletcher, Frank Edgar } *æq.*
Cohen, John Jacob } *æq.*

Moore, Samuel J. H.
Edwards, Martin Montague } *æq.*
Dwyer, Patrick Vincent

CLASSICS.

Class I.

Allen, Reginald Charles
Moore, W. Lyttle

Bohrsmann, Christian

Class II.

Brown, Samuel

Rubic, Ignatius Joseph

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Class II.

Coleman, George Patrick

Everitt, Minnie Martha

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Allen, Reginald C.
Moore, William L.

Bucknell, Walter A.
Brown, Samuel.

Class II.

Cohen, John J.
Badley, Joseph
Brennan, Francis
Fosbery, Eustace E.
James, Henry } *æq.*

O'Dwyer, James E.
Trivett, John B.
Casey, Frederick A.
Crane, Arthur W.
Cotterill, George } *æq.*

PHYSICS.

Class I.

Moore, William Lyttle.

Class II.

Vickery, Joseph
Brown, Samuel

Bohrsmann, Christian.

JUNIORS.

Beale, Priscilla (Kiama Public School), V, VI.
Begbie, James Montague (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, VI, VII.
Blake, Vincent J. (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, V, VII.
Blomfield, Valentine John (King's School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.
Bowerman, Frank Sydney (All Saints' School, Bathurst), IV, V, VI, VII.
Brown, William James (St. Clement's School, Yass), II, IV, VII.
Burnett, William D. (Public School, Young), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
Byrne, James (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), IV, VI.
Campbell, David Francis (Mr. Bowyer), II, IV, V, VII.
Campbell Archibald Hugh (King's School), IV, VI.
Campbell, John (William-street Public School), IV, VI.
Casperson, Edward (Tumut Public School), IV, VI, VII.
Caswel, Charles Henry (Goulburn High School), II, IV, VI, VII.
Catt, Henry Charles (Bathurst Public School, IV, VI, VII).
Charlton William Apedaile (Fort-street School) IV, V.
Clapin, Alfred Harnett (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, VII.
Clarke, Francis, (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst) II, VI, VII.
Cook, George Eburah (Dr. Sly), III, VI.
Cooke, John Taylor (Sydney Grammar School), IV, VII,
Colley, James (Kiama Public School), V.
Crick John Charles (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, IV.
Crundwell Emily (Gunning Public School), IV, VII.
Cullen, Daniel (St. Patrick College, Goulburn), II, III, IV, V, VI.
Daly, John Eugene (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), IV, VI, VII.
Dalton, Gerald Thomas Aloysius (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, VI, VII, X.
Dawson, John Charles (Fort-street School), IV, V, VI.
Delarue, Victor Albert Valentine (Sydney Grammar School), IV, VI, VII.
Dillon, Thomas (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), IV, VI.
Dinning, Christopher (Kiama Public School), V, VI.
Dixon, Grace Mary (Misses Hardie), II, VI, VII.
Donaldson, Robert Riddle (Grafton Public School), II, IV.
Dowling, Peter John (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VII.
Doyle, Herbert C. K. (Public School West Maitland), II, VII.
Drake, Isabella (Fort-street School), II, VI, VII.
Ducker, Theophilus John Newington College), II, IV, VI, VII.
Dumphy, Michael Joseph (St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst), II, IV, VII.
Earl, Arthur (Presbyterian Denominational School, Shoalhaven), IV, VII.
Ellison, Charles Edwin (Camden College), II, IV, VI, VII.
Elphinstone, James Fraser (Sydney Grammar School), IV, V.
Elston, Lucy Jane (Gunning Public School), IV, VII.
Feez, Arthur H. H. M. (King's School), III, IV, V, VI, VII.
Fewings, Joseph George (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VI.
Finlason, Donald Bain (Kiama Public School), III.
Fitzgerald, James Griffin (St. Clement's School, Yass), IV, VI, VII.

- Planagan, Eliza (Mr. Macintosh), II, VI, VII.
 Fletcher Charles Robert (Dr. Sly), IV, VI, VII.
 Poord, Edward Elam (Tumut Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Foott, George William (King's School), III, IV, V, VI.
 Forsyth, George James (Fort-street School), IV, VII.
 Foster, Edward Pakenham (Camden College) II, VI, VII.
 Fullerton, Janet Christina (Miss Baxter), II, VI.
 Garvin, William Charles (Sydney Grammar School), II, VII.
 Gill, Alfred (St. Philip's Denominational School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Gordon, William Thomas (Ryde Public School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Gouët, Marie H. G. E. (Ladies' College), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Graham, Margaret Isabel (Ladies' College), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Grainger, Frank (Mr. F. H. Hole), II, IV, VI, VII.
 * Hall, Anna, Farnsworth (Burwood Public School), IV, V, VI, VII.
 Halliday, Frank Ashbury (Bathurst Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Haliday George Clifton (Bathurst Public School), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Hart, Asher (St. Clement's School, Yass), II, IV, VII.
 Hayles, Edith Gertrude (Wollongong Public School), II, VI, VII.
 Herborn, Otto Albert (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, VII.
 Hill, John Allen (Gunning Public School), V, VI.
 Hill, Fannie (Lady Murray), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Hill, George Henry Charles (A. Taylor, Mudgee), VI, VII.
 Hime, Emily Gertrude (Miss Martin), II, VI.
 Horniman, David Ewen (R. J. Horniman), II, III, IV, VI, VII.
 Irving, Sydney Richmond (King's School), IV, VI.
 Jacobs, Vickers (Sydney Grammar School), II, VI.
 Kippax, Edwin (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Latta, George Joseph (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Lawson, Arthur Alexander (King's School), II, IV.
 Lee, George Leonard (Armidale Grammar School), II, III, IV, VI, VII.
 † Lloyd, Charles John (King's School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, X.
 Loveridge, Alfred (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, VII.
 Mackins, James (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), IV, V, VI, VII.
 Macready, Henry William (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, VI.
 Maddocks, Frederick William (Sydney Grammar School), II, VII.
 Mallam, Lawrence George (Armidale Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Marshall, Alexander (West Maitland Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Martin, Alfred Henry (Mr. Bowyer), III, IV, VI, VII.
 Maybury, Percy Frederick (Goulburn High School), IV, VI.
 Milford, Herman Godfrey (Sydney Grammar School), III, VI.
 Moore, David Cooper (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV.
 Moxham, Charles (Sydney Grammar School), IV.
 Mudge, Parmenas Pearce (Albury Grammar School), II, IV.
 Murray, David Hislop (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VII.
 Murray, Frederick Stephenson (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VII.
 Myers, Elizabeth (Belmore College), VI, VIII.
 M'Laren, Walter (Tumut Public School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 M'Lelland, Hugh Dawson (Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Nathan, Amy Eliza (Ladies' College), II, VII.
 Newman, Charles (Gunning Public School), IV, VII.
 Nott, Sydney Philip (Sydney Grammar School), II, VI.
 O'Donnell, Benjamin (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), III.
 Owen, Henry Percy, (Sydney Grammar School), III.
 Oxley, Henry Molesworth (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VII.
 Paige, William (Fort-street School), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Paterson, Edward Favence (Sydney Grammar School), II, IV, VI.
 Paxton, Elizabeth Bennett (Ladies College), II, VII, VIII.
 Pursor, Marian Eliza (Miss Baylis), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Reeve, Henry (Dr. Sly), II, IV, V, VI.
 Reid, Alexander Coughrane (Kiama Public School), IV, V, VI.
 † Rennie, George Edward (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, X.
 Rennie, Grace Malcolm (Miss Baxter), III, IV, VII.
 Robberds, John Earnest (Armidale Grammar School), II, III, IV, VI, VII.
 Ross, Thomas H. (Mr. Frazer, West Maitland), II, IV, V, VII.
 Ross, Vernon Percy (Burwood Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Rudd, Henry (Gunning Public School), IV, VII.
 Russell, James (Sydney Grammar School), II, III, IV, VI.
 Ryan, Michael J. (St. Patrick's College, Goulburn), III, VI.
 Samuel, Lydia (Lady Murray), II, VIII.
 Selkirk, William (Mr. F. H. Hole), II, III, IV, VI, VII.
 Selman, Henry Charles (Burwood Public School), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Shaw, Alfred Moss (Botany-street Denominational School), II, IV, VI.
 Shaw, Malcolm (Newington College), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Short, George Robert (Kiama Public School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Sloman, Thomas Biddulph U. (All Saints' College, Bathurst), II, III.
 Small, Herbert Henry (Ryde Public School), IV, VII.
 Smith, Archibald (Gunning Public School), V, VI.
 Smith Wallace Arabin (King's School), II, III, IV.
 Solomon, Hannah (Lady Murray), II, VI, VII.
 Somerville, George Bennett (Windsor Public School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Sullivan, Reginald (Mr. Clarke, Mudgee), V, VI.
 Tanner, Alfred (All Saints' College, Bathurst), II, III, IV.
 Tawyer, Mary Anne (Mrs. Armstrong, Young), II, VI.
 Taylor, Arthur Wellesley (William-street Public School), II, IV, VI.
 Taylor, Walter (West Maitland Public School), IV, V.
 Teale, William Henry (Windsor Public School), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Thompson, Eva (Ladies College), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Thompson, Harold Clarke (Sydney Grammar School), IV, V, VI, VII.
 Thomson, James Ambrose (Kiama Public School), II, III, IV, V, VI.
 Thorpe, Frederick Ashley (William-street Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Traill, Cecil Grahame (King's School), II, III.
 Vickery, Elizabeth (Ladies College), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Wade, Charles (All Saints' College, Bathurst), II, III, IV, VII.
 Wakeford, Mary Eliza (Kiama Public School), IV, VI, VII.

* "John Fairfax" prize of £10.

† University prize of £10.

‡ Proxime accessit, special prize of £6, given by Professor Pell.

Walsh, Thomas Massey (Fort-street School) IV, V, VI, VII.
 Watkins, Rebecca (Miss Baxter), II, VI, VII, VIII.
 Webb, Sydney William (Bathurst Public School), II, IV, V, VI, VII.
 Webster, George Frederick (Fort-street School), IV, V, VII.
 Williams, Vivian William (private), II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX.
 Wilkinson, Frederick Hattam (King's School), IV, VII.
 Wueling, Frederick William (St. Clement's School, Yass), II, IV, VI, VII.
 Wilson, William Baldrige (Gunning Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Woodward, Walter Matthew (Gunning Public School), IV, VI, VII.
 Walford, Sydney Rundle (King's School), IV, VI.
 Warden Charles Forfar (Newington College), IV, VI, VII.

The successful candidates were educated as under:—

Sydney—	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.
Sydney Grammar School	23	6	29
Fort-street School	11	6	17
William-street Public School	3	0	3
Mr. Bowyer	2	1	3
Mr. Horniman	1	0	1
Dr. Sly	3	3	6
Botany-street Denominational School	1	0	1
St. Philip's Denominational School	1	0	1
Camden College	2	2	4
Mr. Macintosh	1	1	2
Private	1	1	2
Newington College	3	2	5
Burwood Public School	3	0	3
Mr. F. H. Hole, Burwood	2	0	2
Ryde Public School	2	0	2
King's School	11	0	11
Lady Murray	3	0	3
Ladies College	6	2	8
Belmore College	1	3	4
Misses Hardie	1	0	1
Miss Martin	1	0	1
Miss Baxter	3	0	3
Miss Baylis	1	0	1
Bathurst—			
All Saints' College	4	0	4
St. Stanislaus' College	5	5	10
Public School	4	0	4
Yass—St. Clement's School	4	0	4
Wollongong—Public School	1	0	1
Kiama—Public School	8	0	8
Gunning—Public School	8	0	8
Mudgee—			
A. Taylor	1	0	1
W. Clarke	1	0	1
Armidale—Grammar School	3	0	3
Goulburn—			
High School	2	0	2
St. Patrick's College	7	2	9
West Maitland—			
Public School	3	4	7
Mr. Frazer	1	1	2
Albury—Grammar School	1	0	1
Tumut—Public School	3	0	3
Shoalhaven—Presbyterian School	2	0	2
Windsor—Public School	2	0	2
Grafton—Public School	1	1	2
Young—Mrs. Armstrong	1	0	1
Goulburn—Public School	0	1	1
Balmain—Public School	0	1	1
Sydney—Mrs. Tait	0	1	1
Young—Public School	1	0	1

PUBLIC EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH—SECTION II.—JUNIORS.

Thursday, November 4th, 9½ a.m. to 12½ p.m.

- (a) Analyse the following sentences:—
 (A) The half of my goods I give to the poor.
 (B) What I will not, that I cannot do.
 (C) It is a poor excuse to say I forgot it.
- (b) Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:—
 (A) *Seeing is believing.*
 (B) He spells *much worse than* he did a year ago.
 (C) "*As when the sun, new ris'n,*
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams, or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
O'er half the nations."
- (c) Write down the etymology of the following words:—Elbow, thoroughly, brand, thrift, amazement, sore, liason, riddle.
- (d) Give instances where the noun and the verb differ in one or more of the same particulars, as the following:—
 (A) Present (noun) and present (verb).
 (B) Use (noun) and use (verb).
 (C) Advice (noun) and advise (verb).
- (e) Bough of a tree, bow a salutation, bows of a ship; show that all these contain one and the same idea; and mention other words belonging to the same root as these.

Current means several things, but there is the same idea in each. Civil has two principal meanings; but in both of these there is the same primary idea. Show this clearly.

(f) Explain the meaning of the following words, and give the etymology wherever you know it:—To eliminate, To disseminate, Collusion, Alternation, To vindicate, Rudiment, Supplement.

(g) Express the following thoughts in a paraphrase of your own:—

"If I am traduced by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicler of my doings,—let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious censurers; which ever,
As ravenous fishes, do a vessel follow
That is now trimm'd; but benefit no further
Than vainly longing."

LATIN—SECTION III.—SENIORS.

Tuesday, November 2nd. 9½ a.m. to 12½ p.m.

A. Translate into Latin—

- I do not know from what author you learnt these things, but I have no doubt that you will find you have been deceived.
- I hear that he has been put on his trial for theft, but I believe he will be acquitted.
- If Caesar is a better general than Scipio, he must necessarily be thought a better one than any other of the Romans.
- If the Roman writers had understood the Etruscan language, we should have learnt many things about Rome itself which are now buried in oblivion.
- I value the philosophy of Plato more than that of Cicero, because the former spent his life in investigating the truth, the latter his hours of leisure in adorning this or that subject.
- All men are agreed that Pompey's friends would have used victory much more harshly than Caesar did after he became the master of the world.
- There was nothing which impelled me more to recommend this law than the calamities which I saw must follow, if a scarcity should come upon us unawares.

B. Turn the following sentence into the oratio obliqua:—

Cur indignum eam sortem quæ omnibus communis erit? Ego eadem patiar quæ vos tantopere formidatis; proinde date operam ut quem in re gerenda semper adjuvistis eundem in calamitate perferenda, quoniam ita Dis placuit imitemini.

C. Translate into English a passage.

LATIN—SECTION 3—JUNIORS.

Tuesday, November 2nd. 9½ a.m. to 12½ p.m.

A. Write down the genders of amnis, cardo, decor, fides, gurgis, imago, mensis, pestis, ros, sal, tribunal, vallis.

B. Give the perfect and supine of—ardeo, caveo, divido, findo, mordeo, pungo, rodo, subdo, vello, verto.

C. Translate into Latin:—

- I will go into the country to see my friends.
- Two thousand men were sent out of the camp.
- We enjoy a most beautiful harbour.
- If he were a good citizen he would obey the laws.
- He who flatters the rich hopes that others will not see why he does it.
- In building the city, Romulus took into account a larger multitude than was likely to dwell in the city during his lifetime.
- Did you never hear why he pretended to value the farm so highly? and did you not suspect that he was enticing others to offer him a great sum of money for it?
- To think that I should be accused of broken faith!

D. Translate into English a passage.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA—SECTION 4—SENIORS.

Wednesday, November 3rd. 9½ a.m. to 12½ p.m.

A. What is the rule for the addition of vulgar fractions?

B. Add together—

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10}$$

C. Find the amount, at compound interest, of £430 in three years, at 4 per cent.

D. Gold being worth £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, find the weight of the sovereign as a decimal of an ounce, correct to two places.

E. Write down the expansion of $(a + b + c)^2$.

F. Deduce from the above the value of—

$$(2 + x - 3x^2) + (2 - x + 3x^2)^2.$$

Simplify—

G. $\frac{a^2 + ax + x^2}{a^2 - a^2x + ax^2 - x^3} \times \frac{a^2 - ax + x^2}{a + x} \times \frac{a^4 + x^4}{a^4 + x^4}$

H. $\frac{a}{a-b} + \frac{b}{a+b} - \frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2} + \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}$

I. $\sqrt{125 a^3 b}$

J. $\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{50}$

K. $\sqrt[3]{81 a^4 b^3}$

Solve the equations—

L. $\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-29}{5x-12} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$

M. $3x^2 - 22x + 7 = 0$

N. $x^2 - ax + x - 2a + 2 = 0$

O. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, show that

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}$$

- P. State and prove the formula for finding the sum of an arithmetical progression.
 Q. The first term of an arithmetical progression is 3, and the sixth term is 28; find the third term.
 R. Expand $(a^2 - ab)^7$.
 S. Write down the general logarithmic formulae by which multiplication and division can be effected.
 Given $\log 2 = .30103$, $\log 3 = .47712$, find the logarithms of—
 T. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4}}$
 V. $\frac{36 \times 81 \times 486}{3 \sqrt[5]{\frac{81}{81}}}$

MATHEMATICS—SECTION 4—JUNIORS.

Wednesday, November 3rd. 9½ a.m. to 12½ p.m.

- A. Find the value of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and reduce the result to square yards.
 B. What are the wages of 36 men for 7 months, if the wages of 50 men for 12 months amount to £1,080?
 C. Find the simple interest upon £530 17s. 6d. for 11 years, at 5 per cent.
 D. Express .00625 of an acre in square inches.
 E. Find the value of—
 $(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a^2 + ab + b^2) - (a^2 - b^2 - ab)(a^2 - b^2 + ab)$ when $a = 2$ and $b = -3$

F. Divide—

$$\frac{x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 16x + 16}{x^2 + 4}$$

G. Find the least common multiple of

$$a^2 - b^2, (a - b)^2 \text{ and } a^3 + b^3.$$

Solve the equations—

H.

$$\frac{x - 7}{11} - \frac{3x - 5}{7} = \frac{125}{77} = 2x - 17.$$

I.

$$ax^2 + a^3 = (ax + b^2)(a + x)$$

J. If the angles at the base of a triangle are equal, show that the sides opposite to them are equal.

K. Show that straight lines drawn from the extremities of the base of an isosceles triangle to points in the opposite sides, equally distant from the vertex, are equal.

L. If the squares on two of the sides of a triangle taken together are equal to the square on the remaining side, show that one of the angles is a right angle.

M. Show that the square described on the straight line drawn from one of the angular points of a given square to the middle point of one of the opposite sides is greater by one fourth than the given square.

GEOMETRY—SECTION V.—SENIORS.

Wednesday, November 3rd. 2 to 5 p.m.

A. Show that triangles which have three sides of the one equal to those of the other, each to each, are equal in every respect.

B. Show that the straight lines joining the middle points of the sides of a parallelogram form a parallelogram.

C. If P Q R be a triangle, of which all the angles are acute, and P S perpendicular to the base, show the square on P R, together with twice the rectangle contained by Q S and Q R, is equal to the squares on P Q and Q R.

D. Divide a square into three equal parts by straight lines drawn from the middle point of one of the sides.

E. Prove that any straight line drawn from the extremity of a diameter, and not at right angles to it, cuts the circle.

F. Two straight lines joining the extremities of equal and parallel chords in a circle are diameters.

G. Find three points in the circumference of a circle such that the lines joining them may form a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

H. If four straight lines be proportional, show that the rectangle contained by the means is equal to that contained by the extremes.

I. Describe two equilateral triangles whose areas shall have to one another the ratio of 9 : 16.

J. Show that straight lines perpendicular to the same plane are parallel to one another.

MATHEMATICS—SECTION V.—JUNIORS.

Wednesday, November 3rd. 2 to 5 p.m.

A. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, show that the rectangles contained by the whole line and each of the two parts are together equal to the square of the whole line.

B. Describe a square equal to a given parallelogram.

C. In the same circle show that angles at the circumference standing on the same arc are equal.

D. If from an external point two tangents be drawn to a circle, show that the line bisecting the angle between them passes through the centre.

Simplify—

E.

$$\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{12} \times \sqrt{18}$$

$$\sqrt{a^3 - b^3} + \sqrt{\frac{a - b}{a^2 + ab + b^2}} \sqrt{\frac{a - b}{(a - b)^3}}$$

F.

G. Solve the equations—

$$\sqrt{x + 11} - \sqrt{x} = 1$$

$$\text{If } 4x^2 = 4x = 80$$

$$\text{I. } x^2 + y^2 = 50$$

$$xy = 7$$

J. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ show that $\frac{2a - 3b}{2a + 3b} = \frac{2c - 3d}{2c + 3d}$

K. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 100, and their ratio is 3 : 4, find the numbers.

L. Solve the equations—

$$x + 4 + (x + 4)^4 = 12$$

$$x^2 - 3ax + 2a^2 - ab - b^2 = 0$$

FRENCH—SECTION VIII.—SENIORS.

Tuesday, November 2nd, 2 p.m. to 4½ p.m.

A. Translate into French—

- a. However great your loss may have been, mine has not been less.
 b. I should never have suspected that he would have abandoned his friends.
 c. Have you not heard enough of it, or must I point to you all the misfortunes that followed?
 d. Does it not seem to you that he goes too often to the play?
 e. I recognised those ladies, for I had seen them the day before yesterday.
 f. I beg you not to think of it any more.
 g. The more we speak of it the less we understand each other.
 h. I kept them at home for fear they should learn the illness of their father.

B. Write down the past subjunctive and the past participle of—Résoudre, Fondre, Mettre, Acquérir, Moudre, Joindre, Médire, Concevoir, Conclure, Paraître.

C. Translate into English.

FRENCH

FRENCH—SECTION VIII.—JUNIORS.

Tuesday, November 2nd, 2 p.m. to 4½ p.m.

- A. Translate into French—A white flower, A cold night, A long story, A sweet dream, The third part.
 B. Write down the present indicative and the present and past subjunctive of—Instruire, Tenir, Mourir, Mangier, Plaire, Croire, and Craindre.
 C. Translate into French—
 A. Have they wounded themselves?
 B. Those who told you so are wrong.
 C. What has he told you?
 D. Are not the apples which he sent you larger than ours?
 E. I gave them to you, I did not lend them to you.
 D. Translate into English a passage.
 E. Translate into English a passage.
- (Either all D, or half D and all E must be attempted.)

GREEK—SECTION X.—JUNIORS.

- (a) Write down the Greek for—A better master. Of a wiser woman. To a greater soul. The fewest men. To the true fathers. To the great lions. To more than forty dogs.
 (b) Write down the first person singular of the future and aorist of all existing voices of ἀποδίδωμι, ἐκπιθῆμι, ἀποθνήσκω, ἀκούω, αἰρώ, μέλλω, φαίνω, φθείρω, φέρω.
 (c) Translate into Greek—
 A. She says that she is his mother.
 B. I know that I am no worse than the others.
 C. He did not know what they would say.
 D. They asked him where his brother was.
 E. Do not say who I am, or where I come from.
 F. Let us depart, that nobody may see us.
 G. They fled, that they might not be taken.
 (d) Translate into English a passage.
 (e) Translate into English a passage.

APPENDIX B.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT THE MONTHLY MEETING ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1875.

ALL By-laws heretofore in force notwithstanding the following By-laws, shall be and are hereby declared to be By-laws of the University of Sydney, and all By-laws heretofore in force, so far as they are contradictory or repugnant to the following By-laws hereby enacted, are repealed.

XXI.—Terms.

- The Academic year shall contain three Terms, that is to say :—
 TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.
 MICHAELMAS TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.
 LENT TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.
- Candidates for matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.
- The matriculation examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, commencing on the second day of that Term, but the Examiners, in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.
- Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, excepting in the first or Trinity Term, when they shall commence on the Monday after the conclusion of the matriculation and other examinations hereinafter provided for.
- Clause 15, Chapter XIII, of the By-laws is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted that candidates for degrees shall during their first year attend the University lectures on the following subjects :—
 1. Greek, except when exempted under clause 47, Chapter XIII, of the By-laws.
 2. Latin.
 3. Mathematics.
 4. Chemistry or Experimental Physics.
- Candidates for degrees during their second year shall attend the following lectures :—
 1. Greek, except when exempted as aforesaid.
 2. Latin.
 3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
 4. Chemistry or Experimental Physics, for two Terms.
 5. Geology and Mineralogy, for one Term.
- Lectures shall be given during the third year on the following subjects :—
 1. Classics.
 2. Mathematics : on the additional subjects required for honors.
 3. Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.
- The yearly examination shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term.
- The final examination for the degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, during the first fortnight of Trinity Term.
- Clause 42, Chapter XIII, of the By-laws is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted that to obtain the degree of B.A. candidates shall attend lectures and pass satisfactory examinations in two at least of the following schools :—
 1. Classical—The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
 2. Mathematical—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
 3. Natural Sciences—Chemistry and Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
- Candidates who pass the second yearly examination in the mathematical school shall not be required to pass any further examination in that school. Those who fail to pass shall be required again to attend the second year course of lectures, and to pass the next succeeding yearly examination in that school.
- The provisions of the last clause shall apply also to the Natural Science school.
- Candidates who shall have obtained at least a second-class place at the second yearly examination in the Classical School may elect to be exempted from further attendance upon Lectures, and from further examination in that School. Provided always that any Candidate so exempted shall during the ensuing year be required either to attend the third year Course of Lectures and to pass the consequent Examination in the Mathematical School, or to attend the third year Course of Lectures and to pass the consequent Examination in Natural Science.
- Any Candidate who at the second yearly Examination exhibits a marked proficiency in either of the three Schools, may on the recommendation of the Examiners be allowed to attend Lectures during his third year and to be examined in that School only.
- There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

16. The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set where required.
17. To prevent serious inconvenience to the present Under-graduate members of the University, and to those who may be hereafter admitted *ad eundem* to the same status as those members, in the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, the examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held as heretofore at the end of Michaelmas Term, and the subjects of the Yearly Examination shall be those upon which Lectures shall have been given since the preceding Yearly Examination, except that in the Mathematical School, the Second Yearly Examination shall be in those subjects which are required for the ordinary Degree of B.A.; and that Scholars of the first and second years shall continue to hold their Scholarships until the next succeeding Scholarship Examination; and that third year Scholars hereafter elected shall receive the full year's emolument in all cases.
18. Any person at present an Undergraduate member of the University, or hereafter admitted as aforesaid, who at the end of his first or second year, according to the By-laws heretofore in force, shall signify to the Registrar in writing that he *bono fide* intends to leave the University, and that it is of importance to him to receive the Certificates under Chapter XIII, Clauses 26, 27, may claim to be and shall be examined in the subjects upon which Lectures shall have been given since the last Yearly Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term, or at such convenient time afterwards as the Examiners may appoint, and if he pass the Examinations shall receive his Certificates accordingly.
19. Full and complete Tables of Lectures and subjects of Examination shall be printed in the Calendars, and posted at the University from time to time.
20. A journal shall be kept by the Registrar, in which he shall keep a daily record of the Lectures delivered by each Professor, the number of Students present, and also the names of the Students reported by the Professor to be absent. This journal to be laid on the table at the Monthly Meetings of the Senate.
21. Undergraduates shall appear in Academical costume when attending Lectures, and on all public occasions in the University.
- (B.) 22. The concluding paragraph, commencing with the words "Every Candidate in addition", of Clause 13 of the General Regulations Public Examinations is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that—Every Candidate in addition to Section I shall be required to pass in two at least of the remaining Sections of which, in the case of male Candidates, one at least shall be II, III, IV, or V, and in the case of female Candidates, one at least shall be II, III, IV, V, or VIII.
- (23.) The concluding paragraph of Clause 14 of the General Regulations Public Examinations, commencing with the words "Every Senior Candidate in addition", is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that—Every Senior Candidate in addition to Section I shall be required to pass in two at least of the remaining Sections of which, in the case of male Candidates, one at least shall be II, III, IV, X, or XI, and in the case of female Candidates II, III, IV, VIII, X, or XI.
23. Nothing in these By-laws shall affect Clauses 17 and 18 of Chapter XIII of the By-laws.

APPENDIX C.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1875.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received by balance in Commercial Bank, on 1st January, 1875	758 11 7	Paid for Salaries, Charges, Improvement of Grounds, Apparatus, &c.	5,113 1 10
" from Government—Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	" Repairs of Building	154 0 7
" Lecture Fees, after paying Professors' shares	293 8 9	" University Scholarships	212 10 0
" [Degree and other Fees	173 0 0	" A Debenture for Lithgow Scholarship	100 0 0
" Pasturage	100 0 0	" " for Wentworth Fellowship	100 0 0
" Interest on Debentures and Rents of properties belonging to Private Foundations:—		" " for Deas-Thomson Scholarship	100 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	£67 10 0	" the following sums on account of Private Foundations:—	
Professor Pell's Medal	10 0 0	Lithgow Scholarship	£69 10 5
G. W. Allen Scholarship	15 0 0	Professor Pell's Medal	10 0 0
Levy Scholarship	45 0 0	Levy Scholarship	35 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	82 10 4	Deas-Thomson Scholarship (stipend and improvement of property)	269 18 9
Wentworth Fellowship	32 10 0	Wentworth Fellowship	9 10 6
Nicholson Medal	10 0 0	Cooper Scholarship	67 11 1
Cooper Scholarship	125 5 3	Barker Scholarship	45 1 1
Barker Scholarship	115 5 3	Belmore Medal	15 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	10 0 0	Fairfax Prize	10 0 0
Belmore Medal	15 0 0	Salting Exhibition	20 0 0
Fairfax Prize	30 0 0	Maurice Alexander Bursary	20 8 9
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary	50 0 0		
	613 0 10	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1875	536 8 2
	£ 6,868 1 2		£ 6,868 1 2

PUBLIC Examination Fees' Account for 1875.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received from Candidates for Examination	891 3 0	Paid Examiners and Expenses connected with Examinations	891 3 0

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.

HUGH KENNEDY,
Registrar.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Accountant.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vict. No. 31, sec. 21.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[Passed by the Senate on the 2nd day of February, and assented to by the Governor and the Executive Council on 28th February, 1876.]

All By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate, and now in force, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following By-laws shall be, and are hereby declared to be, the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done, or commenced, under any By-law hitherto in force.

CHANCELLOR.

1. The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.
2. The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.
3. In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4. The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.

SENATE.

Meetings and Rules of Procedure.

5. The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day, should such first Wednesday be a Public Holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.
6. At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings, it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency, to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.
7. Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.
8. Except in any case of emergency, as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at least seven days previously; and every such notice shall be entered in a book, to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.
9. The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons, with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one; and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.
10. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting, within half an hour after the hour appointed, the meeting shall lapse, but the members then present may adjourn the meeting to any convenient future day, of which at least three days notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.
11. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal; and, at the opening of each meeting, the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.
12. If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from their meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall *ipso facto* become vacant.

Election to vacancies.

13. At the first meeting of the Senate, after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days previously to such Convocation, by notice posted at the University, and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers: Provided that no Convocation for the election of a Fellow be held during the month of January.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some *legally qualified voter at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person, and the fact of his candidature, to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily papers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15. The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University, and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate shall be declared by the President to be duly elected, but if more than one candidate be so proposed and seconded, an election shall be made by ballot. Before proceeding to such ballot, two members of Convocation shall be chosen by the members present to act as scrutineers, and such scrutineers shall report the result of the ballot to the President, who shall declare the candidate having the majority of votes to be duly elected, and in the event of an equality of votes, the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. At the time fixed for Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a poll.

Ex-officio Members.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

18. The Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate, under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

19. The Registrar is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

20. The Solicitor to the University is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

REGISTRAR.

21. The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the Proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

22. All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such, shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

23. The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

FACULTIES.

24. There shall be three Faculties in the University, viz. :—

1. Arts.
2. Law.
3. Medicine.

LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

25. The Title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers in the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title; and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognized as Professor, without the express authority of the Senate.

PROCTORIAL BOARD.

26. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. This Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the Undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting, or authorizing to be inflicted, all such academic punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence: Provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any Undergraduate, or to his suspension for a period exceeding one Term, without the express authority of the Senate.

27. No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board unless three Members at the least shall be present.

28.

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers, and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University, declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who shall have taken any or either of the degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D., in this University.

28. At meetings of this Board, the Chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board, the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority of, the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board, on the requisition of any one of its members, at such time, within seven days from the date of the requisition, as may be directed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar's application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

BOARD OF STUDIES.

29. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the three several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University, which may be referred to them by the Senate.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

30. A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be elected by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

31. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant, by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

TERMS.

32. The Academic Year shall contain three Terms, that is to say:—

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.

MICHAELMAS TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

LENT TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Subjects of Study.

33. Professors and Lecturers, appointed by the Senate, shall give instruction in the following subjects:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Ancient History.
4. Mathematics.
5. Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry.
7. Experimental Physics.
8. Geology.
9. Mineralogy.

Board of Examiners.

34. The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

35. The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules, and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

36. At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

Matriculation.

37. Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.

38. The Matriculation Examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, commencing on the second day of that Term, but the Examiners, in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorized to hold such Examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

39. The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *viva voce* questions.

40. The names of Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged alphabetically; but it shall be competent to the Examiners to place in a separate class the names of those who may have specially distinguished themselves.

41. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of Two Pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

42. The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:—

- The Greek and Latin Languages.
- English Grammar and Composition.
- *Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.
- Arithmetic.
- Algebra, to simple equations, inclusive.
- Geometry, first book of Euclid.

Lectures.

* Text-books—Science Primers published by Macmillan & Co.

Lectures.

43. Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, excepting in the first or Trinity Term, in which they shall commence on the Monday after the conclusion of the Matriculation and other Examinations hereinafter provided for.

44. Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science, at such times, and in such order as the Senate may, from time to time, direct.

45. Before the admission of a student to any course of Lectures, he shall pay to the Registrar of the University such fee as shall have been appointed by the Senate.

46. Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of Examinations shall be printed in the Calendars and posted at the University from time to time.

47. Candidates for Degrees shall during their first year attend the University Lectures on the following subjects :—

1. Greek, except when exempted under clause 72.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics.
4. Chemistry or Experimental Physics.

48. Candidates for Degrees shall during their second year attend the following Lectures :—

1. Greek, except when exempted as aforesaid.
2. Latin.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Chemistry or Experimental Physics, for two Terms.
5. Geology, for one Term.

49. Lectures shall be given during the third year on the following subjects :—

1. Classics.
2. Mathematics : on the additional subjects required for Honors.
3. Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.

Exemption from Lectures.

50. Any Undergraduate not holding a Scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the above-named Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption : Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

51. Any person may be exempted from attendance upon the University Lectures, under section 50 of the By-laws who shall satisfy the Senate that he is prevented from attending by the necessities of his position : Provided always that no application for such exemption shall be entertained until the applicant shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that his abilities and attainments are such as to enable him in their opinion, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the matriculation examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

Yearly Examinations.

52. The Yearly examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, and no Undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate.

53. The Undergraduates of the first and second year shall be examined in the subjects of the Undergraduate course upon which Lectures have been given during the year.

54. No Undergraduate not exempted under section 51 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these examinations who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one Term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

55. Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under section 51 shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds. If any such candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to examination without the payment of any additional fee.

56. Candidates who pass the second yearly examination in the Mathematical School shall not be required to pass any further examination in that School. Those who fail to pass shall be required again to attend the second year course of Lectures, and to pass the next succeeding yearly examination in that School.

57. The provisions of the last clause shall apply also to the Natural Science School.

58. Candidates who shall have obtained at least a second-class place at the second yearly examination in the Classical School may elect to be exempted from further attendance upon Lectures, and from further examination in that School : Provided always that any candidate so exempted shall during the ensuing year be required either to attend the third year course of Lectures and to pass the consequent examination in the Mathematical School, or to attend the third year course of Lectures and to pass the consequent examination in Natural Science.

59. After examination, the names of the Undergraduates shall be arranged in classes, and in order of merit.

60. Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, shall be given to each student who shall be placed in the first class in each year.

61. Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from the examinations, except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall, at the discretion of the Senate on the report of the Examiners, be required to keep additional terms before proceeding to the B.A. Degree.

62. Undergraduates who shall have passed the yearly examinations shall receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

Admission

Admission ad eundem statum.

63. Undergraduates who have kept Terms at other Universities may, at the discretion of the Senate, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University, without examination: Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged *status* and of good conduct.

Bachelor of Arts.

64. The examination for the degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Trinity term.

65. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of having complied with the regulations. This certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar before the day appointed for the commencement of the examination.

66. The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

67. The examination shall be conducted, in the first instance, by means of printed papers; and at the termination of such examination, each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination, if the Examiners think fit.

68. To obtain the degree of B.A., candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in two at least of the following schools:—

1. Classical—The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. Mathematical—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Natural Science—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.

69. All persons who have passed the ordinary examination for B.A. shall be admissible for Honors in the Classical, Mathematical, and Natural Science Schools.

70. The candidates in each School shall be arranged in classes, and the first class in order of merit.

71. The most distinguished candidate for honors in each of the aforesaid Schools shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a prize of Ten Pounds.

Exemption from Greek.

72. Any candidate for matriculation, or candidate for the degree of B.A., shall, on application to the Senate, be exempted from examination in Greek at any of the examinations provided for in these By-laws, and from attendance on lectures in that subject; but any person so exempted shall be required to show a greater proficiency, in Latin, and no such candidate shall be eligible for any scholarship for general proficiency nor for classical honors at the examination for the degree of B.A. Undergraduates so exempted shall be required during their third year to attend lectures in Latin, Mathematics, and Natural Science, and to pass the examination for the degree of B.A. in those subjects.

Master of Arts.

73. There shall be a yearly examination for the degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

74. Every candidate for this degree must have previously obtained the degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

75. The fee for the degree of M.A. shall be £3. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree, without the payment of an additional fee.

76. Candidates for the degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic: Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
4. Natural Science.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a Gold Medal.

77. The Senate may, at their discretion, admit to examination, for the degree of Master of Arts, any person who shall have obtained, at least two years previously, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first degree in Arts, in any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid; and that he is a person of good fame and character; and, upon the approval of his application, shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Five Pounds. Every candidate, before he is admitted to his degree, shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

Scholarships.

78. In addition to such Scholarships as the Senate may from time to time determine to award, the Foundation Scholarships, tenable for one year, shall be awarded, after examination, in the following manner, namely:—

To Undergraduates of the *first* year:—

For general proficiency—The *Levy Scholarship*.

To Undergraduates of the *second* year:—

For general proficiency—The *Lithgow Scholarship*, founded in 1864.

To

To Undergraduates of the *third* year :—

1. For proficiency in Classics—the *Cooper Scholarship*, founded in 1857.
2. For proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—The *Barker Scholarship*, founded in 1853.
3. For proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics—The *Deas Thomson Scholarship*, founded in 1854.

79. None of the above scholarships shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

80. The examination for scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set where required.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Bachelor of Laws.

81. Until Professorships are established, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of candidates desirous of obtaining a degree in Laws. The examination for the degree of LL.B shall take place at such times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

82. Every candidate for the degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, at least one year previously, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Every such candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-first year.

83. The fee for the degree of LL.B shall be Ten Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If the candidate fail to pass this examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

84. Candidates for the degree of LL.B shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Roman, Civil and International Law.
Constitutional History, and Constitutional Law of England.
General Law of England.

Doctor of Laws.

85. The degree of LL.D shall not be conferred until after the expiration of seven academic years from the granting of the LL.B degree. Every candidate shall be required to pass an examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the degree of LL.D shall be Ten Pounds sterling.

86. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the degree of LL.D any person who shall have obtained, at least two years previously, the degree of LL.B, at any other University approved by the Senate, and who shall also have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent first degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every candidate for admission, under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid; and that he is a person of good fame and character; and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Bachelor of Medicine.

87. A Professor, appointed by the Senate, shall give Lectures in Chemistry.

88. Until other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine be constituted in the University, there shall be a Board of Examiners, appointed by the Senate, to test the qualifications of candidates who may apply for Medical Degrees, to be granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act of Incorporation.

89. Such candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Candidates who have not taken such degree must pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. degree in this University.

90. The Candidate must also furnish evidence that he is of good fame and character, that he is not under twenty-one years of age, and that he has diligently pursued a course of medical studies extending over a period of four years, at some Medical School approved of by the Senate. His certificates must show that he has attended the following eight classes, each for a course of six months—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery; and the following five classes each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery; also, that he has attended for eighteen months the medical and surgical practice of a Hospital containing not fewer than eighty beds; and that he has been engaged for six months in compounding and dispensing medicines.

91. Medical or Surgical Diplomas from regularly constituted Examining Boards in Europe or America may, at the discretion of the Senate, be accepted as equivalent to the whole or part of the above-mentioned certificates.

92. As soon as the required documents have been declared satisfactory to the Senate, the Registrar shall notify to the candidate the day on which his examination will commence.

93. Before being admitted to examination, the candidate must deposit with the Registrar a fee of Ten Pounds, which will not be returned in the event of the candidate not passing the examination; but such candidate may be admitted to any future examination without any further charge.

94. Upon compliance with the above regulations, and on the report of the Examiners that the candidate has passed a satisfactory professional examination, the Senate shall confer upon him the degree of M.B.

Doctor

Doctor of Medicine.

95. The degree of M.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two academic years from the granting of the M.B. degree.

96. The candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the degree of M.B., he has spent two years in hospital practice, or three years in practice, either private or in the public service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of a public Lunatic Asylum of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the degree of M.B. Further, he shall be required to prepare and defend a thesis on some medical subject, to be selected by himself; such thesis shall be in the Latin or English language, and, if approved by the Senate, on the report of the Board of Examiners, may be printed; and he shall be required to pass an examination in Psychological Medicine, provided he has not previously passed such an examination in proceeding to the degree of M.B.

97. The fee for the degree of M.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

98. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine any person who shall have obtained, at least two years previously, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or some corresponding first degree in Medicine at any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree. Before the granting of the degree, every passed candidate will be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-third year.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

99. A Register of the Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct; and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon as holding the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation for the election of a Fellow of the Senate, is so entitled to vote; and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon, at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

100. Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

ACADEMIC COSTUME AND DISCIPLINE.

101. The Academic Costume shall be: for—

The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other Members of the Senate—black velvet cap, and gold tassel.

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his degree, or a black silk gown (of the description worn by civilians holding degrees from Oxford and Cambridge), with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws or Medicine—the gown worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford,—hood of scarlet cloth lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding degrees, with hood of blue silk lined with white fur,—black cloth trencher cap.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—a plain black stuff gown, with hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—the same gown, with a velvet bar on the sleeve,—black cloth trencher cap.

102. Members of the University shall, on all public occasions when convened for academic purposes, appear in their academic costume.

103. The Undergraduates shall appear in academic costume when attending lectures, and on all public occasions in the University; and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other superior officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them.

104. A journal shall be kept by the Registrar, in which he shall keep a daily record of the lectures delivered by each Professor, the number of students present, and also the names of the students reported by the Professor to be absent. This journal to be laid on the table at the monthly meetings of the Senate.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

105. Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without matriculation, upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

106. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

107. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

108. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

109. The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, and Geology.

110. Every candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

111. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

112. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

113. At the conclusion of each examination, the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

114. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic. No. 31.

(Passed by the Senate on the 3rd May, and confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council on 29th May, 1876.)

To prevent serious inconvenience to the present Undergraduate members of the University, and to those who may be hereafter admitted *ad eundem* to the same *status* as those members, in the years 1876 and 1877, the examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held as heretofore at the end of Michaelmas Term, and the subjects of the Yearly Examination shall be those upon which Lectures shall have been given since the preceding Yearly Examination, except that in the Mathematical School, the Second Yearly Examination shall be in those subjects which are required for the ordinary Degree of B.A.; and that Scholars of the first and second years shall continue to hold their Scholarships until the next succeeding Scholarship Examination; and that third-year Scholars hereafter elected shall receive the full year's emolument in all cases.

Any person at present an Undergraduate member of the University, or hereafter admitted as aforesaid, who at the end of his first or second year, shall signify to the Registrar in writing that he *bonâ fide* intends to leave the University, and that it is of importance to him to receive the Certificate under Clause 62, may claim to be and shall be examined in the subjects upon which Lectures shall have been given since the last Yearly Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term, or at such convenient time afterwards as the Examiners may appoint, and if he pass the Examinations shall receive his Certificate accordingly.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.
(INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 March, 1876.

I.—SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Greek and Latin Languages. | 6. Experimental Physics. |
| 2. Ancient History. | 7. Practical Chemistry. |
| 3. Mathematics. | 8. Geology. |
| 4. Natural Philosophy. | 9. Mineralogy. |
| 5. Theoretical Chemistry. | |

II.—COURSE OF STUDY.

1st year.

Classics and Ancient History.
Mathematics.
Theoretical Chemistry, or Experimental Physics.

2nd year.

Classics and Ancient History.
Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Theoretical Chemistry, or Experimental Physics.
Geology.
Mineralogy.

3rd year.

Classics and Ancient History.
Mathematics.
Practical Chemistry.
Geology.
Mineralogy.

III.—NUMBER OF LECTURES GIVEN BY PROFESSORS.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	
Professor of Classics	*145	145	145	Of one hour each.
„ Mathematics	145	145	145	
„ Chemistry, &c.	†145	†110	.....	„ „
„ Geology .....	.....	30	36	„ „
„ Mineralogy .....	.....	.....	12	„ „
„ Practical Chemistry ...	.....	.....	20	Of two hours each.
			33	Of three hours each.

* Exclusive of lectures given by the Assistant Professor of Classics to students who require additional help.
† Two years taken together.

SUMMARY.

Classics	435
Mathematics	435
Chemistry and Experimental Physics.....	145
Natural Science.....	187

Total 1,202 hours.

The Examinations occupy a fortnight of the year, during which time lectures are suspended.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1875.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 18 Victoria.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES, SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, to THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.Sydney Grammar School,
5 June, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Parliament, the following Report of their proceedings and the progress of the School during the year 1875.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 4th January, Professor Pell was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Board for the current year.

At the February meeting the Trustees unanimously re-elected the Honorable George Allen Vice-Chairman of the Board. At this meeting a letter was received from the Head Master, announcing the resignation of Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Wolrige, and informing the Trustees that he had, by their authority, proceeded to Melbourne, and had secured the services of Mr. C. H. Francis, of Brasenose College, Oxford, as successor to Mr. Wolrige, also enclosing an application from Mr. Edwin Bean, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, and recommending his appointment as successor to Mr. Backhouse. The Head Master reported to the meeting that there were 375 pupils in attendance, and that if more were admitted, additional accommodation would be required; also, informing the Trustees that the three scholarships obtainable at the Matriculation Examination of the University have, for a second time, been won by the pupils of the Grammar School.

At the adjourned June Meeting, the Head Master reported that the School accommodation is barely sufficient for the number of pupils.

Authority was given to the Chairman and Head Master to appoint an additional Assistant Master, at a salary at the rate of £200 per annum; and it was decided that the office of Lecturer of Latin should be abolished. It was also decided that the accounts should be audited half-yearly.

The propriety of increasing the School accommodation was considered, and it was arranged that the number of pupils should be limited to 400.

At a Meeting of the Trustees held on the 9th August, a Report was read from the Head Master, dated 2nd August, stating that, in order to carry out their instructions that the number of pupils should be limited to 400, he was compelled to reject about fifteen of the applicants for admission, and that he had admitted those whose proficiency, relatively to their age, seemed most satisfactory. That he had acted upon their resolution of the 14th June, authorizing the appointment of an additional Master, and had provisionally appointed Mr. Alfred de Lisle Hammond, scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. The Trustees approved of Mr. Alfred de Lisle Hammond's appointment.

At the November Meeting, a request from Mr. Edwin Bean that he might be recognized as Second Classical Master was acceded to.

The Trustees have much pleasure in reporting that they are quite satisfied with the state of discipline and efficiency of the School.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year averaged 392½, being an increase of 76½ over the previous year, and the maximum yearly average since the foundation of the Institution.

The account of the whole income and expenditure of the School during the year will be found in the annexed Appendix.

I have, &c.,
W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1875.

Office.	Names.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Byethesa Weigall	500 0 0		834 0 0	1,384 0 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt	400 0 0	50 0 0	492 0 0	942 0 0	
Classical Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0		300 0 0	600 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Edwin Bean	241 13 4			241 13 4	
Assistant Master	Henry Spendlove Hawkins	300 0 0			300 0 0	Resigned.
Do. do.	Alfred Paxton Backhouse	25 0 0			25 0 0	
Do. do.	Lawrence Stephenson	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do. do.	Edward Henry Rennie	250 0 0	10 0 0		260 0 0	
Do. do.	Hy. Chas. Lennox Anderson	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do. do.	Charles Henry Francis	155 0 0			155 0 0	
Do. do.	John Perry	141 13 4			141 13 4	
Do. do.	Alfred de Lisle Hammond	83 6 8			83 6 8	Office abolished.
Lecturer in Latin	Rev. William Hillyar	58 6 3	2 10 0		60 16 3	
English Master	Charles John Fache	200 0 0	50 0 0		250 0 0	
Assistant do.	A. F. Wolrige	12 10 0			12 10 0	
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	200 0 0			200 0 0	
French Master	Jean Pierre Cravin	66 18 4			66 13 4	Residence allowed.
Drawing Master	Joseph Fowles	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Jannitor and Drill Sergeant	Sebastian Hodge	100 0 0	50 0 0		150 0 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	83 6 8	52 0 4		135 7 0	
		£ 3,717 10 0	214 10 4	1,676 0 0	5,608 0 4	

Audited,—JAMES C. TAYLOR,
Accountant,
29 January, 1876.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
4 January, 1876.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1875.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1874	144 2 11	By Salaries	3,717 10 0
" Endowment	1,500 0 0	" Capitation Fees paid to Masters	1,676 0 0
" School Fees from Pupils	5,202 0 0	" Allowances	214 10 4
" Interest from fixed Deposits	36 17 6	" Stationery	117 10 11
" Deposit Accounts	850 0 0	" Printing	46 9 0
	6,738 17 6	" Advertisements	15 14 0
		" Prizes	37 10 0
		" Knox Prizes	12 10 0
		" Repairs and improvements to Buildings	268 3 3
		" Petty expenses	70 7 5
		" Insurance	9 0 0
		" Deposit Account	79 7 5
		" Balance in Bank	850 0 0
	£ 7,733 0 5		697 15 6
			£ 7,733 0 5

Audited,—JAMES C. TAYLOR,
Accountant,
29 January, 1876.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
4 January, 1876.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1875.

Number of Masters :—

Thirteen engaged for their whole time ;

Three engaged for particular lessons.

Number of Scholars :—

First quarter	375
Second quarter	397
Third quarter	403
Fourth quarter	396
Average of the year	392½

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
4 January, 1876.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN 4TH, 5TH, & 6TH FORMS, AND NAMES OF TEXT-BOOKS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 March, 1876.

The subjects taught are—

In the IVth Form—English Language, English History, Geography, French and Latin Grammar, Composition and Translation, Greek Grammar and Composition, Mensuration, Physics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid.

In the Vth Form—English Language, English History, Geography (Political and Physical), French, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Composition and Translation, Mensuration, Physics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid.

In the VIth Form—English Language, History, Comparative Geography, French, Latin, and Greek Composition and Translation, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics.

The Text-books used are—

In the IVth Form—Latham's English Grammar, Milton's "Comus," Berkley's History of England, Hughes' Classbook of Modern Geography, Robertson's French Grammar, Charles XII, Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, Thue's Latin Syntax, Cæsar, Dr. Smith's Smaller French Grammar, Todhunter's Mensuration, Balfour Stewart's Physics, Colenso's Arithmetic, Colenso or Todhunter's Algebra, Euclid.

In the Vth Form—Latham's English Grammar, Seeley and Abbott's English Lessons for English People, Shakspeare, Berkley's History of England, Hughes' Classbook of Modern Geography, Hughes' Physical Geography, Robertson's French Grammar, Charles XII, Easy Latin Authors, Dr. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar, Thue's Latin Syntax, Curtin's Student's Greek Grammar, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Xenophon, Todhunter's Mensuration, Colenso's Arithmetic, Colenso or Todhunter's Algebra, Euclid.

In the VIth Form—Seeley and Abbott's English Lessons for English People, Shakspeare, C. Ritter's Comparative Geography, Robertson's French Grammar.

Latin authors (have been reading during the quarter Virgil, Horace). Dr. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar, Dr. Abbott's Latin Prose, Through English Idiom, Curtin's Student's Greek Grammar.

Greek authors (have been reading during quarter Homer, Odyssey, Æschylus, Agamemnon). Colenso's Arithmetic, Colenso or Todhunter's Algebra, Euclid, Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conic Sections.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1875.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY, TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sydney, 11 February, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the Fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library for the year 1875.

Since the institution was first opened to the public, on the 30th of September, 1869, the work of checking the number of the books and ascertaining their condition has from time to time been performed by the officers under great disadvantages; for they were expected to carry out this important duty while the Library was still open to the public, so that their daily duties were not suspended, and every addition to the number of the books made their work more laborious. When therefore it was found at the beginning of this year that the bound volumes had increased to 26,380, and that the total number of books, including 1,442 pamphlets, amounted to 27,822, the Trustees thought fit to close the institution for the 2nd and 3rd of January, so that the condition of every book might be inspected and the actual contents of the Library be compared with the entries in the records.

The result of the enumeration and individual checking of the volumes has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Trustees; the only bound volumes missing being the tenth volume of Wilson's "Tales of the Borders," value 1s., taken from the Library on the 15th May; and the third volume of Dickens's "Oliver Twist," value 3d., taken from the Library in December. The portrait of Mr. Parkes, M.L.A., was also torn out of his Poems, in the month of January. During the year a few other volumes have been taken away, but they have been invariably returned soon after. Some have been tacitly replaced after a reward had been offered for the detection of the offending parties; others have been brought back by persons who had found them in public places, and who had no motive for restoring them except the sense of public duty. A few leaves are missing from parts of the unbound periodicals, but this is rather to be ascribed to accident than to mischief or dishonesty. It would be impossible to check losses of this kind except by specially appointing two persons to issue and receive periodicals; but the Trustees think that it would be bad economy to recommend such a measure for the prevention of a loss which is in itself trifling and can be replaced at little cost. While the Trustees regard the results thus obtained as highly creditable to the Colony, they likewise consider them as in a great measure due to the system of record and check adopted by the Librarian, and to the great judgment and zeal which that officer has bestowed upon the institution ever since its commencement. The vigilance of the staff has also been the means of controlling and preventing an abuse which, if not early checked, would soon increase to a serious evil: whenever they have seen a tendency to use books roughly or carelessly, they have pointed out the impropriety of such a course, and in most cases (as will readily be believed by those who are acquainted with the public of Sydney) a single remonstrance has sufficed.

Although two days were sufficient at the beginning of this year for the inspection and counting of the contents of the Library, the Trustees fear that in 1877 the performance of this work will make it necessary for them to close the institution to the public for a still longer time.

By a reference to Appendix A it will be seen that the institution was open to the public on 303 days, and that the total average number of volumes used in that period was 152,106, giving a daily average of 502 volumes, or an increase of 47 volumes for each day upon the reading of last year. The number of signatures (66,990) attached to the visitors' sheet also shows an increase on last year, and gives an average of 221 daily. The Library has been increased during the year by 1,271 volumes, including 151 volumes of donations; and there is now a large shipment of books on the way out, already purchased with the amount sanctioned by the Parliament for 1875.

The value of the Library having largely increased through the additions which have from time to time been made to it, the Trustees thought it desirable to bring under your notice the necessity for effecting an insurance; and, acting upon your authority for payment of the money, they have effected, from the 2nd April last, an insurance on the books against fire in the undermentioned Offices, viz. :—

Sydney Insurance Company	... ..	£2,500
United Insurance Company	... ..	2,500
Victoria Insurance Company	... ..	2,500
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand	... ..	2,500

It will be advisable to increase this amount again next year, the value of the books being now estimated at £18,000.

In July last a deputation was appointed by the Board to bring under your notice a suggestion to establish a Lending Branch in connection with the institution. The same deputation took occasion to remind you of the unsuitableness of the present building, both as regards its position and accommodation; and their further experience warrants them in again inviting your attention to the necessity for a new building being commenced with as little delay as possible. The present Library is inconveniently situated, badly ventilated, and much too small for the number of students attending it.

An amount having been set down in the Estimates for 1876, now before the Parliament, for the establishment of a Lending Branch,—the Trustees on further consideration of the matter found that at a trifling cost the apartments under the Library, at the north end of the building, could be converted into a commodious and suitable room for this purpose; and, with a view to economy, they withdrew their recommendation to rent a house in another part of the city. By this change not only will a considerable saving in the expenditure of money be effected, but the initiation of the system will be more immediately under the control of the Trustees, and under the direct supervision of the Librarian. In addition to these advantages a large amount of shelf-room, now much needed for the storage of new books, will be provided.

The alterations have already been commenced, under the direction of the Colonial Architect, and the work will probably be completed and the room ready for use by the end of May.

The Trustees have prepared such regulations and forms as they believe to be necessary and suitable for properly conducting the Lending Branch. These will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

As the Trustees cannot recommend that any of the books be taken for issue from the Reference Library, except a few duplicates, and the English Specifications of Patents, it is proposed to purchase about 2,000 volumes to commence with; and the Trustees have prepared a list of useful and suitable books, for transmission to their agents in London so soon as the proposed Lending Library shall have received the sanction of the Parliament; but as it will be necessary to prepare and print catalogues, and to make other arrangements for the proper issuing of the books, it will probably be late in the year before the Branch can be opened to the public.

The Specifications of Patents presented by the Patent Commissioners of Great Britain have not yet been placed in the Library beyond the year 1861, because the Trustees have no funds at their disposal for the work of casing the volumes and arranging them according to dates; but as there is a sum of money on the Supplementary Estimates now before the Parliament, steps will be taken by the Government Printer to proceed with the work so soon as the money shall be granted, and it is then proposed to remove the Patents to the Lending Department, for issue to the public.

A Catalogue of the Reference Library, containing all the books received up to the 31st December, 1871, was printed and issued in the year 1872. The number of volumes at that date was about 20,000; but no supplement has been issued since then; and the Trustees have directed a supplementary catalogue to be prepared of books received from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1875, which will contain nearly 8,000 additional volumes. These will be entered under the authors; and an inventory of the whole Library, arranged under subjects and titles, with a general index, will be printed at the same time. The manuscripts are now in the hands of the Government Printer, and as soon as he can complete the work it will be issued to the public.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES BADHAM,
 Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Library on the 31st December, 1875,—showing additions during the year, with *average* number of Books of each Division used by Readers, and replaced on the shelves by the Attendants.

Presses.	Synopsis of Arrangement.	Number of Books on 31st December, 1874.	Number of Books on 31st December, 1875.	Average number of Books used during 1875.	Daily average of Books used.	Number of days open to the Public.	Number of Signatures obtained during the Year.
1 to 4	Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	2,056	2,100	14,847	502	303	66,930—Averaging, (say) 221 daily.
5 to 7	History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	2,209	2,300	9,090			
8 to 10	Biography and Correspondence	1,662	1,713	4,848			
11 to 17	Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, and Atlases.	2,225	*2,198	12,726			
18	Periodical and Serial Literature	4,222	*5,135	38,784			
19 to 23	Jurisprudence	1,718	*1,499	4,242			
24 and 25	Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ...	1,269	1,293	6,666			
26	Poetry and Drama	656	*657	3,939			
27 to 29	Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works, including Greek, Latin, and Foreign Literature	2,634	*2,440	9,393			
30 to 33	Works of Reference and Philology	2,010	*1,529	18,786			
36 and 37	Prose Fiction	1,353	1,364	25,149			
	Patents..... { Great Britain... { America	3,161	3,161	3,636			
	{ N. S. Wales ... { .....	.....	*66			
	Duplicates .....	.....	540	.....		
	Unbound Books .....	.....	380	.....		
		25,175	26,380	152,106			
	Pamphlets	1,376	1,442	.....		
		26,551	27,822	152,106			

*Some transferred.

APPENDIX B.

ARRANGEMENT of the Books in the Free Public Library, Sydney.

THE presses of the Library are numbered in consecutive order,—the divisions to which the books belong being specified on the top thereof. The shelves of the presses are lettered with the alphabet, and the books upon the shelf of every press are numbered from J upwards. Every book bears a small label with the number of the press, letter of the shelf, and its number on the shelf.

An inventory is provided for each division, arranged according to subjects, with authors added,—cross references being given to books containing information appertaining to the same division but necessarily placed in a different compartment. The books so referred to are shown in the volume column by a cypher.

Guide to find a Book.

If a reader wants "The Early Years of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," (by Lieut.-Gen. C. Grey), he will find the work under "Biography," in press 8, shelf A, book 12. In the general Catalogue of Authors, under ALBERT, and also under GREY.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF OFFICERS:—

Trustees:—

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney (*Chairman*).

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.

The Honorable W. B. Dalley, M.L.C.

W. A. Duncan, Esq.

The Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D.

Sir William Macarthur, Knt.

William Macleay, Esq.

The Honorable Robert Owen, M.L.C.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A.

John Stewart, Esq.

*Librarian:—*Robert Cooper Walker.

*Assistant Librarians:—*D. R. Hawley; Edward O'Brien.

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

LIST of Donations during the year 1875.

- From the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. Auditors' Accounts, City of Boston. 20 vols., 8vo.
- Answer to John A. Lowell. 8vo.
- Inaugural Addresses. 8vo.
- Report on the Census, 1845. 8vo.
- Board of Trade Reports. 14 vols., 8vo.
- Bunker Hill Monument. 8vo.
- Copley's Picture of King Charles I. 8vo.
- Cochituate Water Board Reports. 8vo.
- Reports on Inland Fisheries. 8vo.
- Discussions on the Constitution. 8vo.
- Abstract of the Census, 1860-1865. 2 vols., 8vo.
- Boston Public Library; Catalogues, &c., &c. 65 parts, 8vo.
- From W. R. E. Brown, Esq. Census of New Zealand, 1874.
- From John J. Calvert, Esq. Journal of the Legislative Council. Vol. 24, 1874, fol.
- From R. S. Cannon, Esq. The History of England, in a tabular form.
- From the Cobden Club. Bastiat's Essays on Political Economy. 12mo.
- Report of Proceedings at the Dinner of the C.C. 12mo.
- Cobden Club Essays. 8vo.
- From the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar. The Australian Almanac, 1865 to 1869, and 1871 to 1873. 12mo.
- Industry and Commerce relieved. By F. A. Bell. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- Sydney University Calendar for 1857. 8vo.
- The Literary News, 1837-38. 4to.
- The Politician, 1851. 8vo.
- Financial Statement. Speech of the Hon. G. Eagar. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From R. T. Ford, Esq. History of Marine Architecture. 3 vols., 4to.
- From A. Heatherington, Esq. The Mining Industries of Nova-Scotia. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From J. R. Houlöing, Esq. Australian Tales, by "Old Boomerang." 8vo.
- Australian Capers, by "Old Boomerang." 8vo.
- Rural and City Life, by "Old Boomerang." 8vo.
- From Stephen W. Jones, Esq. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1873-74.
- From J. de Bosch Kemper, Esq. Staatkundig en Staathuishoudkundig Jaarboekje, 1873-74. 2 vols. 8vo.
- From Robert Kay, Esq. Annual Report of the South Australian Institute, 1874-75.
- From the Liverpool Free Public Library. Annual Report for the year 1874.
- From F. P. Labillière, Esq. The Permanent Unity of the Empire. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D. Brief Notes of the New Steam Postal Route. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales. 2 vols., 8vo.
- The Fatal Mistake. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Honorable John Lucas. Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales. 8vo.
- From the Melbourne Public Library. Reports of the Trustees, 1870 to 1875.
- Catalogue of Donations. Roy. 8vo.
- From the Manchester Geological Society. Transactions. Vol. 13, parts 6 to 10.
- From Mr. Joseph Noble. The Peerage of Scotland. Fol.
- From Edward Nathan, Esq. Address to the University Debating Society, by Dr. Badham.
- From the New Zealand Government. The Official Handbook of New Zealand. 8vo.
- From the New Zealand Institute. Transactions and Proceedings. Vol. 7, 8vo.
- From R. S. Newall, Esq. Photograph of his large Telescope.
- From Prince Alfred Hospital Board. Description of the proposed Building.
- From C. Poppenhagen, Esq. Northern Agricultural Association Pamphlet.
- From the Philadelphia and Melbourne Exhibition Commission. Six views of the Buildings for the International Exhibition.
- From the Philadelphia and Melbourne Exhibition Commission. Newspapers published in New South Wales. 1 vol., fol.
- From Coleman Phillips, Esq. British Colonization and British Commerce. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Queensland Government. The Acts of Parliament of Queensland, Session 1, 1874-75.
- Report from the Joint Parliamentary Library Committee, 1875.
- From B. Quaritch, Esq. General Catalogue of Books, 1874.
- From the Honorable John Robertson. Photographs of Aboriginal Natives. 12 plates.
- Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1875. 12mo.
- From the Royal Society, New South Wales. Transactions for the years 1872 to 1874. 3 vols., 8vo.
- From John Rac, Esq., A.M. Gleanings from my Scrap-book. 3 vols., 8vo.
- From G. H. Reid, Esq. Five Free Trade Essays. Roy. 8vo.
- From C. Rolleston, Esq. Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Melbourne.
- From Thomas Richards, Esq. Australian Orchids, by R. D. Fitzgerald. Part 1, fol.
- The Statute Index, New South Wales, by Alex. Oliver, Esq. fol.
- Forged: a Life Drama, by A. Murray. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- New South Wales Letters of Registration of Inventions. 4 vols., fol.
- From Edward Reeve, Esq. The Southern Euphrosyne. 4to.
- Grammar of the Pure and Mixed East Indian Dialects.
- From George Ranken, Esq. The Squatting System of Australia, by "Capricornus."
- From H. C. Russell, Esq. Directions for collecting and preserving Insects, by A. S. Packard. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- Tillæg til Aarbog for Nordisk Oldkyndighed. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- Physique Sociale, par Ad. Quetelet. Roy., 8vo.
- Anthropometrie, par Ad. Quetelet. 8vo.
- Keim's Illustrated Guide to the Museum of Models. 12mo.
- Journal of the Transactions of the Victorian Institute.
- From Charles Robinson, Esq. New South Wales, the oldest and richest of the Australian Colonies. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Report for 1874.
- From Dr. R. Schomburgk. Report on the Progress, &c., of Government Plantations.
- From the South Australian Government. Proceedings of Parliament, and Papers for 1874. 3 vols., fol.
- From Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco. Annual Report, 1874.
- From Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G. The County Families of the United Kingdom.
- From John Stewart, Esq. Four numbers of the Sydney Gazette, 1807-8.
- From Thomas Twining, Esq. Technical Training. 8vo.
- From Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G. Chancellor's Address to the Sydney University.
- From the Tasmanian Government. Journal of the Legislative Council. Vol. 20.
- The Acts of Parliament of Tasmania. Vol. 5, part 6.
- From the Transvaal Society. A Guide for Agriculturists and Capitalists. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Victorian Government. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. 3 vols., 8vo.
- From the Rev. James Walker. Curious Results, by the Rev. J. Leggc. 8vo. Pamphlet.
- From the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods, F.C.S., &c. On the Genus "Fenestella." 8vo. Pamphlet.
- On the Fresh-water Shells of Tasmania. 8vo. Pamphlet.

APPENDIX E.

LIST of Books added to the Library, during the year 1875.

The books marked * are donations.

- Anderson's America.
 All the Year Round. Vols. 10, 11.
 Athenæum, The, 1873, 1874.
 Albert. La Littérature Française.
 Adams's Memoirs.
 Albert, Prince; Life of, by Martin.
 *America. State of the Finances.
 Année, P; Scientifique et Industrielle, 1873.
 Année, P. Géographique, 1873.
 Antiquitates Celto-Normannicæ.
 Ackermann's History of the University of Oxford.
 Annales des Mines. 45 vols.
 Arndt and Körner. Biographien.
 Ascham's Schoolmaster.
 Annual Register, 1873, 1874.
 Art Journal. Vol. 12.
 Armstrong's Organic Chemistry.
 American Association. Proceedings, 1873.
 Anthropology. Notes and Queries on.
 *Australasian. 1864, 65, and 1870 to 1875.
 *Atlas, The. 1831-32.
 Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1871-1874.
 Almanach de Gotha, 1875.
 Allies' Formation of Christendom.
 Australian Churchman, 1867-75
 Architect, 1874.
 Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vols. 13 and 14.
 American Journal of Science. Vols. 7 and 8.
 Axon's Mechanic's Friend.
 Alexander the First; Life of.
- Baker's Ismalia.
 Butler's Lectures.
 Bathgate's Colonial Experiences.
 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Vols. 114, 115.
 British Quarterly Review. Vols. 58, 59.
 Builder. Vol. 31.
 Berkeley's Alciphron.
 Barot. Littérature Contemporaine.
 Bond's Handbook.
 Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis.
 Brydges' Peers of England.
 Barante. Ducs de Bourgogne.
 Beecher's Conflict of Ages.
 Bibliotheca Heberiana.
 *Bigges' Report on Agriculture.
 *Brooks' Answer to Pamphlet.
 *Boston Public Library Catalogue.
 Bird's Hawaiian Archipelago.
 Browning's Aristophanes' Apology.
 Brush's Mineralogy.
 Burton's Syria.
 Butler's Akim-Foo.
 Brown's Hydrology.
 Buckland's Log-book.
 *Boston Public Library—Catalogues and Bulletin.
 *Bates's Memorial.
 Buckton's Health in the House.
 Burton's Ultima Thule.
 Bicknell's Village Builder.
 Burkhardt's Arabia.
 Britton and Brayley's Berks and Buckingham.
 Bohn's Pottery.
 British Association Reports for 1870 to 1874.
 Brand's Forest Flora.
 Bastian's Evolution.
 Black's Michael Angelo.
 Byzantinae Historiæ. 48 vols.
 Bancroft's Native Races.
 Blackburne's Life.
 Baxley's Spain.
 Bastiat's Essays.
 *Becker's Men of Victoria.
 Comte's Positive Polity.
 Cunningham's Life.
 *Cannon's Tabular History of England.
 *Cobden Club Essays.
 *Colonial Office List, 1875.
 *Canadian Parliamentary Companion, 1875.
 Cambridge University Calendar, 1875.
 Carlyle's Kings of Norway.
 Camden Society's Publications, 113-114.
 Curtius' Greek Etymology.
 Cabinet of Portraits.
 Chenu, Encyclopédie. 14 vols.
 Cornhill Magazine. Vols. 28, 29.
 Contemporary Review. Vols. 22, 23.
 Chambers's Journal. Vol. for 1873.
 Cunningham's Survey of India.
 Cennini's Treatise on Painting.
- *Charnock's Marine Architecture.
 Chatterton: a Story of the Year 1770.
 Cid; Romancero del.
 Chalmers; Life of.
 Carter's University of Cambridge.
 Curwen's Sorrow and Song.
 *Currency Lad, for 1832-33.
 Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain. 136 vols.
 Critic, The. Vol. 1.
 Dawkin's Cavo-hunting.
 Dublin University Magazine. Vols. 82, 83.
 Dublin Review. Vols. 21, 22, N.S.
 Drummond's Works.
 Diefenbach's Glossarium Latino-Germanicum.
 *Duncan's Account of De Quir's Memorial.
 Delepierre. Supercheries Littéraires.
 Douglas's Telegraph Construction.
 Davis' Anatolica.
 Day's Govinda Samanta.
 Dublin University Calendar, 1875.
 Dowden's Shakspeare.
 Danvers's Railways in India.
 De Ricci's Fiji.
 Downing's Practical Construction.
 Drummond's Large Game.
 Darwin's Insectivorous Plants.
 Dawson's Dawn of Life.
 Elze's Essays on Shakspeare.
 Edinburgh Review. Vols. 138, 139.
 Erlach's Volkslieder.
 English Catalogue of Books, for 1872-73.
 Erasmus's Select Colloquies.
 Evening News. Vol. July to December, 1874.
 Empire, The. Vol. July, 1874—February, 1875.
 *Evening Post, February to December, 1874.
 Engineer, The, 1874.
 Fiske's Cosmic Philosophy.
 Forbes's Transit of Venus.
 Fortnightly Review. Vols. 14 & 15.
 Frazer's Magazine. Vols. 1, 5, 7, & 8, 9, N.S.
 Fosbroke's Foreign Topography.
 Figuier. L'Année Scientifique.
 Figuier's Day after Death.
 Frey's Histology.
 Faraday's History of a Candle.
 Frothingham's Rise of the Republic.
 Freeman's Old English History.
 Folengo. Opus Merlini Cocaii.
 Fraser and Dewar's Origin of Creation.
 *Foreign Office List, 1875.
 *Fenton's Aboriginal Inhabitants.
 Field's Grammar of Colouring.
 *Fitzgerald's Orchids.
 Freshfield's Italian Alps.
 Fowler's Medical Vocabulary.
 Freeman's Journal, 1872-75.
 Fogg's Arabistan.
 Forbes's Two Years in Fiji.
 Green's English People.
 Gladstone's Vatican Decrees.
 Gentleman's Magazine. Vols. 11, 12, N.S.
 Graphic, The. Vols. 8, 9.
 Gould's Introduction to Birds of Australia.
 Galton's Englishmen of Science.
 Graham's Lectures.
 Grose's Antiquities of Scotland.
 Gesenius's Hebrew and English Lexicon.
 Good Words. Vol. for 1873.
 Goodeve's Mechanics.
 Griffiths's Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica.
 Geschichte der Wissenschaften.
 Grimm's Essays.
 Geikie's Great Ice Age.
 *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, 1860.
 *Gleaner, The, 1827.
 Gardiner's History of England.
 Gothaisches Taschenbuch, 1875.
 *Geoghegan's Silk in India.
 Greville's Memoirs.
 Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt.
 Guhl and Koner's Greeks and Romans.
 Geologische Reichsanstalt, 1874.
 Gladstone's Rome, &c.
 Galeries Historiques.
 Graham's Stair Annals.
 Hübner's Ramble round the World.
 Hittell's Resources of California.
 *Houlding's Australian Capers.
 *----- Rural and City Life.
 *----- Australian Tales.
 Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 216 to 223.
 Hakluyt Society Publications, 1873-74.

APPENDIX E—continued.

List of Books added to the Library, &c.—continued.

- Hall's Sun and Earth.
 Hartwig's Aerial World.
 Hamilton's Campi Phlegreæ.
 Heylyn's Help to English History.
 Horne's Biblical Bibliography.
 Humboldt's Cosmos.
 Hoare's Tour in Ireland.
 Hearne's Thomæ Sprotti Chronica.
 Hogg's Jacobite Relics.
 Hellwald's Culturgeschichte.
 Hunt's Essays.
 Holland's Fragmentary Papers.
 Hogg's Life of Allan Cunningham.
 Harrison's Order and Progress.
 Hill's Australia.
 Huth's Marriage of Near Kin.
 Harvey's Cositas Españolas.
 Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone.
 Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.
 Hart on the Violin.
 Illustrated London News. Vols. 63, 64.
 Iron. Vols. 2, 3.
 Indian Army List, 1874-75.
 Ingleby's Shakespeare's Centurie of Prayse.
 *Illustrated Sydney News, 1853-65 & 1873-74.
 Indian Antiquary. Vols. 2, 3.
 India. Past Days in India.
 Irving Annals of Our Time.
 Jäger's German Composevs.
 Johnstone's Antiquitates Celto-Normannicæ.
 Jeffrey of Monmouth's British History.
 Jackson's Philosophy.
 Jcaffreson's Book about the Table.
 Joinville, Histoire de Saint Louis.
 Jerrold's Life of Napoleon III.
 Jager's Phillipines.
 James's Transatlantic Sketches.
 Jackson's Hydraulic Manual.
 Jevon's Money and Exchange.
 King's Cluster of Lives.
 Kudriafsky's Japan.
 Körner, Eine Biographie.
 King's College Calendar. Vol. 1874-75.
 Kinglake's Crimea. Vol. 5.
 Kinahan's Valleys.
 *Kentish Gazette, 1798.
 Lewis's Life-boat.
 Lowell's Fire-side Travels.
 ——— Poetical Works.
 ——— Among my Books.
 ——— My Study Windows.
 Lockyer's Astronomy.
 Lindsay's Coinage of Scotland.
 Lamarek, Animaux sans Vertèbres.
 Lobscheid's English and Chinese Dictionary.
 ——— Chinese and English Dictionary.
 Lyson's Reliquiæ Britannicæ.
 ——— Roman Antiquities.
 Livingstone's Last Journals.
 Lardner's Animal Physics.
 Lackington's Confessions.
 Labillardière, Novæ Hollandiæ Plantarum.
 Ledwich's Ireland.
 Lenoir's Musée des Monumens Français.
 Linde's Geschichte des Schachspiels.
 *Lindt's Aboriginal Natives.
 Lessing's Laocoon.
 Lubbock's British Wild Flowers.
 Lewes' Life and Mind.
 Lorimer's John Knox.
 Legge's Life and Works of Mensius.
 *Lincoln's Inaugural Address.
 Lawson's New Guinea.
 Low's British Catalogue of Books.
 *Lang's New South Wales.
 Letters from China and Japan.
 Literarisches Centralblatt. Vol. 1874.
 Lewes' Actors and Acting.
 *Literary News, 1837-38.
 Lloyd's Age of Pericles.
 Mill's Essays on Religion.
 ——— Dissertations and Discussions.
 Mulhall's River Plate Republics.
 Marriott's Political Economy.
 Morley on Compromises.
 Mirza Châfy's Nachlasse.
 Macmillan's Magazine. Vol. 28.
 Maimbourg, Croisades.
 Maetzner's English Grammar.
 Mahaffy's Social Life in Greece.
 Masson's Chatterton.
 Martin's Prince Consort.
 Macleod's Lackington's Confessions.
 Merian's Todten Tantz.
 Medicorum Græcorum. 28 vols.
 Michael Angelo's Life and Labours.
 Mayer's Art of Pottery.
 Motherwell's Minstrelsy.
 Maine's Lectures.
 *Morning Herald, 1819.
 Moll's Map of the World.
 Maccrie's Scottish Church.
 Mellis' St. Helena.
 Maclagan's Hill Forts.
 Meneuis' Life and Works.
 *Melbourne Public Library; Catalogue of Donations.
 *Massachusetts; Abstract of the Census.
 ——— Discussions on the Constitution.
 Macready's Reminiscences.
 Michelet's Summary of Modern History.
 *Morgan's Parliamentary Companion.
 Malleson's Native States of India.
 Molière's Dramatic Works.
 Merivale's History of Rome.
 Maclise's Norman Conquest.
 Melbourne Directory for 1875.
 Macdonald, Flora; Life of.
 Morant's Game Preservers.
 *Mines and Mineral Statistics.
 Mayhew's London Labour.
 *New South Wales. Votes and Proceedings, 1873-1874.
 ——— Photographs of Aboriginal Natives.
 ——— Journal of Legislative Council, 1874.
 ——— Reports of Cases; Supreme Court, 1875.
 ——— Meteorological Observations, 1870-73.
 ——— Specimens of Newspapers.
 ——— Letters of Registration.
 Newman's Historical Sketches.
 Notes and Queries. 1873, 1874.
 North American Review, vols. 117, 118.
 Nicholson's Autobiography.
 Nasmyth's The Moon.
 Notes and Queries on Anthropology.
 Nordhoff's Communistic Societies.
 *New Zealand. Official Handbook.
 ——— Transactions N. Z. Institute.
 ——— Census of 1874.
 ——— Ordinances of the Legislative Council.
 ——— Statistics.
 ——— Appendix to Journals.
 ——— Directory for 1875-76.
 *Netherlands, Staatskundig. 1873-74.
 Noble's National Finance.
 Nature. Vols. 9, 10.
 Nadal's London Social Life.
 Notes on Building Construction.
 New Quarterly Magazine. Vol. 1.
 Napier's Manual of Dyeing.
 New Reformation. By Theodorus.
 *Orientalists; Report of Congress.
 Oxford University Calendar, 1874.
 Otte's Scandinavian History.
 *Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney; description of.
 Punch. Vols. 65, 66.
 Piranesi Opere.
 Palæographical Society Publications.
 Proctor's Transits of Venus.
 Paris, Comte de. Guerre Civile.
 Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.
 Punch's Twenty Almanacs, 1842-61.
 Prescott's Philip the Second.
 Pryme's Parliamentary Writs.
 Parker's University of Cambridge.
 ——— Archaeology of Rome.
 Pollock's Macready's Reminiscences.
 Public Opinion. Vol. 27.
 Peterman's Geographische Mittheilungen, 1873-74.
 Phonetic Journal. Vol. 33.
 Protestant Standard. Vols. 5, 6.
 Quarterly Review. Vols. 135, 136.
 Quatre Fils Aymou.
 Quarterly Journal of Science. Vol. 4.
 *Quetelet. Physique Sociale Anthropométrie.
 *Queensland Acts of Parliament.
 *Quaritch's General Catalogue of Books.
 Reference Catalogue of Current Literature, 1874.
 Reynard the Fox, by Arnold.
 Rousselet, L'Inde des Rajahs.
 *Richardson's Report.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*LIST of Books added to the Library, &c.—*continued.*

- Ranke's Werke.
 Revue des deux Mondes. Vols. 2—7.
 Revue des Questions Historiques. Vols. 15, 16.
 Ruddiman's Life.
 Rogers's Poetical Works.
 Rae's Westward by Rail.
 Rees's Brecknock and Caermarthen.
 Royal Society of London. Transactions. Vol. 163.
 Redhouse J. W. Diary of the Shah.
 Reich's Studien.
 Russell's Recollections.
 Ray Society Publications. 39 vols.
 Rambosson's Astronomy.
 *Report of the Commission of Agriculture, U.S.
 *Royal Society of New South Wales. Transactions.
 *Rae's Gleanings.
 Rawlinson's England and Russia.
 *Reid's Free Trade Essays.
 *Report on Railways in India.
 *Report on Euphrates Railway.
 Rough Notes in Syria.
 Rae's Land of the North Wind.
 Rambles in Istria.
 Rogers's Protests of the Lords.
 Raper's Practice of Navigation.
 Runsey's Essays and Papers.
 Spottiswoode's Polarization of Light.
 Strauss' Life and Writings.
 *Scotland, Peerage of.
 Sydney Directory for 1875.
 Suckley's Itinerarium Curiosum.
 Simrock's Deutschen Volksbücher.
 Schmidt's Doctrine of Descent.
 Schmidt's Characterbilder.
 Scherer's Vorträge.
 Schleicher's Comparative Grammar.
 Sutta Nipata.
 Spinoza's Life.
 Seneca. Œuvres Complètes.
 Skelton's Poetical Works.
 Swinburne's Poems.
 Savarambes Histoire.
 Sprotti Chronica.
 Smith's Essays.
 Stuart's Mary Queen of Scots.
 Sweet's English Sounds.
 Shah of Persia's Diary.
 Smart and Crofton's Gypsies.
 Sidgwick's Ethics.
 Smith's Assyrian Discoveries.
 *Sydney Mail, 1873 to 1875.
 *South Australia, Papers for 1874.
 ———— Acts of Parliament, 1875.
 Schliemann's Troy.
 Shakspeare; a Critical Study.
 Sydney Morning Herald, 1874.
 *Statistical Abstract, 1856 to 1870.
 Stephen's Commentaries.
 Sands & M'Dougall's Melbourne Directory, 1875.
 Scott's Poems.
 Swinburne's Essays.
 Symonds' Renaissance in Italy.
 Scientific American, 1874.
 Southall's Recent Origin of Man.
 Shelton's Mechanic's Guide.
 Stair Annals.
 Sargeant's Notes on Climate.
 *Twining's Technical Training.
 Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.
 Tredgold's Carpentry, and Atlas.
 Tyndall's Electrical Phenomena.
 ———— Notes on Light.
 Trials of Despard and others.
 Text Books of Science. 4 vols.
 Thorpe's Chemical Analysis.
 Thorpe's and Muir's Chemical Analysis.
 Townsend's Florida.
 Tyrwhitt's Sketching Club.
 *Times The, for 1798.
 *Tasmania. Journals.
 ———— Acts.
 Transactions, Social Science Association.
 Thornton's Indian Public Works.
 Tennyson's Queen Mary.
 Tooke's History of Prices.
 Thackerayana.
 Travis' Effectual Reform.
 United Service Magazine, 1873—74.
 United States Agricultural Reports, 1872.
 Unseen Universe, The.
 Verrill's Invertebrate Animals.
 *Victoria; Votes and Proceedings, 1874.
 *Vogel's Official Handbook.
 Vogel's Chemistry of Light.
 Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.
 Wood's Insects Abroad.
 ———— Out of Doors.
 Westminster Review. Vols. 44, 45.
 Willis' Benedict de Spinoza.
 Wahl's Land of the Czar.
 Wright's Feudal Manuals.
 *Webster's Royal Red Book, 1875.
 Weinhold's Experimental Physics.
 *Warner's Abstract.
 Wightwick's Hints.
 Warburton's Journey.
 *Walford's County Families.
 Williams' Indian Wisdom.
 Whitney's Growth of Language.
 Wynter's Borderlands.
 *Witness, The. 1874.
 Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry.
 Watts' Snioland.
 Wood's Yachting Cruise.
 Wright's Early Inhabitants.
 Wise & Co.'s Directory of New Zealand.
 Wilson's Abode of Snow.
 Wagstaffe's Human Osteology.
 Year Book of Facts, 1874.
 Zeller's Life of Strauss.
 Zoological Society, London; Transactions, &c.

APPENDIX F.

LIST of Periodicals received by each Monthly Mail.

Animal World.	Engineer.	Notes and Queries.
Annales des Mines.	Fortnightly Review.	Navy List.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History.	Fraser's Magazine.	North American Review.
Architect.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Punch.
Army List.	Geological Magazine.	Public Opinion.
Art Journal.	Good Words.	Philosophical Magazine.
All the Year Round.	Gardener.	Pictorial World.
Athenæum.	Gardener's Magazine.	Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen.
Atti Della Societa Italiana.	Gardeners' Chronicle.	Phonetic Journal.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Graphic.	Popular Science Monthly.
Botanical Magazine.	Illustrated London News.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Builder.	Indian Antiquary.	Quarterly Review.
British Quarterly Review.	Iron.	Quarterly Journal of Science.
Chemical Society's Journal.	Journal des Economistes.	Quarterly Journal of Education.
Cornhill Magazine.	Journal of Education.	Quarterly Journal of Education.
Contemporary Review.	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Revue des Questions Historiques.
Chambers's Journal.	Literarisches Centralblatt.	Revue des Deux Mondes.
Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences.	Mechanics' Magazine (now Iron).	Silliman's American Journal.
Colonies. (A donation.)	Macmillan's Magazine.	Scientific American.
Dublin University Magazine.	Month.	United Service Magazine.
Dublin Review.	Mail.	Verhandlungen der k. k. Reichsanstalt.
Edinburgh Review.	Nautical Magazine.	Veterinarian.
Englishwoman's Review. (A donation.)	Nature.	Westminster Review.
	New Quarterly Magazine.	Woman's Journal.
	North British Agriculturalist.	

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN RESPECTING MECHANICS SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 February, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3 August, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return of the number of Mechanics' Schools of Art in New South Wales for the year 1874, showing for each Institution respectively,—

- “ (1.) The amount of subsidy voted, and paid by the Government.
 - “ (2.) The number of members.
 - “ (3.) The total amount of receipts from subscriptions, &c.
 - “ (4.) The number of volumes in the Library, and the number of works issued.
 - “ (5.) The number of works of fiction.
 - “ (6.) The names of any evening classes, the number of pupils, and the fees charged.
 - “ (7.) The number of lectures delivered in connection with it.
 - “ (8.) The number of mechanics and apprentices who were members.
 - “ (9.) The amount of yearly subscription.
 - “ (10.) The estimated value of the property of the Institution.
 - “ (11.) The names of the Committee of Management.
 - “ (12.) The number of volumes added to the Library, distinguishing novels.
 - “ (13.) The total amount voted towards building Schools of Art since the introduction of Responsible Government.
 - “ (14.) The total amount of subsidy for same period.
 - “ (15.) The total number of reports respecting Schools of Art, under the ‘Public Charities Inspection Act’ since it came into operation.
- Also, a Return showing the number of Free Libraries established under the Municipalities Act, the number of volumes in each such library, and the average monthly attendance of readers in each case, for the last six months.”

(Mr. Dibbs.)

MECHANICS' SCHOOLS

RETURN of the number of Mechanics' Schools of Arts in New South Wales,

Name of Institution.	Amount of Subsidy voted by the Government.	Amount of Subsidy paid by the Government.	Number of Members.	Total amount of Receipts from Subscription.	Number of Volumes in Library.	Number of Works issued.	Number of Works of Fiction.	Names of any Evening Classes.	Number of Pupils.	Fees charged.
Albury School of Arts	£ s. d. 75 0 0	.....	43	£ s. d. 62 9 3	514	136	78	Nil	Nil	Nil
Araluen Mechanics' Institute (Defunct.)	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armidale Literary Institute	75 0 0	19 15 0	69	107 0 6	1,600	1,100	950	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballina School of Arts	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain School of Arts	75 0 0	.....	40	117 5 0	459	60	63	Nil	Nil	Nil
Do. Working Men's Institute	38 0 0	.....	98	254 1 3	782	2,140	194	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bathurst School of Arts... ..	75 0 0	50 0 0	324	241 0 0	4,003	9,200	941	Nil	Nil	Nil
Do. for building Hall	500 0 0	378 12 7								
Do. farther sum	25 0 0									
Do. deficiency, 1871-2-3	36 18 6	34 7 0								
Bega School of Arts	75 0 0	.....	73	145 8 5	700	1,255	500	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts	38 0 0	.....	5	5 0 0	280	190	150	Nil	Nil	Nil
Berrima School of Arts	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood Literary Institute	75 0 0	75 0 0	125	275 16 0	2,256	3,858	722	Nil	Nil	Nil
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	38 0 0	.....	19	11 10 0	450	125	170	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	150 0 0	.....	95	85 0 0	836	44 weekly	382	Nil	Nil	Nil
Botany School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	75 0 0	.....	45	260 15 7	416	167	85	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	75 0 0	.....	69	159 19 2	362	60	259	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bowling Alley Point School of Arts (Defunct.)	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burwood School of Arts (Defunct.)	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden School of Arts (Defunct.)	38 0 0	.....	39	95 0 5	570	400	104	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcoar School of Arts (Defunct.)	36 0 0	36 0 0	46	72 0 0	246	No account kept.	135	Nil	Nil	Nil

OF ARTS.

for the year 1874, showing for each Institution respectively :

Number of Lectures delivered in connection with it.	Number of Mechanics and Apprentices who were Members.	Amount of Yearly Subscriptions.	Estimated value of the Property of the Institution.	Names of Committee of Management.	Number of Volumes added to Library, distinguishing Novels.	Total amount voted towards building Schools of Art since the introduction of Responsible Government.	Total amount of Subsidy for same period.	Number of Reports respecting Schools of Art under the Public Charities Inspection Act.
						£ s. d.		
3	11	£ s. d. 0 10 0	1,700 0 0	N. P. Lockhart, Esq., J.P., President; S. F. Blackmore, Esq., Vice-President; G. Day, Esq., M.L.A., Treasurer; S. Mudge, Esq., Hon. Secretary. Committee.—Messrs. Thorold, Paine, McLennan, Affleck, Skinner, Higgins, Hookins, Grear, Dwyer, Dignam, Flannery, and Blacklock.	Nil.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	(Institution defunct).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	35	0 16 0	700 0 0	John Moore, T. B. Fitzgerald, Robert Drew, Wm. Drew, Jas. E. Salmon, Jno. Bliss, H. J. Geldard.	184, of which 142 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Not in existence in 1874.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	35	0 12 0	2,750 0 0	Major T. J. Jaques, Chairman; J. D. Cronin, Treasurer; W. McDonnell, Secretary. T. R. Alt, J. Booth, M.L.A., Fredk. Harpur, Henry Perdriau, James Shoobert, Frederick Trouton, W. Watson, M.L.A., M. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	86	1 0 0	540 0 0	E. W. Cameron, President; Jas. Mackinlay, Vice-President; J. F. Read, W. Schultz, A. G. Brown, T. Harvey, R. Recks, J. Read, junr., W. Madden, G. Chidgey, W. Perry, A. Olive, G. Orchard, W. A. French, Hon. Secretary; C. Mossman, Hon. Treasurer.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	180	1 0 0	8,000 0 0	Messrs. J. Rutherford, C. W. Morgan, W. F. Bassett, J. A. Wark, W. C. Kelk, J. L. Alexander, G. Pinnock, R. Bruce, A. Forbes, J. Slack, J. J. Atkins, G. Turner, J. C. White, C. L. Cawze, R. H. Hipsley, M. M. McGirr, G. H. McDougall.	563 novels.	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	9	1 0 0	2,500 0 0	Dr. Shiels, President; J. Davis, Vice-President; J. Rawlinson, Treasurer; C. Harrison, Secretary. Messrs. J. Berne, O. Welby, H. Walker, C. Galli, J. Heady, R. Ritchie, Dr. Evershed, M. J. Peden.	300, of which 200 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	Nil	0 12 0	300 0 0	Messrs. B. F. Levey, H. Fry, J. Crane, scnr., H. Wallace, J. Anderson.	Nil	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Not in existence in 1874.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	26	1 0 0	2,500 0 0	R. Maddrell, J.P., President; H. K. Gilham, Vice-President; G. P. Rodd, Treasurer. J. A. Bunn, Thos. Hogg, W. J. Horne, C. Kautzman, H. L. Nathan, R. Llewellyn, J. Musgrave.	162, of which 140 are novels.	*£34,501 13 7	*£24,207 10 4	Nil
2	3	0 8 0	470 0 0	A. Russell, J. Baylis, J. Harris, W. Keen, W. Cullen, J. A. Tuilloch, L. Rockeff, J. C. Toose, — Templeton, — Bright, A. Malyon, M. Hodges.	Nil	.....	.....	Nil
8	42	1 0 0	1,256 8 7	J. Boucher, Esq., M.A., President; D. M. Myers, Vice-President. A. J. Joseph, J. D. Stafford, J. B. Bennet, J.P., H. Hogarth, H. Hayes, J.P., E. Jonas, J. Cameron, J. G. Scott, H. Whyte, E. W. Evans, J. L. Josephson, J. H. Ashworth, J. Giles, J.P., H. V. M. Cooke, J.P., H. M. Joseph, J.P., J. W. Thorne, Treasurer; C. L. Cundie, Secretary.	400, of which 150 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
1	40	0 10 0	720 0 0	W. Stephens, President; W. Westcott, Vice-President; J. Long, Vice-President; J. Ensar, Secretary; J. Smith, Treasurer. Messrs. T. Corry, J. Caldwell, J. How, A. Geddes, A. Geddes, junr., T. Spence, J. Parker, S. S. Butters, S. Moreton.	17	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	40	1 0 0	200 0 0	J. G. Beazely, President; Rev. J. C. Bravay, and D. MacAlister, Vice-Presidents. Messrs. G. L. Good, J. Whitehorn, J. J. Connolly, Hon. Secretary, and A. E. Bawtree, Hon. Treasurer.	103	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	(Institution defunct).	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	(Institution defunct).	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	12	1 0 0	1,200 0 0	W. H. Thomson, W. Burrett, G. Lsteman, Charles Stewart, F. Ferguson, C. W. Gurling.	14, of which 10 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
1	21	1 0 0	60 0 0	W. Badcock, E. S. W. North, J. O. Dodd, E. J. C. North, E. H. Boyle.	.....	.....	.....	.....

*NOTE.—Total amount of annual subsidy for same period voted.....£43,136 16 7
 „ amount of annual subsidy for same period paid..... 22,085 15 10

Name of Institution.	Amount of Subsidy voted by the Government.	Amount of Subsidy paid by the Government.	Number of Members.	Total amount of Receipts from Subscriptions.	Number of Volumes in Library.	Number of Works Issued.	Number of Works of Fiction.	Names of any Evening Classes.	Number of Pupils.	Fees charged.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.						
Casino School of Arts.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corowa School of Arts	150 0 0	.....	51	215 17 3	513	340	253	Debating class	19 average	Nil
Deniliquin School of Arts	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denman School of Arts .....	.....	.....	80	203 0 11	300	2,000	100	Nil	Nil	Nil
Do. do. Building Fund...	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute.....	75 0 0	.....	111	746 10 0	1,200	43 weekly.	.....	Debating class	Nil	Nil
Do. do. Building Fund...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dungog School of Arts	50 0 0	19 6 11	109	120 14 5	607	570	342	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Maitland School of Arts.....	75 0 0	.....	66	92 10 0	1,534	1,500	365	Debating class	12 average	Nil
Frederickton School of Arts.....	38 0 0	18 8 9	38	69 6 6	220	150	32	Nil	Nil	Nil
Forbes School of Arts.....	75 0 0	.....	45	49 5 6	614	846	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
Glen Innes School of Arts	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn School of Arts	75 0 0	51 18 10	157	225 19 9	2,548	4,886	425	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grafton School of Arts	75 0 0	44 0 0	133	113 2 6	1,200	3,069	1,800	1 nightly	6	£1 1s. per qr.
Do. do. Further sum...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenfell School of Arts	150 0 0	.....	28	27 12 0	310	230	142	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gulgong School of Arts.....	100 0 0	47 15 6	38	95 11 0	1,000	80 per week.	600	Nil	Nil	Nil
Do. do. Building Fund	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai Literary Institute	75 0 0	7 16 0	26	15 12 0	800	4,000	400	Nil	Nil	Nil
Guntawang School of Arts	150 0 0	.....	40	34 0 10	400	358	205	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hamilton School of Arts	100 0 0	.....	40	115 6 10	240	600	140	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hinton School of Arts	75 0 0	.....	58	39 9 11	412	442	163	1	15	Nil
Inverell School of Arts	75 0 0	.....	60	70 0 0	500	400	300	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kiama School of Arts (Defunct)	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	38 0 0	.....	80	46 3 0	1,180	1,800	750	Nil	Nil	Nil
Merrivale Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	200 0 0	.....	43	328 11 3	350	780	196	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of Lectures delivered in connection with it.	Number of Mechanics and Apprentices who were Members.	Amount of Yearly Subscriptions.	Estimated value of the Property of the Institution.	Names of Committee of Management.	Number of Volumes added to Library, distinguishing Novels.	Total Amount voted towards building Schools of Art since the introduction of Responsible Government.	Total Amount of Subsidy for same period.	Number of Reports respecting Schools of Art under the Public Charities Inspection Act
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.	Nil			Nil
7	27	1 0 0	950 0 0	L. Levin, President; J. M. Langer, Vice-President; Messrs. Johnson, Nugent, H. Levin, Swiddlehurst, Squires, Simpson, and Carrington.	102, of which 52 are novels			Nil
.....	.....	.....	298 0 0	Institution not in operation.				
1	10	0 10 0	283 0 11	Messrs. G. Ross, G. Nicholson, Brecht, W. Purvis, A. Munro, M. Murphy, T. Hewitt, H. Brecht, T. Balger, L. Siddons.	Nil			Nil
Nil	.....	0 10 0	1,200 0 0	Messrs. W. H. Tibbits, J.P., President; G. H. Taylor, J. O. Norton, P.M. and W. E. Morgan, Vice-Presidents; P. A. Tompson, J.P., Treasurer; G. Barrett, Secretary; Messrs. J. E. Yeo, R. G. Grierson, E. A. Mitchell, N. Muller, C. T. Burfett, C. Young, K. J. Goodisson, A. McCallum, C. H. Fitzhardinge, T. Frauley, E. N. Blackett, B. Benham.	400, one-third of which are novels.			Nil
4	Nil	Adults 10s. & 6s. under 18.	100 0 0	Rev. J. Nash, Messrs. John Wade, R. M'Cormack, H. Gordon, Joseph Abbott, J. E. Robertson, John Robson, John Lloyd, J. P. Collier, Edward Marsh, F. Willie, and Rev. J. Johnstone.	67, 35 of which are novels.			Nil
4	14	0 12 0	2,500 0 0	E. Sparke, President; J. Ewing, Vice-President; J. Cunningham, Treasurer, D. J. Ellis, Secretary; Messrs. H. E. Downs, T. Evans, C. Atkinson, A. S. Cullum, R. Ewing, G. T. Chambers, H. Bailey, W. Kelly, W. Cains, and R. Galloway.	84, of which 60 are novels.			Nil
3	16	.....	300 0 0	Messrs. R. McDonall, President; John Lancaster, Vice-President; Peter Kaurio, John Hibland.	Nil			Nil
.....	12	1 0 0	200 0 0	Messrs. Henry H. Hunt, Chas. St. Baker, W. Brooke, A. S. Burne, F. Morrow, John Bodie, Stephen Freeman, James Fraser, James Stephenson, Robert Stirling, and George Thomson.	69, of which 9 are novels.			Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.				Nil
2	.....	1 0 0	3,000 0 0	Rev. Dean Sowerby, President; J. T. Gannon, Vice-President; A. Anderson, Treasurer, F. S. Cohen, Secretary, Captain Dignam, C. Gellespie, H. Lord, J. Alexander, J. Horn, J. Trenery, John Emanuel, R. Buckley, H. Elder, Dr. Davidson, T. Ayling, P. F. Ridley.	Nil	£34,001 13 7	£24,207 10 4	Nil
1	41	£t for gentlemen and ros. for ladies and youths.	2,500 0 0	Messrs. J. Page, President; F. Layton, Treasurer; J. P. Mullins, and T. Page, Vice-Presidents; S. S. Smith, Hon. Secretary; T. G. Crouch, T. S. Hewett, C. S. Mansfield, W. Gilt, H. Gill, J. E. Chapman, J. O'Keefe, J. Brownhill, E. W. Allingham, J. James, W. E. Gresham.	70, 30 of which are novels.			Nil
Nil	5	1 0 0	150 0 0	Messrs. A. L. Easton, J. C. Ryall, R. M. Stack, J. Ryan, and J. Hall.	168			Nil
Nil	25 mechanics	1 0 0	200 0 0	Messrs. J. F. Plunkett, W. H. Arrowsmith, M. O'Neill, James Davoren, R. G. Barnett, John M'Lachlan, H. A. Swan.	651, of which 400 are novels.			Nil
Nil	Nil	0 12 0	150 0 0	Messrs. A. C. L. Rose, President; J. B. Elsworth, Vice-President; E. C. Lewington, Treasurer; W. Scott, Secretary; R. M'Killip, J. Mackins, C. C. Moloney, N. Bauer, M. Walker, J. Conard.	£20 worth, of which £8 worth are novels.			Nil
6	25	0 12 0	80 0 0	Messrs. R. Rouse, J. B. Harpur, G. P. Darby, W. B. Barnett, J. Barlow, R. Hewitt, J. Shaw, J. Bowlin, F. Hodges, S. Lye, R. Nooy, and A. S. Hamilton.	88, of which 59 are novels			Nil
Nil	3	0 13 0	380 0 0	Messrs. George Donald Robert Simpson, Harris Kearney, William Henry Millon, James Mitchell, John Dunn, John North, John M'Naughton, senr., and William Mitchell.	180, of which 100 are novels.			Nil
Nil	83	0 12 0 and Juniors 6/-	970 15 0	Messrs. W. M. Christian, G. Jang, C. O'Sullivan, A. Searles, J. C. Beattie, J. Stuart, R. Digby, R. Stubbs, J. Morris, W. Stephens, J. Burgess.	13, of which 9 are novels.			Nil
Nil	Nil	1 0 0	500 0 0	Messrs. W. H. Drake, C. Moore, P. J. Mahoney, G. Dick, N. Plumley, J. Eames, E. W. Crouch, W. Swanson, G. Woods, J. Donaldson, F. A. Burton.	50			Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution defunct.				
Nil	Nil	0 12 0	500 0 0	Messrs. T. Croudace, President; Francis Hindmarsh, Vice-President; John M'Fadyen, Secretary; Matthew M'Kean, Assistant do.; Robert Cairns, Treasurer; Messrs. Edmund Doherty, George M'Keap, Robert M'Biane, Hugh Murdock, Thomas Hemmings, William Bell, George Wright, Isaac Morgan, Richard Ward, William Harrison.	136, of which 70 are novels.			Nil
Nil	4	0 16 0	500 0 0	Messrs. J. B. Bottington, Jos. Cooper, Jas. White, Wm. Nelson, John Roper, John White, C. J. Callagher, William Gallagher, Allam M'Rae, Edward O'Keefe, and M. Blake.	60, of which 45 are novels.			Nil

Number of Lectures delivered in connection with it.	Number of Mechanics and Apprentices who were Members.	Amount of Yearly Subscriptions.	Estimated value of the Property of the Institution.	Names of Committee of Management.	Number of Volumes added to Library, distinguishing Novels.	Total Amount voted towards building Schools of Art since the introduction of Responsible Government.	Total Amount of Subsidy for same period.	Number of Reports respecting Schools of Art under the Public Charities Inspection Act
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
I	.....	0 10 0	1,500 0 0	Messrs. F. Hall, President; W. Vick and J. V. Wareham, Vice-Presidents; Thos. Mitchell, Treasurer; E. Seombe, Secretary; Thos. Garrad, W. Millard, D. Kennedy, Rev. Mathison, J. Croft, John Garrad, John Miller, James Warden.	35, of which 12 are novels.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
I	23	0 12 0	1,200 0 0	Messrs. R. Wisdom, M.L.A., President; D. Sim, Vice-President; C. F. Taylor, Treasurer; H. L. P. Harding, W. Wilkinson, J. Keating, J. Smith, E. P. Tate, J. N. Meiklejohn, P. K. Haydon, T. Butler, W. Stacey, T. Moffitt, C. Wakely, S. Ling, T. M. Jones, Secretary.	38, of which 34 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
2	152	Gents £7, and ladies and youths, 10s.	5,000 0 0	The Hon. G. H. Cox, President; The Rev. Canon Gunther, Rev. A. McEwen, N. P. Bayley, A. E. Thomas, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Treasurer, H. M. Todhunter; Secretary, D. Cassin; Rev. J. O'Donovan, Dr. Rowling, Messrs. Lester, Darling, Scott, Evans, Jerome, Kellett, Clark, Sullivan, Nardin, Lane, and Dart.	171, of which 103 are fiction.	.....	.....	Nil
4	.....	0 10 6	1,000 0 0	Messrs. T. M. Nowina, President; G. E. Brodie and J. L. Tebbutt, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. T. James, Treasurer; Mr. G. Field, Secretary; Messrs. J. S. Arnott, Walter Jaques, George Grehan, C. B. Street, A. Brodie O'Rupjohn, H. Phillips, Rev. M. Madden.	48	.....	.....	Nil
I	27	Gents 16s. & ladies 10s.	2,600 0 0	Messrs. F. White, President; W. Bowman, Vice-President; J. W. Humphries, Treasurer; D. Stafford, Secretary; Robertson, Denshire, Foley, Fagan, Laing, Cole, Clendinning, Bussell, Campbell, Hodges, Luscombe.	344, of which 221 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	.....	Males £7 and females 10s.	100 0 0	Messrs. J. C. Williams, President; Chas. Cullins, Vice-President; G. Williams, Secretary; J. E. Ballard, Treasurer; Messrs. A. W. East, A. Goldman, Dr. Lepervanche, J. Coleman, G. Barnes, L. Malone, W. H. Mosely, J. C. Hunt.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	.....	1 0 0	5,000 0 0	Messrs. H. J. Brown, President; Thos. Brooks, Vice-President; F. S. Macdermott, Treasurer; G. D. Skardon, Secretary; John Ash, John Goodsir, D. Miller, A. Asher, Jas. Henderson, W. Palmer, J. Creer, W. M. Laing, Jas. Rodgers, G. W. Gilbert, Jas. Macara, Henry Stokes.	228, of which 114 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
3	51	0 7 6	450 0 0	Messrs. J. H. G. P. French, E. Stack, J. Bryson, G. Bryson, J. Sanday, R. Forayth, R. Campbell, J. Gilchrist, J. C. Ludowick, H. Borig, and R. McClelland.	Nil	£34,001 13 7	£24,207 10 4	Nil
Nil	30	£7 adults, & 10s. females.	1,755 0 0	Messrs. J. C. McLachlan, President, C. Cooper, Vice-President, T. T. Hollands, Treasurer, S. Thomas, Secretary, Jns. Dale, M. Casey, J. Creagh, J. A. Grant, J. Grassick.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	10	1 0 0	150 0 0	Messrs. Michael Launders Saunders, President; Frederick Cann, Vice-President; James Cann, Treasurer; Stephen Stanbridge, Secretary; Joseph Wakely, William Tucker, John Tucker.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	20	1 0 0	100 0 0	Messrs. Pigott, Lewis, Williams, Young, Merrick, Ireland, and McDonald.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
12	14	0 10 0	65 0 0	Messrs. John Gale, President; Dr. Morton, J.P., Vice-President; W. G. O'Neill, Treasurer; Secretary, W. Brown; J. Heslop, E. Wittington, C. J. Jones, H. Liver, W. Cantle, W. T. Holland.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
I	9	0 10 0	1,200 0 0	Messrs. G. Bowman, President; William Woods, Vice-President; James Cameron, Secretary; Henry Turner, Treasurer; W. H. Holhorrow, Tomkins, Crisford, Sullivan, McKenzie, Cobcroft.	.....	.....	.....	Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6	1 0 0	2,000 0 0	Messrs. W. Tunks, President; H. H. Bligh, Secretary; J. W. Guise, Treasurer; F. A. Wilson, Alexander Rudge, E. M. Sayers, W. H. Mackenzie, J. G. Burney.	100, of which 66 are novels.	.....	.....	Nil
Nil	.....	0 10 0	1,250 0 0	Messrs. W. A. Dumaresq, President; T. Cook, Rev. J. Shaw, Vice-Presidents; N. F. Asser, Rev. J. Ayling, E. Broughton, J. Dodds, J. Hanrahan, S. Henwood, E. B. Cragg, Williams, Johnston, Jas. Little, J. T. Wilshire.	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Number of Lectures delivered in connection with it.	Number of Mechanics and Apprentices who were Members.	Amount of Yearly Subscriptions.		Estimated value of the Property of the Institution.	Names of Committee of Management.	Number of Volumes added to Library, distinguishing Novels.	Amount voted towards building Schools of Art since the introduction of Responsible Government.		Number of Reports respecting Schools of Art under the Public Charities Inspection Act.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nil	613	1 0 0	15,000 0 0		Messrs. W. C. Windeyer, President; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. Sutherland, M.P., J. Macintosh, M.P., J. Wearne, W. M. Alderson; Treasurer, J. Fowles; Frederick Bridges, Edward Dowling, J. C. Fisher, John Moring, Edward Oram, J. S. Paterson, LL.D., R. H. Rennie, G. Sly, LL.B., J. D. Sly, LL.D., N. Selie, Rev. Dr. Stanley, Rev. A. W. Webb.	679, of which 193 are novels.			Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution defunct.				
6 and 14 readings.	40	£1 adults, and 10s. youths under 18.	3,500 0 0		Rev. J. S. White, M.A., LL.D., Dr. Glennie, Vice-President, Percy Waddy, Treasurer; J. Wright, Secretary; Messrs. Gould, Mountain Dawes, J. Browne, J.P., Moore, M'Namara, Quinn, Dixon, Coghlan, Dalton, Jarman, Maguire, Munro.	330, of which 102 are novels.			Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.				
2	21	0 5 0	350 0 0		Messrs. E. C. Merewether, President; Thos. Laman, Vice-President; George Ogden, Treasurer; James M'Intyre, Secretary; Rev. A. Shaw, Messrs. S. Skillman, J. M'Intyre, J. Goslop, R. Hinton, A. M'Neill, J. Harrison, E. Livingston, C. M'Rae, P. Street, J. Wright, T. Barnes.	28, of which 15 are novels.			Nil
Nil	23	0 12 0	1,500 0 0		Messrs. J. Garland, President; Rev. J. Armstrong, Vice-President; G. F. Finch, Treasurer; W. B. Cuckall, Secretary, Chas. Grace, J. W. Gosling, J. Luther, J. Patterson, D. Sinclair, M. Burke, W. Smart, E. G. Lewis, G. Cochran, G. Muggleton, W. F. Tribe, J. Britton.				Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution defunct.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution defunct.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution defunct.				
Nil	10	0 10 0	500 0 0		Messrs. J. Y. Neilson, President; M. Willis, and W. Barnes, Vice-Presidents; Alex. Ross, Secretary; Thomas Fryar, Treasurer; W. Rushton, G. Harris, J. Melon, G. Wells, J. Grierson, W. Humphrey, C. Melville, R. Clarke, J. Reynolds, G. Grey, H. D. Clarke.	122, of which 22 are novels.			Nil
2	.....	1 1 0	1,500 0 0		Messrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, President; C. H. Hardy, and P. Nixon, Vice-Presidents; Garland, Tempest, Shaw, Edred, and Bently, Mackinnon, Williams, Riggall, Lough, and Bluet, W. Scott (Treasurer), C. Ovenden (Secretary).	40			Nil
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Institution not in operation.				
2	.....	0 12 0	5,500 0 0		Messrs. G. Colquhoun, President; E. Hart, Vice-President; R. Cracknell, Treasurer; W. B. Bird, Secretary; W. T. Harrison, C. F. Solling, J. M. Cauty, J. A. Hoane, R. Ewens, J. J. Riley, J. Fullford, junior, C. Eipper, P. Logan, L. Marks, W. Cracknell, S. Pritchard.	67, of which 39 are novels.			Nil
3	25	0 10 0	1,000 0 0		Messrs. Robert Dick, Richard Ridge, William H. Bayley, William Dean, William Primrose, Samuel Edgerton, John Selkirk, James Dick, Rev. J. F. Cullen, Nicholas Nugent, Thos. Boston, James B. Johnston.	.....			Nil
Nil	8	1 0 0	1,650 0 0		Messrs. C. T. Smith, President; John G. Beggar, Treasurer; John Beggar, Secretary; Messrs. A. A. Turner, Percy Owen, Dr. Lyons, A. Campbell, Dr. Thomas, G. H. Bailey.	50, of which 16 are novels.			Nil
2	12	0 10 0	65 0 0		Messrs. John Keep, Thomas Brandon, Arthur Small, William Argue, Thomas Eustace, Charles Robson, D. F. M'Pherson, James Breckenridge.	69, of which 25 are novels.			Nil
3	14	1 0 0	3,500 0 0		Messrs. A. Campbell, President; Thomas Barbar, Vice-President; A. W. Primer, Treasurer; G. Lawson, Secretary; C. G. Pugh, J. N. Frost, W. F. Williamson, E. Yates, E. A. Icton, L. A. Windeyer, T. Collis, Jas. Jones, H. J. Sampson, J. P. Ritchie, F. J. Brown, R. C. Macintosh.	.....			Nil
Nil	77	1 1 0	100 0 0		Messrs. W. J. Watson, President; J. H. Wallis, Vice-President; A. Robinson, Treasurer; John Russell, Secretary; Messrs. A. Cohen, S. Bell, J. Richardson, W. Fletcher, T. J. Coleman.	.....			Nil
							£34,001 13 7	£24,207 10 4	

RETURN showing the number of Free Libraries established under the Municipalities Act of 1867; the number of Volumes in each such Library; and the average monthly attendance of readers in each case for the last six months.

Nos.	Name of Library.	No. of Volumes.	Average attendance of readers for past six months.
1	Albury	472	8 daily.
2	Armidale	1,650	25 daily.
3	Broughton Creek...	Books purchased not yet available.	
4	Camperdown	1,346	14 daily.
5	Central Illawarra...	Not yet in operation.	
6	Gerringong	429	831 (for 6 months.)
7	Inverell	480	8 daily.
8	Jamberoo	1,057	703 (for 6 months.)
9	Kiama	1,245	874 do
10	Newtown	2,793	20 daily.
11	Nowra	735	1,080 books issued—no attendance.
12	North Illawarra ...	Money not yet expended.	
13	Numba(Shoalhaven)	530	403 books distributed—no attendance.
14	Parramatta	400	Not yet open to the public.
15	Shellharbour	1,050	112 (for 6 months.)
16	Ulladulla	30 Books purchased—Government Grant, not available till 15 November, 1875.	
17	Wollongong	Not yet in operation.	
18	Wagga Wagga	485	8 daily.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1875.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 June, 1876, A.M.*REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1875.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their twenty-second Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 62,888 persons. (*Appendix 3.*)

3. Correspondence has been maintained with Foreign Scientific Institutions, and satisfactory arrangements made for exchanges of specimens of Natural History.

4. The Trustees consider it of the utmost importance that a Collector of specimens of Natural History should be appointed, for the purpose of rendering more complete the present collection of Australian Genera, and for providing a stock of duplicate specimens for exchange with other Museums, and they have therefore (by letter of March 7th) requested the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to place on the Estimates for that purpose the sum of £250.

5. The list of donations which is appended shows an increase in the number of contributors over those of the previous year. (*Appendix 5.*)

6. The First Part of the Catalogue of Australian Birds, containing a descriptive list of the Australian Diurnal Accipitres in the Museum Collection has been prepared by the Curator, Mr. E. P. Ramsay, and published at the Government Printing Office, by authority of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

7. Two Taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preserving, mounting, and remounting specimens, and in keeping in order the extensive collection now in the Museum.

8. Two vacancies at the Board have occurred during the year, by reason of the absence for more than six months of Dr. Fortescue and H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., and the same have been filled up by the election of Commander Stackhouse, R.N., and the re-election of Mr. Russell on his return to the Colony.

9. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th September, the motion for a new trial in the case *Krefft versus Hill* was argued in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice refused to sit, on the ground that he was one of the official Trustees of the Institution, and the application was therefore argued before Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Faucett. Mr. Justice Hargrave delivered a judgment, in which he supported Mr. Justice Cheeke's ruling, to the effect that the Trustees had no power to dismiss Mr. Krefft; and Mr. Justice Faucett ruled entirely the other way. The Court being divided, the result is that the verdict for £250, delivered on the trial before Mr. Justice Cheeke, remains unimpeached. The amount in question being under £500, the Trustees had no right of appeal to the Privy Council, or of obtaining a stay of procedure, without a special application to the Appeal Court, and they were therefore compelled to pay the amount recovered, which, together with costs on both sides, amounted to the total sum of £761 19s. 1d.

10. As the Trustees felt that they had done all that could be reasonably expected of them to protect the interests of the Institution, they did not feel themselves called upon to prosecute an appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council, but in order to enable the Government of the Colony to do so, they wrote to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction the letter of which a copy is appended. (*Appendix 7.*)

The Appendices contain the following:—

No. 1. An Abstract of the Receipts and Payments of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

No. 2. A list of the Books purchased during the year.

No. 3. A tabulated Statement of the number of Visitors for each month.

No. 4. Particulars of work done by the Taxidermists.

No. 5. List of Donations.

No. 6. Specimens forwarded to Foreign Institutions for exchange.

No. 7. Letter of date September 15th, 1875, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year 1875, and in testimony thereof have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, this 31st day of May, 1875.

A. W. SCOTT, 'M.A.,
Chairman.

APPENDIX No. 1.

BALANCE SHEET of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ending December 31, 1875.

1875.		£	s.	d.	Dec. 31, 1875—	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To balance forward	139	7	11	By salaries	1,002	1	0
" 4	" Colonial Treasurer	250	0	0	" books	66	0	6
April 1	" " "	250	0	0	" stationery, printing, and photographic materials	11	16	6
July 1	" " "	250	0	0	" purchase of specimens	9	4	0
Aug. 18	" " "	427	15	6	" furniture	18	0	0
Sep. 1	" " "	41	13	4	" chemicals	45	6	1
" 29	" " "	200	0	0	" ironmongery and ironwork	9	0	0
Oct. 1	" " "	250	0	0	" timber	9	14	11
" 1	" " "	41	13	4	" fuel	7	15	6
Nov. 1	" " "	41	13	4	" petty cash and postage	59	0	0
Dec. 1	" " "	41	13	4	" law expenses—Krefft v. Hill	761	19	1
" 31	" Debit balance	66	0	10				
		£ 1,999	17	7		£ 1,999	17	7

CHAS. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE MUSEUM LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Annals and Magazine of Natural History.
Athenæum.
Iconica.
Nature.
Philosophical Magazine.
Transactions of the Entomological Society.
Journal of the Linnean Society.
The Ibis.

E. PIERSON RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. 3.

THE Museum was opened for 311 days, with an average attendance of 202.21 per diem, as follows:—

	Days.	Visitors.
January	26	6,460
February	24	3,856
March	26	5,945
April	26	7,485
May	26	4,384
June	26	5,018
July	27	4,932
August	26	4,367
September	26	4,487
October	26	4,695
November	26	5,368
December	26	5,891
	311	62,888

E. PIERSON RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. 4.

PARTICULARS of work done by the Taxidermists.

25 Mammals mounted.
6 " skinned.
20 " remounted from old collection.
22 Birds mounted.
65 " remounted from old collection.
182 " skinned.
8 Fishes mounted, including a large Sunfish
(*Orthogoriscus*), nov. sp.
2 Reptiles.
3 Crustaceans mounted.

SKELETONS PREPARED AND MOUNTED.
1 Parrot (*Platycercus personatus*).
1 Seal (*Stenorhynchus leptonyx*), large specimen.
1 Dolphin (*Tursio catalania*), large.
2 Whales (*Kogia grayi*).
2 Native Bears (*Phascogaleos cinereus*).
1 Monkey (*Semnopithecus sp.*).
1 Cat (*Felis domestica*).
1 Pelican (*Pelicanus conspicillatus*).

1 Seal (*Stenorhynchus leptonyx*).
2 Dugongs (*Halicore australis*).
1 Whale (*Kogia grayi*).
1 Dolphin (*Delphinus sp.*).
2 Dogs (domestic breeds).
1 Kangaroo (*Osphranter rufus*).
1 Tiger (*Felis regalis*).
1 Hyæna (*H. striata*).
1 Harpactes sp.
1 *Nasua sp.*
1 *Procyon lotor*.
1 *Tragulus javanicus*.
1 Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).
1 Llama (*Auchenia llama*).
1 Merino Ram (*Ovis hispanica*).
1 Dog-faced Baboon (*Cynocephalus babouin*).
1 Monkey (*Macacus sp.*).
1 " (*Troglodytes niger*).
1 *Canis occidentalis*.
1 *Herpestes sp.*

SKELETONS REMOUNTED.
1 Thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).
1 Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

STERNA OF BIRDS.
114 Specimens prepared.

E. PIERSON RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. 5.

APPENDIX No. 5.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

MAMMALS.

	PRESENTED BY
Three skulls of Natives of New Caledonia	Dr. A. Roberts.
The skull of an Aboriginal from Port Stephens	Mrs. Glover.
Two skulls of Natives, from Fiji and Tonga	D. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
A Monkey (<i>Semnopithecus</i> sp.)	Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
A young Leopard (<i>Leopardus varius</i>)	
A Nasua (<i>Nasua monarcha</i>)	E. S. Hill, Esq., J.P., C.M.Z.S.
Six Flying-foxes (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	
A Bat (<i>Scotophilus nigrogriseus</i>)	E. Pierson Ramsay, F.L.S., &c.
A large Bat (<i>Rhynolophus</i> sp. non.)	
The Skull of a Lion (<i>Leo barbarus</i>)	Mrs. Robinson.
A Flying Mouse—Opossum (<i>Acrobates pygmaea</i>)	Mr. G. Streatfield.
A Flying Opossum (<i>Petaurista taquanoides</i>)	Master J. Findlater.
A Woolly Opossum (<i>Phalangista laniginosa</i>)	Mr. A. Fathers.
A Striped Opossum (<i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i>)	Mr. J. Montgomery, of Cardwell, Queensland.
A Ring-tailed Opossum (<i>Phalangista laniginosa</i>)	Mr. G. M'Colley.
A Cook's Opossum (<i>Phalangista cooki</i>) (in spirits)	Mrs. Glover.
A young Kangaroo (<i>Macropus major</i>)	Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
A Kangaroo, young (<i>Macropus major</i>)	
A Wallaby, young, from the pouch	Mrs. Glover.
Two skulls of Halmaturus ruficollis	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
Two specimens of a new genus of Rat-kangaroo (<i>Hypsiprimnodon moschatus</i>)	E. Pierson Ramsay, F.L.S.
A Bandicoot (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>)	Hon. S. D. Gordon.
A Bandicoot (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>)	Mrs. Glover.
A Native Cat (<i>Dasyurus viciarius</i>)	Mr. R. Williams.
An Antechinus sp. ?	Mr. J. Unwin.
The skeleton of a large Seal (<i>Stenorhynchus leptonyx</i>)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A live Seal (<i>Zalophus</i> sp.)	Mr. M'Leod.
The skull of a Porpoise (<i>Delphinus</i> sp.)	D. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
The skull of a Killer (<i>Orca capensis</i>)	
The skull of a Dolphin (<i>Delphinus</i> sp.)	Mrs. Robinson.
The mandibles of a small sp. of Orca	
The skeleton of a small and rare species of Sperm Whale (<i>Euphysetes</i> sp. ?) probably new	Mr. J. Smith.
The lower jaw of the above (<i>Euphysetes</i> sp. ?)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
The tooth of an aged male Meopiodon (<i>M. layardi</i>)	Mr. Heaton.
The skeleton of a large Dolphin (<i>Tursio catalania</i>)	Mr. J. Holland.
A Black Rat (<i>Mus</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Water Rat (<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i>)	Hon. H. D. Gordon.
A Water Rat (<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i>)	C. Windeyer, Esq.
A White Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	Hon. H. D. Gordon.
Seven specimens of <i>Mus musculus</i>	Mr. Sidney Martin.
One specimen of a <i>Mus</i> sp.	Mrs. Glover.
One Rat (<i>Mus</i> sp.)	
A Spiny Echidna (<i>E. hirtia</i>)	Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
An Ornithorhynchus (<i>O. anatinus</i>)	
Oil from a Gray's Whale ? (<i>Kogia</i> sp.)	Mr. Heaton.

BIRDS.

A Straw-necked Ibis (<i>Geronticus spinicollis</i>)	Mr. S. A. Wilson.
A Heron (<i>Herodias pacifica</i>)	Mr. Budd.
A Fijian Parrot (<i>Platycercus personatus</i>)	Master Robert Pearce.
A young Emu (<i>Dromaius nova-hollandia</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A young Lyre-bird (<i>Menura superba</i>)	Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
A Pheasant (<i>Euploconus nyctemerus</i>)	
A Torres Strait Pigeon (<i>Carpophaga spilorrhoea</i>)	
A Sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)	
A Fruit Pigeon (<i>Carpophaga</i> sp.)	
A Night Heron (<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>)	
A young Black Swan (<i>Cygnus atratus</i>)	
A White Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	
A Peacock Pheasant (<i>Polyplectron chinquis</i>)	
A Letter-winged Kite (<i>Elanus scriptus</i>)	
A Port Phillip Lyre-bird (<i>Menura victoriae</i>)	
A White Gos-hawk (<i>Astur nova-hollandia</i>)	
A Crow (<i>Corvus australis</i>)	Mr. H. Newcombe.
A Grebe (<i>Podiceps gularis</i>)	Mr. K. Broadbent.
A White Gos-hawk (<i>Astur nova-hollandia</i>)	Major P. L. Shepherd.
A Crested Hawk (<i>Baza suberistata</i>)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A black-shouldered Kite (<i>Elanus axillaris</i>)	Mr. A. Newton.
Two specimens of <i>Chthonicola minima</i>	Mr. G. E. Shaw.
Two Australian Grebes (<i>Podiceps australis</i>)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A Bittern (<i>Butoroides flavicollis</i>)	Mrs. Fathing.
A boobook Owl (<i>Athene boobook</i>)	Mr. Hardstaff.
A Petrel (<i>Prion ariel</i>)	Mr. J. Blaxland, junr.
A black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>)	Mr. W. Baldwin.
A black-shouldered Kite (<i>Elanus axillaris</i>)	Mr. H. Newton.
A Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbooides</i>)	Mr. J. Clarke.
A green-backed Oriole (<i>Oriolus viridis</i>)	Master Tost.
A small Trichoglossus (<i>T. pusillus</i>)	E. S. Hill, Esq., J.P., &c.
Two Spinebills (<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>)	Mrs. Glover.
A Silver-eye (<i>Zosterops carulecans</i>)	Mr. R. Williams.
A Flycatcher (<i>Bhipidura albiscapa</i>)	
A Thrush (<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>)	
A Wattled Honey-Eater (<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>)	
A Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbooides</i>)	Mr. Tost.

BIRDS—continued.

PRESENTED BY

A Ground Parrot (<i>Psephotus hamatorhous</i>)	G. King, Esq.
A Golden Plover (<i>Charadrius longipes</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox.
A Swamp Cuckoo (<i>Centropus ateralbus</i>)	
A Powerful Owl (<i>Hieracoglaux strenuus</i>)	J. Blaxland, junr., Esq.
A Silver Pheasant (<i>Euplocomus nycthemerus</i>)	J. M'George, Esq.
A Golden Pheasant (<i>Chrysolophus picta</i>)	Charles Moore, Esq., Botanic Gardens.
A white-tailed Toucan (<i>Tocou</i> sp.)	Lieut. Nowel, R.N., H.M.S. "Sandfly."
An Emu-wren (<i>Stipiturus malacurus</i>)	Mr. J. W. Rothwell.
A Californian Quail (<i>Callipepla californica</i>)	Mr. Pier.
A Fruit-pigeon (<i>Treron</i> ? sp.)	Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
Two Tanyiptera sylvia	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A Thickhead (<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>)	
A Thickhead (<i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i>)	Inspector Robert Johnstone, Queensland.
Two Bee-eaters (<i>Merops ornatus</i>)	
One Tanyiptera sylvia	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Two Craspedophora magna	
A Parrot from New Guinea (<i>Eclectus polychlorus</i>)	Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
A Furstomus (<i>E. crassirostris</i>)	Licut. Rendell, H.M.S. "Beagle."
A Dendrochelidon mystaceus	
A Cardinal Parrot (<i>Domicella cardinalis</i>)	Mr. J. Ahwell.
A Megapodius sp. from "Savo"	
A Finch (<i>Estrelda bella</i>)	Mr. J. Gannon.
A black-backed Gull (<i>Larus pacificus</i>)	
A letter-winged Kite (<i>Elanus scriptus</i>)	

NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS.

Nest and two Eggs of the Swallow Dicæum (<i>Dicæum hirundinaceum</i>)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
The Egg of a species of Chionis from Kerguelan's Land	Mr. Wharton Cox.
Two Eggs of the smaller blue Jay (<i>Graculus mentalis</i>)	
Two Eggs of the Couch-whip Bird (<i>Psophodes erepitanus</i>)	Ralph Hargraves, Esq.
Two Eggs of a species of Kiwi (<i>Apteryx</i> sp.) from New Zealand	Mr. Westgarth.
Four Eggs of a new species of Megapodius, from the Island of "Savo," Solomons Group	Lieut. Rendell, H.M.S. "Beagle."
The Nest and Egg of a species of Sun-bird (<i>Arachnechthra</i> sp.), from New Georgia...	

FISHES.

A rare Fish (<i>Monacanthus convexirostris</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Sea-perch? (<i>Plectropom</i> sp.)	W. H. Stephens, M.A.
Cestracion philippi, Egg of	Mr. J. Pearce.
An Eel (<i>Muraena australis</i>)	Messrs. Kenedy and Newton.
A Horned Box-fish (<i>Ostracion cornutus</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A rare Fish (<i>Monocentris japonicus</i>)	Mrs. Glover.
Twenty-five small Fish	
A small Electric Ray (<i>Hypnos subnigrum</i>)	Mr. C. Muller.
The rostrum of a large Saw-fish (<i>Pristis</i> sp.)	Sir James Martin.
Two specimens of a large Trigger-fish (<i>Monocanthus hippocrepis</i>)	Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
A Toad-fish (<i>Tetodon virgata</i>)	Inspector Seymour.
A Fish (<i>Platax leira</i>)	J. W. Dargin, Esq.
A rare species of Sole (<i>Synaptura</i> sp.)	Mr. Thos. Parker.
A rare sp. of Chætodon	W. H. Hargraves, Esq.
A Saw-fish (<i>Pristiophorus cirratus</i>)	Mr. Wm. Burgess.
A sp. of Saurus	
A Red-fish (<i>Beryx affinis</i>)	E. Kirchner, Esq.
An Ostracion (<i>O. renardi</i>)	Dr. Phiffer.
Portion of the inner skin of a King-fish (<i>Elacate nigra</i>)	E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S.
A new Fish (<i>Naseus Johnstonei</i>) type specimen of ♀	J. G. Hay, Esq.
A Fish (<i>Cristiceps australis</i>)	E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
An Albicore (<i>Scomber</i> sp.)	Mr. J. Holland.
The jaw of a large Shark (<i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i>)	D. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A rare species of Sole (<i>Solea</i> sp.)	Mr. J. Smith.
A Rock-fish (<i>Labrichthys</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A collection of seventeen species of Port Jackson Fish	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A Diodon (<i>Dicotylichthys punctatulus</i>)	Mrs. Glover.
Three species of Monacanthus	
Two Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Cat-fish (<i>Plotosus</i> sp.)	
A Rock-cod (<i>Scorpana</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A rare species of Fish (<i>Triglidæ</i>)	
A new species of Tetodon, allied to <i>T. reticularis</i>	E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S.
Four specimens—two species of Rock-fish (<i>Labrichthys</i> sp.)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
A Dog-fish (<i>Silurus</i> ? sp.)	Mr. Corbitt.
A species of Carp	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Two Solea sp. (<i>Pardachirus</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
One Sygnathus sp.	
Two Leather-jackets (<i>Aleuterus</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
One Saurus myops	
A fine specimen of a Sun-fish, new species? (<i>Orthogoriscus</i> sp.)	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Six Yellow-tail (<i>Caranx declivis</i>)	
Six Rock-fish (<i>Julidæ</i>)	Inspector Seymour.
One Seriola sp.	
Two Red-bream (<i>Pagrus unicolor</i>)	E. K. Cox, Esq., M.L.C.
Three young of a species of Flying-fish (<i>Exocoetus</i>)	Mr. J. Sealet.
An Electric Ray (<i>Hypnos subnigrum</i>)	E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
A Box-fish (<i>Ostracion fornasini</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
Two Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> sp.)	
A Black Rock-cod	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Rock-fish (<i>Labrichthys</i> sp.)	
A Red-bream (<i>Pagrus unicolor</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Black-bream (<i>Chrysophrys</i> sp.)	
A Leather-jacket (<i>Monacanthus hippocrepis</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Flounder (<i>Pseudorhombus russelli</i>)	
An Aulopus purpurissatus	

REPTILES.

PRESENTED BY

A Frog (*Litoria aurea*)..... Mrs. Glover.

BATRACHIANS.

SNAKES AND LIZARDS.

Four Snakes (<i>Diemenia</i> sp.).....	H. Bradley, Esq.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>).....	Mr. J. Kuhn.
An Amphibœna (<i>Typhlops ruppelli</i>).....	Mr. J. Ritchie.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>).....	Mr. M. Norrie.
One Hoplocephalus variegatus.....	} H. Bradley, Esq.
One " ep.	
A Whip Snake (<i>D. reticulata</i>).....	Mrs. Glover.
A Turtle-headed Sea-snake (<i>Emydocephalus tuberculatus</i>).....	Lieut. Nowell, H.M.S. "Sandfly."
An Amphibœna (<i>Typhlops</i> sp.).....	J. J. Calvert, Esq.
A Carpet Snake (<i>Morelia variegata</i>).....	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Snake from India (<i>Trimeresurus</i> ? sp.).....	Mr. McCann.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>).....	Mr. Williams.
A Brown Snake, young (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>).....	D. Vernon, Esq.
A Blind Snake (<i>Typhlops ruppelli</i>).....	Messrs. Fagan Bros.
A Ringed Snake (<i>Vermicella annulosa</i>).....	Mr. G. Halloran.
A Black-bellied Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i>).....	F. Hill, Esq.
A Black-headed Snake (<i>Aspidiotes melanocephalus</i>).....	Mr. E. R. Row.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>).....	Mr. Alfred Parsons.
A Ringed Sea-snake (<i>Platurus scutatus</i>).....	Mr. E. Kirchner.
Two Carpet Snakes (<i>Morelia variegata</i>).....	Mr. Henderson.
A Blind Snake (<i>Typhlops ruppelli</i>).....	Mr. J. Kline.
A Ringed Snake (<i>Vermicella annulosa</i>).....	Mr. J. Flaherty.
A Whip Snake (<i>Diemenia reticulata</i>).....	Mr. Warren.
Two Pythons (<i>Enygrus triboni</i> ?).....	Mr. E. Kirchner.
Three specimens of a species of <i>Typhlops</i> , from Fiji.....	Mr. J. Johnstone.
A new species of Hoplocephalus.....	J. Penzer.
A Snake (<i>Typhlops ruppelli</i>).....	His Honor Judge Josephson.
A Green Tree-snake (<i>Dendrophis punctatula</i>).....	E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
A Lizard (<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>).....	Hon. J. Buchanan, M.L.A.
A Lizard (<i>Hinula</i> sp.).....	Mrs. Glover.
A White's Lizard (<i>Hinula whitei</i>) with two tails.....	Mr. J. Greer.
A Slow-worm or Grass Lizard (<i>Pygopus</i> sp.).....	J. L. King, Esq.
A Lace Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus</i> sp.).....	Lieut. Nowell, H.M.S. "Sandfly."
A skin of a large Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>).....	Mr. O. Thornber.
A Lace Lizard, from Solomon Islands (<i>Monitor</i> ? sp.).....	Dr. A. McKinlay, H.M.S. "Nymphc."
A Grass Lizard (<i>Pygopus lepidopus</i>).....	Mr. Burgess.
A Gecko (<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>).....	G. Thornton, Esq.
A Lizard (<i>Hinula whitei</i>).....	Mr. Alfred Parsons.
An Australian Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus biporcatus</i>).....	Mr. Dalhanty.
Two Lizards from the New Hebrides (<i>Hinula</i> sp.).....	Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
An Australian Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus biporcatus</i>).....	Thos. Cook, Esq.
A Lizard (<i>Tropidolepisma</i> sp.).....	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A Gecko from Fiji (<i>Phyllurus</i> sp.).....	} Mr. Charles Pearce.
A Rock Lizard (<i>Trachydosaurus</i> sp.).....	

SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

Type specimens of the following new shells:—

2 Pupina angasi.....	} Mr. John Brazier.
1 " nucleayi.....	
1 Liotia angasi.....	
3 Bithinia hyalina.....	
4 Helicina sophie.....	} Mr. G. Worrington.
6 species—300 specimens of Australian Land Shells.....	
A small collection of Shells from the sea-shore near Hobart Town.....	
The Nidus of a Molluscous animal.....	
2 Cypræa sp. (four specimens).....	
12 Trigonias (<i>T. lamarchi</i>).....	
1 Magas eumingi.....	
2 Scala philippinarum.....	
2 Natica filosa.....	
1 Cypræa umbilicatus.....	
2 " bicolor.....	
2 " flavicola.....	
1 " caput-anguis.....	
8 Clathurella reticosa.....	} Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
1 " " var.	
2 Conus rutellus.....	
2 Struthiolaria scutulata alba.....	
1 Volva volva.....	
2 Chione australis.....	
2 Amphiparus brevis.....	
2 " bula.....	
2 Olivella leucozona.....	
4 Scala philippinarum.....	
4 Daphnella Lynnaeiformis.....	
2 Drillia oweni.....	
2 specimens of the rare Cypræa subviridis.....	} Mr. J. Hobson.
1 Cypræa sp. nov. from Torres Straits.....	
3 voluta zebra.....	
A hammer-headed oyster (<i>Malleus albus</i>).....	
A small collection of shells from Port Stephens.....	} Mrs. Glover.
2 Calliste rotularis.....	
2 " rutila.....	
2 " surata.....	
4 Pectunculus grayi.....	} W. H. Hargraves, Esq.
1 " with Myochama anomoides.....	
2 Trigonella contraria.....	

SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS— <i>continued.</i>	PRESENTED BY
3 Shells (<i>Natica</i> sp.)	Mr. P. L. Mitchell.
1 Planorbis sp.	} Mr. J. Richardson.
5 Melania sp.	
9 Cyclus sp.	
1 Unio sp.	
5 Helix sp.	
5 " sp.	
5 " sp.	
2 " ? sp.	
5 Cyclostoma sp.	
10 Cypræa of sp.	
2 Murex	} Mr. J. Hobson.
2 Tellina	
2 Nerita	
2 Helix bipartita	
2 " incei	
2 Mitra episcopalis	
2 Strombus	
2 Conus	
2 Oliva	
2 Malea pomum	
A Sea Slug (<i>Aplysia</i> sp.)	Mr. Chas. Forcst.
An Octopus	S. S. Corraze & Spica.
A Loligo	} Mrs. Glover.
4 specimens of Octopus sp.	
CIRRIPEDIA.	
A cluster of Barnacles (<i>Lepas anatifera</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
" "	Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
" "	Mr. Martin.
COLEOPTERA.	
4 Beetles (<i>Hylotrupes</i>)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A King Beetle (<i>Lamprina rutilans</i>)	Mr. J. Nobbs.
3 Beetles (<i>Hylotrupes</i>)	Mr. Wm. Johnston.
4 Buprestis sp.	} Lieut. Rendell, H.M.S. "Beagle."
4 Schizorhina sp.	
HEMIPTERA, ORTHOPTERA, NEUROPTERA.	
1 Locusta sp. from the New Hebrides	} Dr. A. Corrie.
10 Scutellera sp. "	
A Phasma (<i>Exatostoma tiaratum</i>)	— Christian, Esq.
Two Phasma sp. (<i>Exatostoma tiaratum</i>)	Mr. Douglas Oakes.
A Dragon-fly (<i>Libellula</i> sp.)	Mr. A. Spencer.
LEPIDOPTERA.	
A Moth (<i>Sphinx luctuosa</i>)	Mr. A. Spencer.
37 specimens, 11 species Lepidoptera from Newcastle	Mr. Gross.
CRUSTACEA.	
A Cray-fish (<i>Pandalus</i> ? sp.)	Inspector Seymour.
35 specimens of small Crabs, &c. (<i>Pagurus, Thalamites, &c.</i>)	Mrs. Glover.
A Hermit-crab	} Mr. G. Worrington.
A small decapod Crustacean	
ARACHNIDÆ.	
A Spider (<i>Mygale</i> sp.)	A. J. Daintree, Esq.
A Spider (<i>Epiara</i> sp.)	Mr. Warren.
A Spider's Nest and Eggs, found at sea	Mr. G. Packer.
ECHINODERMATA.	
Crinoidea.	
A Cromatula	Mr. G. Worrington.
"	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
Asteroidea.	
A Star-fish (<i>Asterias</i> sp.)	Mrs. Glover.
Three specimens of a sp. Star-fish (<i>Asterias</i> sp.)	Mr. G. Worrington.
Echinoidea.	
A Spatangus	Mr. G. Worrington.
Errantia.	
Two Sea Centipedes (<i>Chatopterus</i> sp.)	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
Holothuroidea.	
A Holothuria sp. from S.S. Isles	E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
Polypi, Zoophites, &c.	
A Penatula (<i>Sarcoptilus grandis</i>)	D. Lord, Esq.
Two Penatula (<i>Sarcoptilus grandis</i>)	} Mr. G. Worrington.
A collection of 20 varieties of Sponges	
Three species of Zoophites (<i>Polyzoa</i>)	
FOSSIL REMAINS.	
Molar tooth of a Diprotodon	} J. Ryrie, Esq., Burwood.
Lower incisors of a species of Mucropus	
Valves of two fossil seeds (<i>Pentane</i> sp.)	
GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.	
Minerals, Rocks, &c., and Fossils.	
Obsidian, from New Britain	} Mr. F. Schmidt.
Ball of Clay and Ironstone from New Guinea	
Samples of Copper from the Wallaroo Mines, South Australia	} Dr. A. Corrie, H.M.S. "Pearl."
Samples of Lead	
Large specimens of Clay, with Dendritic markings, from Whru, county Rodney ..	D. D. Reid, Esq.
Tin, from the Palmer River	Mr. J. Grummo.
Coal from seam at Bundaberg	Mr. R. Lamond.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS—continued.
Minerals, Rocks, &c., and Fossils—continued.

PRESENTED BY

Specimens of Lode Tin, from Snowy River	} C. O. Orchard, Esq.
Copper Carbonate from Bomballa	
Green Carbonate Copper	Mr. Solomon Uren.
15 fossil Shells from Shoalhaven	Mr. J. Smith.
2 specimens of Coal plants	Mr. J. Holland, sen.
50 specimens fossil Corals, &c., from limestone rocks near Yass	The Rev. W. H. Yarrington, Yass.
A large Ammonite, and slab containing Bellemnites and Shark's Teeth, &c., from Yamba, near Rockhampton	} R. N. Bell, Esq., Queensland.
Three specimens Shells (<i>Spirifer sp.</i>)	
Tin from Warwick	Hon. John Fairfax.
Antimony, Coppers, Agate, Obsidian, Mica-schist	} Mr. O. Thornber.
Copper Ore, and Lead with Iron Pyrites, from Merimbla	
Specimens of Tin ore	Mr. ———
Specimens of Lead, Tin, Copper Ores, and Agate, &c.	Mr. Peppercorn.
	Mr. Wm. Jaeger.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

"Native bread" a fungus (<i>Mytilina australis</i>), ploughed up at Kangaloon.....	Messrs. Hawken & Vance.
Two "Vegetable Caterpillars" a species of fungus (<i>Cordiceps robertsii</i>)	Julian E. Salomons, Esq.

BOOKS AND PAPERS, &c.

Flora Sylvatica. Pt. xxvi	The Hon. Colonial Secretary.
A Portrait of Lord Nelson at ten years of age	W. G. Murray, Esq.
A paper on the genus <i>Fenestella</i> (by J. E. T. Woods, F.L.S., &c., &c.)	} Rev. Mort Hobart.
A paper on the Fresh-water Shells of Tasmania, by the same author	
Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1874	} The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Fitzgerald's Australian Orchids	

ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS, COINS, &c.

Figure of an Aboriginal's hand on sandstone, from Cave near Mudgee.....	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
An oval Chinese copper Coin	Mr. E. Jones.
A brick from the Great Wall of China	Mr. George Roberts.
A Boomerang	Mr. Charles Muller.
A collection of samples of Cloths made by various Tribes in the South Sea Islands, collected in 1770 by Captain Cook	T. Augustus Forbes Leith, Esq.
A Cartridge from the battle field of Sevastopol	Captain H. Fox.
A Necklace of human teeth from the Solomon Islands	Mr. H. Heil.
A Torch of Candle-nuts (<i>Aleuterus triloba</i>)	Lieut. Rendell, I.M.S. "Beagle"
A stone Hatchet from Wilton	Mr. J. Henry.
A Harpoon, and portion of the teredo-bored planking of the ship "Niantic" excavated in the city of San Francisco	Mr. J. Crawford.
Bronze Medal struck in honor of Lord Nelson's victories	W. G. Murray, Esq.
A Ten-dollar Note issued during the late American War	Mr. John Pull.

E. PIERSON RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Exchange No. 1, May 1875.

Sent to Europe for the Royal Muscum, Brussels, through Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, & Co., Sydney.

Mark.	No. of specimens.	Mark.	No. of specimens.
No. 2. <i>Astur novæ hollandiæ</i> ♂	1	No. 32. <i>Ptilotis lewini</i> ♂	1
3. " <i>approximans</i> ♀	1	33. " <i>plumulus</i> ♀	1
4. <i>Elanus axillaris</i> ♀	2	34. <i>Anthochaera (Anellobia) lunulata</i> ♂	1
5. <i>Hirundo frontalis</i> ♂	1	36. <i>Philemon citreogularis</i> ♂	1
6. <i>Lagenoplastes ariel</i> ♂ ♀	2	37. <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> ♂	1
7. <i>Merops ornatus</i> ♂	1	38. <i>Zosterops cœrulescens</i> ♂	1
8. <i>Eurystomus pacificus</i> ♂ ♀	2	39. <i>Sittella leucoptera</i> ♂	1
9. <i>Dacelo leachi</i> ♂	1	40. <i>Cuculus pallidus</i> ♂	1
10. <i>Halcyon pyrrhopygius</i> ♂	1	41. " <i>flabelliformis</i> ♂	1
11. <i>Pardalotus melanocephalus</i> ♂	1	42. <i>Lamprococeyx basilis</i> ♂	1
12. <i>Strepera anaphonensis</i> ♀	1	43. " <i>plagosus</i> ♂	1
13. <i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i> ♂ ♀	2	44. <i>Endynamis flindersii</i> ♂	1
14. <i>Gerygone albogularis</i> ♂ ♀	2	45. <i>Centropus phasianus</i> ♂ ♀	2
15. <i>Malurus elegans</i> ♂	1	46. <i>Calyptorhynchus stellatus</i> ♂ ♀	2
16. " <i>callainus</i> ♂	1	47. <i>Platyceercus icterotis</i> ♂	1
17. " <i>pulcherimus</i> ♂	1	48. " <i>pileatus</i> ♂	1
18. <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i> ♂ ♀	2	49. <i>Euphema bourkii</i> ♂	1
19. <i>Estrelida (Poephila) cineta</i> ♀	1	50. <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> ♀ ♀	2
20. " <i>oculea</i> ♀	1	51. " <i>australis</i> ♂ ♀	2
21. " <i>modesta</i> ♂	1	52. <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i> ♂	1
22. <i>Donacola (Estrelida) castaneothorax</i> ♀	1	53. <i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i> ♂	1
23. <i>Sericulus melinus</i> ♀	1	54. <i>Parra gallinacea</i> ♀	1
24. <i>Mimeta viridis</i> ♂ ♂	2	55. <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> ♂	1
25. <i>Sphæcotheres maxillaris</i> ♀	1	56. <i>Halcyon nucleayi</i> ♂	1
26. " <i>flaviventris</i> ♀	1	57. <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i> ♂	1
27. <i>Meliornis longirostris</i> ♂	1	58. " <i>frontalis</i> ♂	1
28. " <i>novæ hollandiæ</i> ♂ ♀	2	59. " <i>maculatus</i> ♂	1
29. " <i>sericea</i> ♂ ♀	2	60. <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> ♂	1
30. <i>Ptilotis auricormis</i> ♂ ♀	2		
31. " <i>chrysops</i> ♂ ♀	2		

58 species.

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E. PIERSON RAMSAY,
Curator.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Copy of letter forwarded to the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, in reference to the verdict in the case Krefft v. Hill.

The Australian Museum,
Sydney, 15 September, 1875.

Sir,

I am requested by the Trustees of the Australian Museum to invite your attention to the correspondence which took place between the Museum and your department in the month of October, 1874, in reference to the defence of the action Krefft *versus* Hill, and to inform you of the result.

I may be permitted to remind you that, on the 20th August, 1874, Mr. Gerard Krefft, the then Curator and Secretary of the Museum, was dismissed by the Board from his office, and that that fact was reported to the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, by a letter from the Acting Secretary, dated on the same day.

Mr. Krefft having refused to quit the Museum buildings, a letter was written by the Acting Secretary to the Under Secretary to your department on the 8th September, 1874, transmitting a resolution of the Trustees to the effect that an immediate application be made to the Minister of Justice to authorize the police to give effect to the decision of the Board by removing Mr. Krefft from the Museum buildings. To that letter a reply was received on the 14th of September, 1874, from the Under Secretary to your department, intimating that the services of the police could not be authorized for the purposes desired by the Trustees, and that the Government did not feel called upon to assume the responsibility of giving effect to a decision to which they had been no party. In consequence of the refusal of the assistance of the police, the Board had no alternative but to employ a bailiff for the purpose of ejecting Mr. Krefft from the premises.

In order to prevent any unnecessary violence, Mr. Edward S. Hill was requested by the Board to be present when Mr. Krefft was removed. On the 24th September, 1874, Mr. Krefft was removed from the premises by the bailiff appointed by the Board, in the presence and with the concurrence of Mr. Edward Hill.

Mr. Krefft therefore brought an action against Mr. Hill personally, and the result of the proceedings in this form was that all inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Krefft, and of the causes which led to his dismissal, were necessarily excluded.

On the 2nd October, 1874, the Honorable the Minister of Justice was requested by the Trustees to direct the Crown Solicitor to defend the action on the part of the Trustees, seeing that any verdict which might be recovered by the plaintiff would have to be satisfied out of the endowment, or in default levy might be made by the Sheriff upon the public property committed to the care of the Trustees. On the 7th October, 1874, the Trustees were informed by letter from the Under Secretary of your department, that he was directed by the Minister for Justice to state that the action appeared to be against Mr. Hill, and not against the Trustees in their corporate capacity, and that neither the endowment nor the public property committed to the care of the Trustees could be rendered available for any verdict which might be recovered in the action. To that letter the Trustees replied on the 28th October, that they inferred that the Minister declined to direct the Crown Solicitor to defend the action, and pointed out that the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction did not appear to be acquainted with the fact that Mr. Hill acted on the occasion in question on behalf and by the instructions of the Trustees in their corporate capacity. To this communication no reply was received, and the Board therefore instructed their own solicitor to defend the action; and the same came on for trial on the 13th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, 1874, before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a Jury of four.

Mr. Cheeke ruled that Mr. Krefft was a superior officer under Government, and that therefore, under the 37th clause of the Constitution Act, no one had power to remove him but the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council. Under this ruling the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of £250.

A *rule nisi* for a new trial, on the ground, among others, of misdirection, was obtained from the Supreme Court, and the same came on for argument on the 7th, 8th, and 9th September, 1875. His Honor the Chief Justice being, by virtue of his office, a Trustee of the Museum, declined to sit on the hearing of the motion for a new trial, and consequently it was heard before their Honors Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Faucett alone.

Immediately on the close of the argument Mr. Justice Hargrave pronounced his judgment, entirely upholding Mr. Justice Cheeke's ruling, and refusing a new trial; but the judgment of Mr. Justice Faucett was in favour of a new trial being granted. The result of the difference is that the motion for a new trial has failed, and that the verdict will stand.

As the amount of the verdict is under £500, the defendant cannot appeal, except by making a special application to the Privy Council for leave to do so. The plaintiff therefore cannot be restrained from enforcing the verdict which he has obtained, and it is possible that in the course of the present month the Board of Trustees will be called upon to pay £250 for the verdict, and a further sum of about £150 for the taxed costs of the plaintiff.

It is necessary here to state that Mr. Hill, in being present at the expulsion of Mr. Krefft, acted on behalf of the Board generally, and did not in any way exceed his authority. The Board guaranteed him against any verdict which might be obtained against him. The costs of the defendant for the first trial have therefore been paid by the Board, and they will be called upon to pay a further sum, amounting probably to £100, to cover the defendant's costs of moving for a new trial.

The Trustees feel that, under all the circumstances of the case, they have done the utmost that can be expected of them for the defence of the property entrusted to their custody; and as the amount which will be immediately payable in satisfaction of the verdict and costs will be inevitably lost, they feel themselves precluded from taking any steps for prosecuting an appeal to the Queen in Council. As, however, in consequence of the failure of the Trustees to obtain a new trial, Mr. Justice Cheeke's ruling is at present undisturbed, and Mr. Krefft may therefore claim to be still Curator, and may possibly demand payment of his salary till dismissed by the Government, the Board feel bound to report the present position of the institution at the earliest possible moment, in order that the Law Officers of the Crown may advise whether it is necessary for the Government to take any steps in the matter.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that the opinions of the Crown Law Officers under the various Governments of the Colony, including Sir James Martin when Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. William Bede Dalley, presently Attorney General, have been invariably given in favour of the Trustees of the Museum having the sole power of appointing and removing their Curator, notwithstanding the supposed conflict of the 37th section of the Constitution Act with the Museum Act.

I may further state, that the course which the Board adopted in dealing with Mr. Krefft was so adopted in reliance on the opinions before mentioned; and the Trustees considered that they were entitled to rely confidently on those opinions, because although the complete control of the Museum property was vested in them, they were in fact only Trustees for the Colony generally, and in administering the affairs of the institution they were virtually, though not legally, nothing more than unpaid officers of the Government.

The endowment of the Museum is, as you must be well aware, very far from sufficient to enable the Trustees to make it an institution in any way worthy of the Colony; and the results of the late action will be that the funds will be encroached upon to such an extent as to make it almost necessary to close the Museum to the public, unless some further assistance be given to the Trustees. It is therefore hoped that the Government may see their way to give some further assistance, to enable the Museum to tide over its present extraordinary and unforeseen difficulties,

I have, &c.,
A. W. SCOTT,
Chairman.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(CORRESPONDENCE, INCLUDING POLICE REPORTS, RESPECTING ROBBERY OF GOLD SPECIMENS THEREFROM, IN DECEMBER, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 August, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 July, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Police Reports having reference to the reported theft of
“Gold specimens from the Sydney Museum, in the early part of 1874.”

(Mr. Driver.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Curator of Australian Museum to the Honorable Colonial Secretary, requesting that reward for information respecting robbery of gold specimens from institution be offered; minute thereon. 6 February, 1874	2
2. Report of Inspector General of Police, with enclosure, upon subject. 16 February, 1874	2
3. Acting Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Curator of Australian Museum, in reply to No. 1. 17 February, 1874	2
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AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

No. 1.

THE CURATOR, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,
Sydney, 6 February, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Australian Museum to request that you will be pleased to offer £50 (fifty pounds) reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender, together with a free pardon to an accomplice not being the actual thief, who robbed the Museum of about 70 pounds sterling worth of gold specimens on or about the 23rd December, 1873, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock.

I have, &c.,
GERARD KREFFT,
Secretary and Curator.

Inspector General for report.—H.P., 11/2/74.

No. 2.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1874.

THIS appears to be a case in which a reward should be offered. A draft notice is submitted herewith for the approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and for publication in the *Government and Police Gazettes* and fifty posters.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

£50 approved.—H.P., 16/2/74.

(Draft Notice.)

£50 REWARD.

WHEREAS on or about the 23rd December last, a number of valuable crystallized quartz and gold specimens were stolen from the Australian Museum, Sydney, the property of the Trustees: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of fifty pounds will be paid by Government for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty person or persons. In addition to the above reward His Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend a free pardon to any accomplice, not being the person who actually stole the specimens, who shall first give such required information.

No. 3.

ACTING UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, to CURATOR, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 February, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, that a notice has been published in this day's *Government Gazette*, offering a reward of £50 and a free pardon to any accomplice not being the actual offender, for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the 23rd December last, robbed the Museum of gold specimens of the value of about £70.

I have, &c.,
For the Under Secretary,
W. GOODMAN.

No. 4.

CURATOR, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, to ACTING UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Australian Museum,
Sydney, 21 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, informing the Trustees that a Notice has been published in the *Government Gazette* offering £50 reward and a free pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual offender, for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who, on or about the 23rd December last, robbed the Museum of gold specimens of the value of £70. In reply, I beg to point out to you that the specimens lost consisted of about 15½ ounces of "gold crystals" without any quartz, chiefly nuggets of from ¼ oz. to 4 or 5 ozs. in weight, the rest being composed of 8 samples of common alluvial gold of ¼ oz. each sample. The gold was contained in three bottles with glass-stoppers, having a ring inside the stopper, short and thick in make in the foot and shoulder,—bottles which are solely imported for Museum purposes, and only by the Trustees. These three bottles contained the crystallized gold.

The

The common alluvial gold was exhibited in wooden boxes, made of Maryborough pine, the size of Seidlitz-powder boxes, with washing-stuff at the bottom, covered by a piece of glass on which rested the gold, and this again was closed by a glass fitting into a groove.

I consider it necessary to mention this, because the description of the gold as consisting of crystallized quartz "and gold" may lead people astray. I also think that a description of the bottles should be added, as they may have been retained by the thief or carelessly disposed of, and these bottles may yet assist in tracing the robber.

I have, &c.,
GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 25 February, 1874.

EVERY possible inquiry has been made by the Detective Police for the gold stolen from the Museum, as described by the Curator, also for the bottles and boxes which contained the same, but up to the present time no clue has been obtained to lead to the discovery of the offenders or the recovery of the gold.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

The Under Secretary, Law Department, for the information of the Minister of Justice, &c.,—B.C.,
26th Feb., /74.—For the U.S., W.G.

No. 6.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TO THE CURATOR,
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
6 March, 1876.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 21st February last to the Under Secretary of the Colonial Secretary's Department, respecting specimens of gold, &c., stolen from the Museum, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that the matter was referred to the Inspector General of Police, who reports that every possible inquiry has been made by the Detective Police for the gold, also for the bottles and boxes which contained same, but up to the present time no clue has been obtained to lead to the discovery of the offenders or the recovery of the gold.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

THE CURATOR, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Australian Museum,
Sydney, 10 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 6th, informing me that no clue has been obtained to lead to the discovery of the offenders who stole certain gold specimens from the Museum, nor has the gold itself been recovered. I regret very much to hear that the gold or the persons who stole it cannot be found, and I take this opportunity to forward a statement by Messrs. H. Buckland and Walter Beavis (dated 24 December), to the effect that they did not notice the gold specimens exhibited and mentioned in the catalogue,* as nearly all the men in the Trustees' employ are ready to swear that the gold was safe in the case on Wednesday evening the 24th of December. This testimony by two highly respectable young men, one of whom is a Public School teacher, will I hope, have due weight with the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Education, and assist to refute some of the awful charges brought against me by these unprincipled men employed by the Trustees of this institution.

*15½ ozs. of
Kiandra Gold
Crystals.

I have, &c.,
GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

At Mr. Krefft's request, we beg to state that when we visited the Museum on Wednesday afternoon, 24th instant, we did not notice the gold specimens mentioned in the catalogue.

H. BUCKLAND.
WALTER BEAVIS.

MESSRS. Buckland and Beavis stated to me when I produced bottles similar to those which contained the Kiandra gold with the blue tissue paper inside of them on which the gold rested, and exhibited these bottles in the position in which they were when I last saw them, on Tuesday (23rd) morning, that they were certain the space in the second gold case was as empty as it is now. Messrs. Buckland and Beavis purchased a Mineralogical Catalogue, and paid special attention to the gold collection.

31 December, /73.

GERARD KREFFT.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1876.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 25TH AUGUST, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *November*, 1875.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1875.

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We have the honor in this our Fourth Progress Report to inform you, that whilst the Board have been engaged upon matters of more general importance and more difficult to deal with, as requiring in some cases Legislative interference, a Committee appointed on the 25th May last have been inquiring into the best means of removing some of the more flagrant nuisances in connection with the Glebe Island Abattoirs. They were directed especially to report as to the best means of disposing of the blood which at present is discharged into the harbour. Many other important matters however have been forced upon their attention, some of which require further inquiry and consideration, and some from various causes cannot be immediately dealt with. Upon those therefore we cannot report at present.

2. The Report of the Committee, with the evidence which they obtained, together with some additional evidence taken before the Board, is appended.

3. There are some evils in connection with the Abattoirs of a very flagrant kind, to which attention has been repeatedly drawn, and which, as it now appears, may be so easily, quickly, and effectually removed, that it is really extraordinary that they should have been so long tolerated. The object of this Report is to draw your attention to those evils in particular, and foremost amongst them are those connected with

THE DISPOSAL OF THE BLOOD.

4. It is well known to those conversant with these subjects, though perhaps not generally known, that blood in a putrid state is many times more offensive than any other kind of animal matter, even in its most disgusting forms. This is practically illustrated as follows:—Whilst the matter dredged up from the mouths of the various Sydney sewers has been used in reclaiming land at the Botanical Gardens and Blackwattle Swamp without creating any particular nuisance, and what comes from the mouth of the Tank Stream, the foulest of all, is welcome at the Gardens as a valuable manure, the matter dredged up near Glebe Island where the blood is discharged was found so intolerably offensive as to be rejected with disgust both from Blackwattle Swamp and the Gardens. The wide spread abominations arising from the discharge of the blood into the waters of the harbour are well known to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and are described in the evidence of Mr. Chapman, of Mr. Mansfield, and of others, which will be found appended to our Second Progress Report.

5. Eventually, no doubt, the blood and other refuse will in some way be utilized; but any scheme for carrying out such an object would involve considerable expense and much delay. It is obvious that the consideration of any such scheme should be deferred until the much vexed question whether the Abattoirs are to be allowed to remain at Glebe Island is finally determined; and upon this we are not yet sufficiently informed to justify us in expressing a positive opinion.

6. For the present the blood of each animal, as it is slaughtered, should be received at once, as recommended by the Committee, into a vessel provided for the purpose, and be transferred to a properly prepared vehicle for its immediate removal. It appears from the evidence that these operations would not require the services of more than three additional labourers. When slaughtering is not in operation, they
might

might be usefully employed in keeping the whole establishment in a more thoroughly cleanly state. One, or at the most two vehicles would be required to remove the blood, as there is a suitable place of deposit, the property of the Government, within a short distance from the Abattoirs. A labourer would be required to prepare trenches, and to bury the blood, so as to prevent any local nuisance. This of course would require supervision, and we therefore recommend that an additional Assistant Inspector should be employed, whose services on other accounts, it is quite clear from the evidence, are urgently required. It appears then that this, which is one of the grossest sources of pollution of the harbour of Port Jackson, may be removed at a trifling expense within a few weeks.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

7. The evidence shows that the only supply of fresh water is that collected from the roofs in tanks, whose total storage capacity is 7,200 gallons. This cannot be considered as more than a good supply for a large private establishment, and it is all that is available for watering the cattle, for washing the carcasses, and for other purposes. It is not surprising then that the supply generally fails, that the floors are always washed with salt water to the great detriment, it is said, of the stone work; that the meat is washed with salt water contaminated with putrid blood; that the cattle are always on a scant allowance of water, and that frequently in dry weather they are allowed to remain forty-eight hours, sometimes more, entirely without water. We hardly know which to insist upon most strongly,—the cruelty to the animals who must before slaughtering be tortured with thirst, or the danger of supplying the inhabitants of Sydney with the flesh of animals slaughtered in such a feverish and unwholesome condition.

8. This want of water may be easily and promptly removed, as appears by a Report dated October, 1873, forming Appendix No. 3 to that of our Committee. We recommend—

- (1.) That the City water be at once laid on to the Island, so that the existing tanks may be kept full.
- (2.) That arrangements be made for keeping the animals supplied with a sufficient quantity of water.
- (3.) That the high-level tank, mentioned in the above Report, be completed as soon as possible, and filled from the City main. It is estimated that this tank will contain three months' supply in case it should be found necessary to cut off the City water. Salt water might, if necessary, during a long drought, be used for washing the floors. We do not therefore quite see the necessity of the additional works recommended in the Report of October, 1873, for increasing the water supply. At all events their further consideration may be deferred until it has been determined whether the Abattoirs are to remain in their present position during any lengthened period.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE OFFAL.

9. The offal under existing arrangements is the property of the butchers, and they are bound to remove it. It is chiefly used in feeding pigs, mostly, we believe, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abattoirs, giving rise to the gross nuisances in the Municipality of Leichhardt, described in the evidence attached to our Second Progress Report. We are informed that under the existing law if properly enforced, these nuisances, when occurring within the boundaries of a Municipality, may be greatly mitigated, but not entirely removed. In order to place the Government in a position to put an end to these nuisances, we recommend that in future leases of the slaughter-houses and in the regulations it be provided that all the offal, blood, and other refuse shall be the property of the Government. The total quantity is so small, and the value attached to it appears so trifling (Appendix 1), that it may be either taken to a distance or be otherwise disposed of without creating any nuisance, at a moderate cost.

THE FLOORING.

10. We quite concur in the opinion of the Committee that with so porous a material as Sydney sandstone the floors can never be kept clean. As the Colonial Architect is confident that asphalt would form a suitable flooring, we recommend that a sufficient quantity of that material for laying the floors and for keeping them in repair be procured as soon as possible.

FILTERING

FILTERING TANKS.

11. We concur in the recommendation of the Committee that after the blood has been otherwise disposed of, the water used in washing the meat and the floors be filtered before being discharged into the harbour, according to a plan which has not been exactly described to us, but which the Colonial Architect considers efficient. This would hardly seem to be of much use whilst so many other sources of contamination exist independently of the Abattoirs. The expense however will not be great, and it will afford the opportunity of making an experiment on a rather large scale of a process of filtration which, if it proves efficient, may be applied in many other places.

12. In conclusion we beg to inform you that since the date of our last Progress Report our inquiries have been directed chiefly to the state of the sewers, with the object of ascertaining, in accordance with your instructions, whether anything can be done within the next few months to mitigate the evils which have long existed in connection with the sewers, especially at their mouths; and it seems to us certain, and must be obvious to any one having any knowledge of the subject, that no comprehensive scheme for effectually removing these evils can possibly be carried out for several years to come, and that any such effective scheme will involve a very large expenditure. The temporary expedients even which we have in contemplation, cannot be definitely recommended without much consideration, and if adopted will require considerable outlay.

Board Room,
Sydney, 25th August, 1875.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
CHAS. WATT, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

The Chairman of No. 3 Committee (Dr. Alleyne) brought up his Report on the Glebe Island Abattoirs,—

The Report having been read,—

James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect, was further examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are aware, I think, of the plan suggested as a temporary expedient to remedy the nuisance existing at the Glebe Island Abattoir—to remove the blood in carts, and to bury it? Yes.
2. I presume that to carry out that plan would not involve any serious expenditure? No, I think not; there were some 300 casks provided for that purpose, which have been on the Island for the last three or four years.
3. Wooden casks? Yes.
4. Adapted for catching the blood? No, for transporting it.
5. You proposed then that it should be received in other vessels in the first place, and removed in these casks? Yes, provision was made for receiving the blood in iron reservoirs.
6. Were those reservoirs provided? No, the system was never carried out.
7. Would any great expense be incurred in providing those reservoirs? No, they were to be simply galvanized iron.
8. Were they to be portable? Yes, so that two men could lift them and empty them into the casks, which were to stand on a platform.
9. And the casks were to be placed in a cart? Yes—a cart specially constructed for the purpose.
10. And you think that no considerable expense would be attached to the carrying out of this arrangement? No; the casks, I dare say, are considerably out of condition by this time, as they have been in stock for three or four years.
11. Still you think that altogether the plan could be carried out without any considerable expenditure? Oh, yes.
12. You do not think there would be any difficulty in bringing it into operation in a short time? No; of course the labour will be required, and a strict adherence to rules.
13. It is suggested by the Committee in the report you have just heard read that it is desirable to re-pave the slaughter-houses with some durable non-absorbing rock;—is it possible to do that? Yes, they might of course be paved with granite—there is plenty of it, but that would make it very expensive, or with asphalté if it could be had.
14. Would that involve any considerable expense? I don't think asphalté is to be got in Sydney at the present time.
15. Then the recommendation could not be carried out? Well, it would take time to procure the asphalté.
16. Could not flags of some kind be obtained which would answer the purpose? No; we tried flags, but they did not answer.
17. What do they use now? Sandstone pitching, which answers very well; but some of it wants renewing, as it has been used for three or four years. I should prefer asphalté, if it could be obtained, but I don't think it can.
18. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Would not concrete answer? No; we tried that in one of the houses—concrete and cement—but it was found not to answer. In killing the cattle in the pithing-pound they stick a piece of wood or iron in the floor as a prop, and they would not be able to do that with a concrete floor. We had to take it up and lay down planks.
19. *Chairman.*] Does not the sandstone used at present absorb the blood and other foul matter? No, the blood does not get to it; it only gets into the pithing-pound; the fat houses outside the pithing-pound are laid with cement; the blood runs from the pithing-pound into the receptacles provided for it.
20. Could not some arrangement be made to obviate the difficulty of supporting the carcases, by placing iron rods or something of that kind on the cement floors? I don't think so; the carcases lie all ways, and the men put props under them, and stick them into the wood.
21. But I think the Report of the Committee refers to the general flooring of the slaughter-houses—to the whole place; and that is laid now, you say, with sandstone;—do you think that is sufficient? I should like to see it covered with asphalté.
22. The general flooring of the place? Yes.

J. Barnet,
Esq.
10 Aug., 1875.

- J. Barnet, Esq.
10 Aug., 1875.
23. Would not that be an expensive undertaking? Not very expensive, but I don't think asphalté can be obtained in Sydney at present. Of course it is only a question of time to import it. Granite would be the best, but it is very difficult stone to work. I may say that the pithing-pounds are laid with 2-in. planks, and one or two of them are in a bad state and want renewing, and I intend to renew them with concrete below and planking above, the same as a ship's deck. No other plan answers so well, as otherwise the rats get in and undermine the floor. The mutton-houses were all laid with cement, and it answered very well, but one or two of them are out of repair.
24. *Dr. Alleyne.*] During our last visit to the Abattoir, just as we were leaving, Mr. Playfair called our attention to a place in which he was slaughtering pigs, the flooring of which was certainly excessively broken and full of blood and dirt; that appeared to have been laid with cement or asphalté, or something of the kind? With cement—there is no asphalté there.
25. It was broken up a good deal;—what is the state of the flooring on the mutton side of the Abattoir? I cannot say, as I have not inspected it lately. I was there yesterday, but I did not go into the mutton-houses. The floors of those houses were laid with cement; but that was three or four years ago, and no matter what material is used it will want renewing. I think asphalté would be the best now.
26. *Chairman.*] On account, I suppose, of its presenting an impervious surface? It is not so brittle.
27. *Mr. Watt.*] The paving in one of the mutton-houses was certainly very bad—on the left hand as you go in? Yes, I noticed that one yesterday—that will be repaired; we propose to take the water taps outside.
28. Do you think it is possible to keep these mutton-houses clean with such floors as they have at present? No; that particular house certainly could not.
29. Does that arise from the fact that it is out of repair, or from the nature of the flooring? It has got out of repair, I think; there seems to be rats under it.
30. *Chairman.*] Should you be prepared, considering the possibility of the Abattoir being removed from its present position altogether, to recommend the Government to go to the expense of relaying these floors on an entirely new system? I think they ought to be kept in repair at any rate.
31. But you are not prepared to recommend any large expenditure in renewing the floors upon an improved system? Not if it is intended to remove the buildings.
32. But, taking things as they are, with the possibility of the Abattoir being removed? Certainly, I should recommend their being renewed.
33. On a better plan with asphalté flooring? Covered with asphalté.
34. *Mr. Watt.*] Would not wooden blocks steeped in tar answer the purpose? I don't think they would be as good as the present floors.
35. *Chairman.*] Now, in respect to the supply of water appended to the Report of the Committee, there is a Report from yourself, Dr. Alleyne, and Captain Hixson, dated 1873, recommending some improvements in the water supply there;—was it contemplated that the supply should be sufficient, not only to water the cattle and to wash the meat, but also to wash out the premises? Yes; salt water was not to be used afterwards.
36. You don't think it is desirable to use salt water to wash out the buildings? No, it is the salt water that causes these buildings to decay.
37. Would you recommend that this supply should be made if the Abattoirs were only likely to remain there for a few years? Yes, I would certainly recommend it to be done at once.
38. You would use fresh water for all purposes? For all purposes.
39. It would be a comparatively inexpensive matter to furnish a supply of water for watering the cattle and washing the meat? I think you will find an estimate of the expense in the Report you referred to.
40. The total expense is given but it is not divided; I suppose the great bulk of the water is used for washing the floors? Well, there would not be such a quantity used if the blood were removed as it is proposed.
41. At the time that Report was made it appears that there was a sum of money—£4,000—voted;—is that still available for the purpose? Yes.
42. Was it placed on the Estimates this year? It was on the Loan Bill, I believe.
43. It is still available then? Yes.
44. And you do not see any reason since the date of your former Report to alter your opinion that these measures should be carried out? No, I certainly think they should be carried out.
45. In such case do you recommend that the refuse water, the blood having been otherwise disposed of, should be filtered before passing into the harbour? Yes, the water used for washing down the houses, for washing the carcasses, and so on.
46. You have some particular plan I believe for filtering the water, have you not? Simple filtration is all that is required; the water would go through a succession of filters.
47. Would the filtration be downwards? Downwards and horizontal.
48. Ordinary filters, through charcoal? Yes.
49. You understand that we are not going into the whole question of slaughtering. We are merely recommending to the Government steps which may be taken during the next six months or so. Would it take long, supposing the money is available, and the order is given, to make these tanks? I suppose about three or four months.
50. And, with the exception of renewing the flooring, the arrangement could be carried out in a very short time? Yes, in a few weeks.
51. But the construction of these tanks for storing water would take some time longer? Yes.
52. I suppose the work could be carried out promptly;—it would not be one job, and you would be able to get water enough for watering the cattle in a very short time? Yes. I dare say we could get some water from the Corporation at once, and the tank supply could be obtained afterwards.
53. And you think it would be desirable to incur this expense even if the Abattoirs were to be removed? Yes, because even if a new Abattoir were decided upon it would take some years before it was completed.
54. *Dr. Alleyne.*] I presume that the filtration referred to in your Report was calculated to remove not only matters offensive to the senses but to remove organic matter? I think so; it would make the water comparatively pure.
55. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you think one of the proposed pneumatic carts would answer as well as the casks for removing the blood? These casks were not intended for the same purpose. The idea at that time was that the market gardeners would come and take the blood away and return the empty casks; but for the purpose for which you require it, any receptacle such as you have at the various gaols and asylums for night-soil would answer—they are made of wrought iron.

56. *Chairman.*] Are they hermetically sealed? They are covered with a proper covering. I should say a cart of that description for each house would be sufficient. J. Barnet,
Esq.
10 Aug., 1875.
57. Would you require a cart for each house to convey the blood a mile and a half? Yes, I think so. The men would expect a cart to be waiting for them.
58. We were under the impression that a couple of carts would be sufficient? No; because then you would have to take the receiving tanks some distance and from place to place. If it were put into casks they would be headed up.
59. Would not wooden casks become very offensive after a time? I suppose there is some method of cleaning them by steaming. The iron receivers become offensive unless they are kept clean.
60. *Mr. Bennett.*] Does this £4,000, which has been voted, include asphalt for the flooring? Oh no; there are plenty of means available for repairs to the Abattoir without that.
61. Then if asphalt were recommended it would have to be provided out of a separate fund? Yes, I think there would be no difficulty about that.
62. How long would it take to put it down? That would depend upon the difficulty in getting the asphalt. We had some once before from New Caledonia, which was imported by the French Government. I am expecting a quantity now for the new buildings at the top of this street; we might use that and get some more out.
63. How soon do you expect to receive it? I cannot say. The contractor came to me months ago with a sample; but I don't think it is come yet.
64. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Do you know exactly how much money voted for the Abattoir is now available? Yes; the Abattoir vote was taken in 1873—Water supply for Abattoir, Glebe Island, £4,000, and in 1874 a further sum of £2,000 was voted, making altogether £6,000, the whole of which is available at present.

H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D., examined in his place:—

65. *Chairman.*] I understand that your Committee have visited the Garryowen Estate lately? Yes. H. G. Alleyne,
Esq., M.D.
10 Aug., 1875.
66. And you found on Government land, at a short distance from the Abattoir, a place which you consider entirely suitable for burying the blood? Yes, I think it is very well suited as a temporary resource; there is sufficient depth of soil, and a sufficient area to answer the purpose for a considerable time.
67. You recommend that the blood should be received into receptacles provided for it direct from the neck of the animal? I do certainly.
68. Is there any provision of that sort at present? No.
69. Where does it flow to now? It flows from the animal on to the stone floor, and it is then swept into a concavity in the surface of the floor.
70. I understand then you recommend that it shall be received in portable vessels at once, without going on to the floor, and that these vessels be emptied into the casks or cylinders in which it is to be eventually removed? Yes; the reason we recommend this is because the floors of the slaughter-houses are all sandstone, which is a very absorbent material, and it is impossible to keep them clean and sweet if the blood is allowed to flow over them.
71. And you still think, in spite of what Mr. Barnet has said, that this sandstone, from being an absorbent material, is unsuitable for the purpose? I think so—no doubt of it.
72. But the evil would be much mitigated, in your opinion, if the blood were made to flow into receptacles, as you propose, instead of on to the floor? Yes.
73. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Would there be any difficulty on the part of the City Council in supplying one or two million gallons of water in the year for the use of the Abattoir? None at all.

[No. 3 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

on the 25th May, 1875,

"To inquire into the Disposal of the Blood from the Glebe Island Abattoirs."

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 30 JULY, 1875.

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[No. 3 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 25th May, 1875,*

“To inquire into the Disposal of the Blood from the Glebe Island Abattoirs.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 30 JULY, 1875.

SIR,

The Committee appointed to examine into and to report upon the state of the Abattoirs at Glebe Island have agreed to the following Report:—

1. We paid a visit to the establishment, as a preliminary to our inquiry, with the view of ascertaining what steps had been taken to remedy the evils which have for years been complained of by the people living in the neighbourhood, and were told by the officer in charge that no attempt had been made to improve the arrangements for the removal of nuisances since the inspection made by a Board appointed by the Government to examine into and report on the subject in 1873. (*Vide Appendix No. 3.*)

2. We found too that the extent of the nuisances more especially complained of had by no means been exaggerated as, on the day of our visit, blood was flowing in full stream into the harbour, and in sufficient quantity to discolour the water of the bay for some distance from the land. There was also abundant evidence that much of it was left by the retreating tide to putrify on the adjacent shores. This, with the addition of the great accumulation of the contents of the stomachs and intestines of slaughtered animals stored at the rear of the premises, must at once be admitted to be a fertile source of disease, as well as an offence to the senses.

3. The establishment was not in other respects in that cleanly state which should be insisted on, from the deficiency, we were told, of labour to do the necessary work. The want of a sufficient supply of fresh water also was very evident.

4. As the many objections to the location of Abattoirs in the midst of a dense population, and other matters connected with the supply of butcher's meat to the metropolis and suburbs, will probably engage the attention of the Board at another stage of its inquiry, we shall here refer only to those evils existing at Glebe Island which may be at once mitigated or entirely removed; and chief of these is the almost daily discharge from the Abattoirs into the harbour of a large quantity of blood, the pernicious effect of which on the public health cannot be over-estimated.

5. We learn from the evidence of Mr. Sutton and the Hon. Saul Samuel, that the blood from slaughter-houses may be dealt with in such a manner as not only to render it innocuous and inoffensive, but to convert it into a profitable article of commerce; and Mr. Oatley, Inspector of Glebe Island Abattoirs, Mr. Jagers, Assistant Inspector, and Mr. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, incline to the same view. Mr. Samuel further proposes that not only the blood but the offal, and all that may be called “waste products from the Abattoirs,” should be similarly utilized, as the operation could not be a commercial success with such a small quantity of material as the blood alone would supply; and his proposal would secure the additional advantage of putting an end to the present highly objectionable practice of disposing of the greatest portion of the offal and its contents by using it as food for pigs.

Both Mr. Samuel and Mr. Sutton are of opinion that no one will be found to undertake to relieve the public of the nuisances caused by the slaughtering of stock at Glebe Island Abattoirs by the methods they respectively suggest, unless the Government give pecuniary and other aid; and we do not think that the extent to which they propose that assistance should be given is excessive, considering the great benefit that would be derived by the enterprise being carried to a successful issue. But to bring into operation any process of converting the blood and other abominations of slaughter-houses into a marketable article, buildings must be erected, machinery procured, works constructed, and alterations made in the conditions of existing leases of the houses, which would involve much loss of time, while the evil to be removed is urgent and demands immediate action.

6. Intimately connected with the state of cleanliness of the Abattoir with the health and well-being of the stock waiting for slaughter, and the consequent quality of the meat sent to the market, is the supply

of fresh water to the establishment, and the present scarcity should no longer be tolerated. All that can be had at present for all purposes is the small quantity that can be collected from the roofs in a few 300-gallon tanks, and the assistant inspector states that in dry weather there is positively no fresh water to use for any purpose whatever although it is urgently required for watering the cattle and washing the carcasses.

7. With the view therefore of providing a temporary but immediate remedy for the most prominent evils arising from the Abattoir at Glebe Island, we recommend,—

1st. That in order to prevent the pollution of the water of the harbour and to maintain the slaughter-houses in a sufficiently cleanly state, rules Nos. 15 and 16 of the Orders and Regulations issued by the Government, copy of which we append, be strictly enforced. (*Vide Appendix No. 2.*)

2nd. That a few acres of land in the neighbourhood of Glebe Island be at once procured by renting it or otherwise, to which the blood and other filth may be removed and buried; and that, as the evidence of Dr. Joseph states, a small portion of the Callan Park Estate is at present available for such purpose, steps should be taken to secure the temporary use of it.

3rd. That the blood should no longer be washed into the drain leading to the water, but that it should be received into vessels as it flows from the neck of the animals and placed in barrels or tanks provided for its reception, and be at once carted away with all other waste to the place of final deposit.

4th. That for the more effectually preventing the contamination of the harbour, the water used for washing the houses and carcasses should be passed through filter tanks, as suggested by the Colonial Architect, allowing only clean and inodorous liquid, free from organic matter, to escape.

5th. That the slaughter-houses, and the passages leading to them, be without delay re-paved with some durable non-absorbing stone, as in their present state cleanliness is impossible.

6th. That as the plan suggested in the report to the Government in October, 1873, to which we have previously referred (*vide Appendix No. 3*), seems to point to the most ready source of obtaining a supply of fresh water, the Government be urged to give the subject their immediate attention.

8. In conclusion, as it is evident that the stock kept in the pens are at present subject to much preventible suffering from want of the supply of water necessary to their health, we urge that it should be the special duty of some officer connected with the establishment to see that this want is duly attended to.

H. G ALLEYNE,
Chairman of Committee.

Sydney, 30 July, 1875.

Evidence taken before No. 3 Committee.

FRIDAY, 4 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

C. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.

H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of Glebe Island Abattoirs, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] We wish to ask you a few questions, Mr. Oatley, and first of all we should like to know the number of animals slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoirs, of all kinds, including oxen, sheep, pigs, and all other animals? I have made out a return for you, for the year 1874, of the cattle, calves, sheep, and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoirs, which I will read—cattle, 38,810; calves, 591; sheep, 257,481; pigs, 17,285; and, I think, about 12 lambs, during the year. Mr. F. Oatley.
4 June, 1875.
2. The blood belonging to these animals is at present thrown away, is it not;—it is not claimed as the property of the proprietors of the animals? No; sometimes they make use of a small quantity of it for black puddings, or for some purpose of that kind, but the rest of it runs away into the Bay.
3. No claim is raised by the owners of the animals as to their right to sell it? No.
4. What is done with the intestines of the animals—the offal? That is carried away to the premises of certain people who keep pigs.
5. Who takes it away;—do the owners of the cattle claim it as their property? Yes; some of them dispose of it on the spot, and others cart it away.
6. But supposing you were to attempt to take it away yourself, in order to get rid of it, would they be likely to make a claim to be paid for it? Yes, I dare say they would; they would ask perhaps 4s. or 5s. for the refuse of a bullock.
7. Then it belongs to them as a right? Oh yes, decidedly.
8. Is it always taken away? Yes.
9. Either by the owners of the cattle, or by some persons to whom they have sold it? Yes; it is taken away each day.
10. Is that the case also with the heads and the feet? Yes, it is all removed daily—the head and feet.
11. Every part belonging to the animal? Yes.
12. And every part belonging to the animal is the property of the person bringing the animal to be slaughtered? Yes, the carcase butchers, or the owners of the stock.
13. At present, if I understand you aright, they have not got customers for all this offal? No, not at all times, and then they have to give it away. I am now speaking of the carcase butchers. There is a class of men who come to us, who perhaps bring a single calf or lamb to be slaughtered. Well in that case the Government remove the offal; they pay so much a week to have it taken away.
14. Then the Government favour these persons in that way, because they can have no more right to leave the offal than the other men? Well, I recommended the Government to do so. You could hardly expect a person who brought—say a calf or a sucking pig, to take the offal back to his shop. It is done with the view of giving the retail butchers every opportunity; but it is always removed daily.
15. There is nothing then of this debris from stock of any kind killed there, that we could claim from the owners? No; what is called the pluck, such as the heart, liver, and so on, they sell.
16. But there is nothing the Government could claim as their property? No, not at present. The owners of the cattle are bound, under present regulations, to remove this stuff daily, dispose of it as they may—they are bound to get it away daily.
17. They did not seem to have got it all away the day we were there? Well, they are allowed till 6 o'clock to clear it away, and they do it chiefly in the afternoon.
18. Have you sufficient attendants there for keeping the place clean? Yes. I think we could do with another labourer; in fact I am going to suggest to the Government that they should give me another.
19. Then, I presume, you cannot keep the place clean without an additional labourer? Not as clean as I could wish, but another man, I think, would be quite sufficient. Since your visit to the Island I had an additional one allowed me, and I think I could do with another.
20. Then with another you think the place could be kept absolutely clean? Yes; all that is necessary could be done.
21. But I mean as clean as human hands could make it? Yes. I think it could be kept as clean as possible, as it could be washed over with an additional hand.
22. *Mr. Bell.*] Do you know, Mr. Oatley, what becomes eventually of the offal? Well, I think they take it some half a mile away from the Island to some piggeries; that is the principal use they make of it.
23. Is any of it taken to the glue manufactories there? They take the trotters there, I believe.
24. Because I have frequently seen dray loads going down with what appeared to be offal shaking about in the drays? That would be the intestines. I know the persons you speak of; they take the heads and feet.
25. But the offal principally goes to feed pigs a little way above? Yes, that is where most of it goes to. Frequently they take it away over Cook's River to feed pigs. It is not confined to one person.
26. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you think the butchers remove this offal under compulsion, or do they make a profit out of it? I think they make a profit out of it.

- Mr. F. Oatley, 27. So that if any proposition were made to deal with it otherwise than through their hands, the Sydney butchers would claim some compensation, and affirm their right to it? I think so—no doubt of it.
- 4 June, 1875. 28. Have you ever had to compel the Sydney butchers to remove it? Oh, yes; and to fine them also for not removing it.
29. Has that been done at all recently? Not recently.
30. Is the work on the Island—the slaughtering—increasing with any great rapidity? It is increasing, but not to a very great extent.
31. Do you know of any circumstances which should cause it to decrease to any considerable extent? No, only when there is a scarcity of cattle. Last year the cattle were very scarce.
32. You know of no other private arrangements which are likely to produce that result? No.
33. Could you form any opinion as to the bulk of blood to be dealt with per week in any system of treating it for manurial purposes? I could not exactly, without calculating what amount each animal would yield, but I will supply that information.
34. Even if the blood were removed and treated for manurial purposes, there would still be some blood and water to be disposed of in some way? Yes.
35. There is a large quantity of faecal matter also from the animals. Is that also removed regularly? Oh, yes. The Government remove that from every part of the place, and it is then disposed of to market gardeners. Sometimes a little of it remains; we term it dung.
36. That is excrement? Yes.
37. You say a little of it remains sometimes. Is that allowed to remain for any length of time? Yes, until they come for it—until it is sold.
38. And you say the Government remove it? The Government do not remove it themselves; it is sold to persons who take it away. Sometimes there is a rush for it, and at other times there will be a lull. But I never find any offensive smell from it.
39. Have you any power to compel persons having a contract to remove it? There is no contract; it is sold at so much a ton to any person who likes to come for it.
40. Then it is a mere chance whether anyone comes for it or not? Yes.
41. During a period of stormy weather does not this stuff accumulate? Oh, yes, it would then sometimes. The roads would be bad for three or four days perhaps and they would not come for it.
42. Don't you think it would be an improvement to have some regular contract so as to be able to compel persons to remove it? Yes; and I dare say there are persons who would take it away for nothing, and it would be a good way of disposing of it; at present it is sold for one shilling a ton.
43. Then there are no matters of any kind that you know of which are not readily removed? None sir, only this dung, which may remain a little longer at times.
44. *Chairman.*] Have you a sufficient supply of fresh water? No; we want fresh water very badly.
45. Do you want it to a very great extent? Yes; we want it for washing the stock, cleaning the carts, and other matters, for which salt water is not fit.
46. Have any steps been taken to increase the supply? Not up to the present time; but the Government are about to construct reservoirs, for which a sum of money has been voted.
47. Have you any water-closets or privies on the premises? Yes; there are four closets—two double closets.
48. Those are privies not water-closets? Yes.
49. How are the contents disposed of? Well that goes into the bay as well; it falls into a sewer below, and is carried away with the blood.
50. It falls into the same sewer which takes away the blood? Yes.
51. How many people are generally employed or living there from day to day? I should say about sixty people.
52. I mean including the officials and people whom the butchers send out? Including them there would be seventy or eighty.
53. Has there ever been any epidemic illness there? Never. We have always had the best of health on the Island—men, women, and children as well. Strange to say when people have been sick around us, at Balmain for instance, we have had no sickness on the Island; I have frequently noticed that.
54. Would you be able to make an estimate for the last twelve months, of the monthly quantity of blood from all classes of animals; and of offal and everything that is taken away by the butchers to the butchers' shops? Oh yes, I could do that. In fact there is very little of the intestines that are taken to the butchers' shops, excepting the heart and liver. (*Vide Appendix No. 1.*)
55. Have any complaints been made by any persons in the neighbouring municipalities, or in the neighbourhood of the Abattoir, as to its being a nuisance? Yes; I have heard several complaints of that kind personally and through the papers.
56. What do they complain of principally? Of a nuisance.
57. But what do they complain of—do they indicate the nature of the nuisance? They complain of the blood going into the harbour.
58. Do they complain of the smell of the Abattoir being offensive? I have not heard complaints of that; I believe most of the offensive smell complained of comes from the Blackwattle Swamp and the adjacent piggeries.
59. Do they complain of being made unhealthy by it? I have heard that spoken of casually. I may say that the person employed by Mr. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, to deodorise the blood from the Glebe Abattoir, has made some very successful experiments with it. He mixes the blood with peat charcoal, and dries it on the open rocks. That has been done now for two years, and it is perfectly good. I have seen it myself. I would strongly recommend the Committee to examine Mr. Sutton, as he will be able to give you some valuable information on the subject.

TUESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1875.

MEETING OF NO. 3 COMMITTEE.

Present:—

C. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.,
H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D.

Mr. William Henry Sutton called in and examined:—

60. *Chairman.*] With reference to a proposition made by you, Mr. Sutton, to the Government, to deal with the blood to be obtained from the animals slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoir, the Committee will be glad if you will suggest how you intend to proceed with it afterwards, in order to make a profit out of it, and the means you possess of doing so. The reason we ask you for this information is that unless you can show us that there is a fair chance of your being able to dispose of it at a profit, it would be simply impossible for you to carry out any contract which you might make with the Government? I am fully prepared to explain my views to the Committee. I do not expect to dispose of it in the Colony, but to export it to England. The value of manure generally is little understood in this Colony, and therefore I should not look for any sale for it out here; but the value of blood as a manure has been calculated by a French chemist to be nearly equal to that of the best Peruvian guano. Now the table on which this gentleman, M. Braconnot, bases his calculations, shows that the value of the best Peruvian guano, compared with the value of 100 tons of stable manure, is 3°0 and the value of pure dried blood 3°2, so that supposing Peruvian guano to be about £14 per ton,—which is below the selling price, for it is very scarce now, and indeed it is almost impossible to get it,—the value of dried blood would be £13 10s., or somewhere thereabouts. The calculation is easily made, but I have not reckoned it exactly.

Mr. W. H. Sutton.

8 June, 1875.

61. £13 10s. per ton? Yes, that would be about the value, supposing the Peruvian guano to be worth about £14 or £15 per ton.

62. Have you ever been engaged in preparing this product? No sir; I have stated in the memorial which I sent to the Government the motive which first induced me to go into the matter. It was in consequence of a conversation I had with Mr. Sutherland.

63. At present then you have no mercantile connection in England or elsewhere which would enable you to carry out the undertaking with a prospect of success? No, none at all. It strikes me that the way this undertaking could be best carried out would be to get 50 or 60 tons of the blood prepared and ship it Home. Then you could have the manure analyzed by Professor Voecckler, and of course it would sell, perhaps by auction, or in such a way as the agent employed might think fit, according to the value he might place upon it.

64. Where do you propose the buildings to which you refer in your memorial to the Government should be erected. You propose that the Government should go to the expense of erecting certain buildings necessary for these operations;—where do you propose that this establishment should be? There is plenty of ground immediately adjoining the Abattoir, so that the buildings could be close to it. You probably know the place I mean. There is a level piece of ground at the back of the Abattoir, which would answer admirably, and allow the conveyance of the product by punt either to Sydney or on ship-board, if it were exported direct.

65. Do you remember how long it is since M. Braconnot made this statement as to the comparative value of these manures? No; but I will tell you where it can be found—that is the table itself. In the last edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under the head of "Agricultural Chemistry," there is a table in which it is compared with 100 tons of stable manure. That is the standard from which he calculates the value of the manure. The stable manure would be 100 and the proportionate number for the value of Peruvian guano would be 3; that is 3 tons of Peruvian guano would be equal to 100 tons of stable manure, and 3½ tons of dried blood would be of similar value. He estimates the value of the manure according to the amount of nitrogen contained in it.

66. *Mr. Bell.*] Have you any scheme for pumping up the blood into cisterns, or otherwise to make use of it in this process? I propose in that memorial that the Government should form a system of drainage, distinct from the present system, but not doing away with it—a separate system of drainage, to convey the blood to a certain point, of course near the Abattoir buildings. The system that I should propose is one which I may say was designed by Mr. Jagers, the Assistant Inspector at Glebe Island. If you wish I will explain to you roughly what my ideas are of this drainage.

67. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you add anything to the blood in drying it? Yes.

68. Does the substance you add increase by its own property the manurial value of the blood? Not at all; it is merely a substance to absorb, and partially, I may say, to deodorise. The more correct term for it would be an antiseptic. It is a substance well known. It is simply pulverised peat.

69. Is it charcoal peat? No, it is simply pulverised peat, and that, when thoroughly dried, is quite as efficacious as charcoal.

70. Have you any objection to state to the Committee the proportion you would have to use for this purpose? Well, I cannot state absolutely, because that would be perhaps a matter for experiment, but I should say about 5 per cent., compared with the amount of dried blood, not liquid blood—that is to say, every 100 lbs. of the dried blood would contain about 5 lbs., there or thereabouts, of the substance which is put in with it.

71. Do you propose to deal with any other residuary matters from the Abattoir besides the blood? Well, when I first went into the matter I was placed in communication with the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, and he told me there was nothing else to deal with except the blood—that all the other refuse materials were taken off the premises daily and conveyed away, some to one place and some to another, and converted to different uses.

72. Then you do not propose to deal with any other materials? I would do so if required.

73. Do you know whether in any other parts of the world the process of treating the blood in a manner similar to that which you have described is carried on? I do not know; I have seen nothing of the kind at all events.

74. Have you any knowledge, Mr. Sutton, as to the value of this product—dried blood—other than that which you have obtained from M. Braconnot's statement? Yes, I have proceeded upon the amount of albumen

Mr. W. H.
Sutton.

8 June, 1875.

albumen and fibrine contained in it. I believe it contains—that is the general acceptance—a sufficient quantity of fibrine and albumen to yield about 15 per cent. of nitrogen, which is equivalent, as you are aware, to about 17 or 18 per cent. of ammonia.

75. Have you any idea as to the amount which it would be requisite to lay out in order to carry on the operations you describe at the Glebe Island Abattoir? Do you mean the working expenses or the amount necessary to erect the plant?

76. I mean for the plant? The sum I have mentioned in that paper includes the plant which would be required, supposing the blood only were dealt with. The estimate I give was £1,000 for the building and plant; and £65 a month for the working expenses. That was my estimate; I did not make any inquiries as to the actual cost.

77. And you think your product would realize about £14 per ton in London? Of course that has to be tried; it is a matter of experiment. I give that as the absolute value of it; that is what I imagine would be its value if analyzed. I am speaking now of pure blood, without any admixture.

78. *Chairman.*] We are obliged to you, Mr. Sutton, for your evidence, and if you wish to add anything to it in the form of an appendix, you will have an opportunity of doing so.

APPENDIX.

In reference to my being able to dispose of the product at a profit, so as to carry out any contract I might make with the Government, the following recent facts relative to the supply and consumption of Peruvian guano may assist the Board in coming to a decision on this point: The information is obtained from "Hutchinson's Two Years in Peru" and may be relied on, as it is derived from official sources, Mr. H. having discharged the duties of British Consul during his residence there. The supply of guano from the Chinca Islands was exhausted in 1871. The quantity remaining on other islands off the coast of Peru in November, 1872, was estimated at 2,000,000 (two million) tons; and a deposit on the Mainland, about 91 miles from Callao, at 1,000,000 (one million); giving a total of 3,000,000 tons for future supply. The amount of consignments to Europe during the year 1871, was 393,726 tons, of which 111,456 tons were absorbed by Great Britain alone. The amount of exports and consignments in progress of supply during the year 1872, up to 31st August, was 471,737 tons. At this rate, in a few years, the supply of guano from Peru will be exhausted. It needs but little foresight to anticipate that as the supply of guano decreases the value of manures as substitutes for it will be enhanced, and the demand become more urgent. I submit there would be little difficulty in disposing of (comparatively) so small a quantity of a really valuable manure, as about 400 tons yearly, where the annual consumption of Peruvian guano is over 111,000 tons, and that of artificial manures perhaps much greater. I may here remark on the plan I would suggest for carrying out the commercial part of the design: Some mercantile house in Sydney should be employed as agent for exportation and sale of the manure. It should be authorized to pay the proceeds as they accrue into the Treasury, and to furnish an "account sales" of each transaction in duplicate—one for the guidance of that department and the other for myself—so as to afford no pretext for collusion. I need scarcely observe, that official interference with the trade transactions should be as slight as possible, in order to promote the success of the project. When the repayments to the Treasury have been made in full of course the direction of commercial matters would revert to me; and the Government would be saved all further trouble but that of inspection to secure the work being carried out efficiently.

And next, as to the value of *dry* blood as a manure: I look upon the tabular values assigned to manures by M. Bracounot as approximations only, yet sufficiently accurate for my purpose, and as affording an easy method of comparison; and I considered also that his name would carry some weight with it. All the chemical authorities I have consulted assign about 80 per cent. of organic and 20 per cent. of inorganic matter in dry blood. The organic matters consist almost entirely of albumen and fibrine; the inorganic of various salts. The albuminous matters (including the fibrine) are capable of yielding about 15 per cent. of nitrogen, equivalent to about 18 per cent. of ammonia; and the inorganic salts are all necessary to the perfect development of plants. The purest samples of Peruvian guano which have been analyzed do not yield more than 17 per cent. of ammonia, so that I am not far wrong in assigning to dry blood a commercial value not much inferior to the former. The quantity of pulverised peat mixed with the blood would of course proportionally detract from its value as a manure; but this I should endeavour to reduce to its minimum in practice, and I do not think it would exceed the quantity mentioned in my examination in chief.

With regard to the treatment of the blood, I may say it depends as much on the process of manipulation employed as on the materials mixed with it; and if it be required to deal with the solid residuary matters at the Abattoir, mechanical aid would be necessary, and consequently there would be an addition to the cost of the plant.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to submit that, although I may be considered over-sanguine in my anticipations of the result, yet sufficient evidence has been afforded that the Government, having absolute control over the financial arrangement in the earlier stages of the undertaking, will possess a guarantee that may cover any advances required to carry it on (I mean monthly payments for working expenses), and at the same time receive a fair return of 10 per cent. per annum on their permanent outlay.

The Honorable Saul Samuel, M.L.C., examined:—

The Hon.
S. Samuel,
M.L.C.

8 June, 1875.

79. *Chairman.*] The Committee have been informed, Mr. Samuel, that you have a great deal of knowledge, or a considerable amount of information at all events, as to the manner in which the blood and offal, and all the debris from abattoirs, are disposed of in other countries advantageously, and without loss? I cannot say that I am in possession of a large amount of information on the subject, but I have been in communication with some friends in the United States, and I know that there the blood and offal are utilized as fertilising agents, and that machinery is used for this purpose to a great extent, and that it is employed profitably, and I know of no reason why the same thing should not be done here. I have, I may say, been in communication with Messrs. Elliott Brothers, of Sydney, who are disposed to go into the matter; but the difficulty they experience is that the outlay would be large, and they are not quite clear that a market for the product would be found. To enter upon an enterprise of this sort a considerable capital would be required if anything like an efficient plan is to be carried out. I do not know

know whether I am correct in my estimate of the number of bullocks and sheep slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoir; but if so, the blood alone would not produce a very large quantity of dry manure,—that is, a paying quantity, suitable as a fertiliser. I am informed that the number of bullocks slaughtered weekly at the Glebe Abattoir is 800, and the number of sheep 4,500. Each bullock would yield about 5 gallons of blood, and 13 sheep would give the same quantity, which would give in all 5,750 gallons, equal to 57,500 lbs., or about 250 tons of dried blood in the year.

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M.L.C.

8 June, 1875.

80. *Mr. Watt.*] It reduces about four-fifths, I believe? Yes, that is about what I calculate. Well, that is worth in England about £6 per ton. Taking the same value here, that would only give £1,500 a year, realized from the blood alone. You will see, therefore, that that alone is not a very tempting investment for a capitalist, and that it would be scarcely worth his while to take the matter in hand unless there was a probability of getting the whole or a portion of the offal as well. The offal might be utilised as well by means of the machinery I have referred to, the particulars of which I am not at liberty to disclose. I can only say it is successfully used in the United States, though I cannot state the details of the process. I know it is in operation.

81. Do you know whether this process is mentioned in the *Scientific American*? I cannot say, because I have not seen the *Scientific American*, but if you can tell me what patent is referred to I can tell you. This is a patent which has proved very profitable, but without the permission of the parties I represent I do not feel at liberty to mention it. I am, however, as I have stated, in communication with Messrs. Elliott Brothers, who are prepared to take the matter up under certain conditions. Of course persons embarking in an undertaking of this sort, with the intention of carrying it out in good faith, would require some assistance from the Government. They could not be expected to take in hand a project which is entirely an experiment so far as this market is concerned, for the success of the process, though sufficiently proved elsewhere, is so far an experiment here that a market has to be created for it, and unless they received some aid from the Government—even if they succeeded in finding a market for it—the demand for some time would be so limited that the remuneration would not be sufficient to induce capitalists to incur the heavy outlay necessary to bring the scheme into operation. They would therefore expect to be assisted in some way. I may mention that some time ago the Government placed upon the estimates a sum of money for deodorising waste products at the Glebe Island Abattoirs; and I think if money could be applied in assisting persons other than the Government to do this, who would take the matter into their own hands, it would be desirable, because the Government could hardly undertake such a work as this, and would probably be unable to dispose of the product so advantageously as a business firm. They would also have a difficulty in finding a market for it, and it is not the sort of undertaking in which a Government should embark.

82. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea what the cost of the necessary plant would be—would it be of an expensive character? I would not suggest that the Government should aid the projectors of such an undertaking by the erection of buildings, but that their assistance should be contingent upon success. If any persons undertook the matter, and succeeded in utilising all the waste products from the Glebe Island Abattoir, then, I think, the Government might give them a certain sum per annum for (say) three years or for some fixed period, and a right to the blood and offal for a long period, say fourteen years. I would also suggest that the Government should give the use of such land as might be required for the purpose. I think if the Government gave them £1,000 per annum for three years, contingent upon the success of the undertaking, it might induce some persons to take the matter in hand. I mention £1,000, but I have not made any calculation as to the amount that might be deemed fair. I think it should be about that, looking to the fact that for the first three years there would be great difficulties to contend with in an enterprise of this kind, involving extensive works and considerable risk. Of course the parties who made this arrangement with the Government would have to be bound under heavy penalties to erect suitable machinery and buildings for the purpose of carrying out their undertaking, and then if they succeeded at the end of a year they would be entitled to this bounty or bonus.

83. To be paid only in the event of success? Only in the event of success.

84. *Mr. Watt.*] And on the understanding that they did not create a nuisance? Well, I imagine that although there would, of course, be a certain amount of disagreeable odour, it would be much less than you expect.

85. *Chairman.*] But would there be any necessity to have decomposed matter lying about? No, I imagine that it would all be got rid of. The appliances should be sufficiently extensive to get rid of it all, so that no blood or offal would accumulate.

86. *Mr. Watt.*] That would be done daily? Yes. That is where the assistance would be required. The works would have to be on an extensive scale. Any one could put up a small plant for mere experimental purposes, but what I suppose would be required would be plant and machinery sufficient to dispose of the whole of the waste products; otherwise, if only a portion of them was suffered to remain, the nuisance would still exist.

87. *Chairman.*] You think it would be necessary that the persons who entered into a business of this kind should have not only the blood but the whole of the offal—everything in fact, excepting the meat? Well, I think it would be desirable that they should have a right to it, but a difficulty presents itself to me with regard to that part of the question—there are a large number of pigs fed at the Glebe Abattoir, are there not?

88. No; the offal is taken away and sold to different people? I think it would be desirable to secure the offal if possible, because the blood alone would only yield about 200 tons of dried material during the whole year, and that would be a small quantity to export and to supply our own market as well. The great object would be to create a market for the product, and while that was being done a loss would be sustained. In short, I don't think you would find many persons who would take the matter in hand without receiving help in some form or other. I know that has been the objection which has presented itself to every one who has considered the subject, and I have spoken to several persons competent to judge about it. The risk is too great, even supposing the Government were to give the blood and the offal. I know that Messrs. Elliott Brothers applied to the Government for it, and I don't think they have received any reply as yet; that the Government have not come to any decision about it. I am quite certain that no one would undertake the erection of such extensive plant as would be necessary without some further inducement than the profits likely to accrue from operations of this kind; it is altogether too uncertain.

89. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you know the date of Messrs. Elliott's application to the Government? I do not. Some guarantee would be necessary, I am convinced, to persuade persons in this country to embark in such a business; there is no great disposition here to use fertilisers, and we must therefore look elsewhere for a market, or else we must create one here.

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90. Can you give us a rough idea of the probable cost of the plant and machinery? I am sorry I cannot tell you. I had some calculations sent to me but they are mislaid.
91. Do you think £5,000 would be about the amount? I should not like to say exactly; I should think from £3,000 to £5,000—probably not less than £5,000—supposing the works to be sufficiently extensive to get rid of all the blood and offal; and then the Government would have to give a piece of land for the purpose, which would make no difference to them as there is sufficient to spare on the Island.
92. *Mr. Bell.*] The offal, under present arrangements, belongs to the carcase butchers? I believe it does; but an arrangement might be made to secure it to the Government in the conditions of the leases.
93. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with any parties in Sydney who would take this matter in hand and commence in a very short time? Messrs. Elliott Brothers seem disposed to take it up; I have had a conversation with them on the subject.
94. *Mr. Bell.*] Would a product be made from the offal? Yes, the machinery I spoke of would reduce it to a fine powder.
95. The offal as well as the blood? Yes, everything, except the bones. If the representations made to me be correct it completely pulverises the whole of the waste material.
96. In order to be sold afterwards as manure? Yes.
97. *Mr. Watt.*] Would not such manure be very much improved by the addition of some proportion of bone-dust? Yes, I think if the bones were ground and mixed with the manure it would be improved; but that might be combined with the other process. The bones might be purchased—I suppose they belong to the butchers—and ground at the same establishment. That would involve a bone-mill of course, and they might be mixed together. I believe they do that in America, from what I have heard of the process. I am told that in Boston, where this machinery is used, it is a complete success.
98. *Mr. Bell.*] But there they have an outlet for the sale of the manure? Yes, that would be the great difficulty here. Any person undertaking the same thing in this Colony would require some encouragement from the Government, until he could create a market for his produce. Now dry blood is worth in England £6 or £7 a ton—that is the price they can export it for. But as we should have to find a market for ours outside the Colony, we should have to export it at a lower price.
99. *Mr. Watt.*] That is blood which has been dried without the addition to it of any other substance? Without the addition of anything else—simply dried blood. I am not speaking of the value of manure as exported from England, but merely the value of dried blood. Of course, if you mixed bones with it you would increase its value, but you would also increase its cost.
100. It would increase its value in one way, and decrease it in another? It might. There would be the expense of grinding the bones, but that would not be much.
101. *Chairman.*] Have you ever seen the works you describe in operation? No, but I have seen plans of them.
102. With regard to the smell arising from the works, would that be a serious objection? No, I think not. It is all done in a huge iron cylinder, and therefore there is not likely to be any nuisance arising from it.
103. *Mr. Watt.*] Everything would be burned, I suppose? Yes. Everything is reduced to dry powder, and therefore there is nothing left to create a nuisance. Compared with the disagreeable results from the decomposing matter on the Island now, it would be very trifling.
104. A proposition has been made to the Government to dry the blood from the Glebe Island Abattoir in shallow vessels, in the ordinary way;—do you think that would be an efficacious way of dealing with it, from what you know of the matter? I am quite certain it would not. The extent of the vessels alone would be something enormous, and the results would be very slight; it would never do. The plan I spoke of is quite different. Unfortunately the certificates of result of trials I had are mislaid, or I could have shown you its advantages. The most satisfactory results have been obtained from it, and I am quite certain it would succeed. There is no difficulty about it, except the one great difficulty of finding a market for the produce. If it were not for that I should have no hesitation in going into it myself, and I should feel confident of success. Considering the large outlay necessary to start such a scheme, and that it is an object to the Government to find some means of disposing of the refuse which accumulates at the Abattoir, I think some aid should be given to the persons who initiate the undertaking, while they, on the other hand, should give ample guarantee of their good faith and ability to carry it out.
105. *Mr. Bell.*] Do you think you would be able to find a market for this product? I think it would be possible to find a market for it in the Mauritius, and perhaps in Java and Ceylon; but it would take time. We should have to induce people to try it, and while we were doing this there would be a loss instead of profit, unless the Government give some aid to the projectors of the undertaking, who took upon themselves the risk of the experiment. I do not know that a market could be found in those places, but there might be, and a trial could be made. I need not tell you that there is a limited demand for manure at present. By and by the demand will probably increase. They will be requiring it in Queensland for their sugar plantations as soon as the new soil becomes worn out a little. But that is all in the future—there is no market for it there now.
106. Will you think the matter over, and if any further suggestions should occur to you, perhaps you will add them as an appendix to your evidence? I will give you any further information which may occur to me with pleasure.

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE, 1875.

MEETING OF NO. 3 COMMITTEE.

Present:—

CHAS. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.

H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect, called in and examined:—

- James Barnet, Esq.
11 June, 1875.
107. *Chairman.*] The Committee are aware that you have paid considerable attention to the subject of supplying a sufficiency of water for all purposes, not only for watering the cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir, but water used for other purposes, such as washing and cleansing the carcasses and so on; and that you have also directed your attention to the mode of purifying such water as may have been used for

for such purposes, before it is discharged into the harbour. We shall be glad of any information you can give us on the subject. What you propose to do in reference to the Abattoir on Glebe Island? With regard to the water supply, it would of course be obtained from the roofs and from the city main—that was the intention. The water from the roof and the higher surface of the Island outside the Abattoir was to be collected in underground tanks, and pumped into an upper tank and supplied by gravitation. It would be supplemented by the city water.

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108. You are satisfied that sufficient water could be obtained from those two sources? Oh, yes.

109. Sufficient for all necessary purposes? Yes. It was in October, 1873, I think, that our report was made. It is in the Treasury, I believe.

110. Yes; but there is nothing in it as to the mode in which you propose to do it? Do you mean the mode of obtaining the water?

111. The mode of obtaining it by making tanks? I think the report states that the water shall be collected in underground tanks and pumped up by windmills into an upper tank, and supplemented by city water; I think it also specified the number of gallons.

112. How do you propose to deal with the water used for the purpose of cleansing the place, in order that no impurities may be carried with it into the harbour? That was to be done by filtration; the blood was to be deodorised, and the offal, which is the property of the butchers, was to be cleared out daily, if I recollect aright; and the only remaining substance was the water used for cleansing the Abattoir, which was to be passed through a filter and purified before it went into the Bay.

113. Would that be a very expensive process? Oh no—very inexpensive.

114. Can you give us a rough idea of the cost of making such a filter? I cannot say what it would cost to make, but it could not be very expensive. I see that this process is adopted in France and England. It is in operation here in fact, and has been for the last two years. You can see a filter of this kind at the School of Industry.

115. Does it answer your expectations? I think so; I have heard no complaints about it. Certainly I have not seen it for the last eight or nine months.

116. What are the impurities which have to be taken from the water at the School of Industry? There is the fecal matter from fifty children, and the house drainage water, and so on.

117. After being subjected to this treatment where does the water go to—into the Parramatta River? No, it goes into the street gutters.

118. Do you know what the regulations are for conducting operations at the Glebe Island Abattoir. I have a copy of the Act, but I find there is no Schedule of Regulations attached to it? There are printed regulations, I believe, which the officers at the Abattoir will be able to explain to you; I do not know what they are myself.

119. I wanted to know whether the offal belongs absolutely to the butchers or owners of the cattle, or whether they are allowed to take it away merely because they will not take the trouble to make use of it? According to the regulations I believe the offal is the property of the butchers. If I recollect right that was stated in the regulations. Then all we have to deal with is the blood, which might be made very valuable, there is no doubt of it. They are utilizing it in some way in Chicago at the present time, and they use all the offal as well. Mr. Jagers will be able to tell you something about that.

120. You have no personal knowledge of the mode in which this material is treated and disposed of for commercial purposes at Chicago, have you? No, none whatever, but I believe they do it. We made an experiment of that kind here; we deodorised some of the blood from the Abattoir, and it succeeded very well.

121. *Mr. Bell.*] You said that the fecal matter and house drainage passed through the filter at the School of Industry? Yes.

122. Can you give us any idea of the construction of that filter? It is vertical and horizontal, and composed of various substances.

123. The upper portion of it has to be cleaned out very frequently, I suppose? Yes, it is cleaned out periodically. It has been in operation now for two years—two years last month.

124. And all the liquid goes away apparently clear? Yes, it has no smell or color. Of course the filter will require renewing; it is a mere experiment, and I do not know how long it will last.

125. But it quite comes up to your expectations? Yes, I have heard no complaints of it, but, as I said before, I have not seen it for the last nine months.

126. *Mr. Watt.*] Is it proposed in your plan, Mr. Barnet, to wash down the Abattoir with salt water or with fresh water? I do not know.

127. Because that would influence the quantity of water required? You do not want so much water; it is a mistake to suppose that so much water is wanted.

128. It is wanted to wash the carcasses with? The fresh water which would be required to wash the carcasses with would all go into these tanks and be filtered, and the offal would be carted away.

129. What do you think would be the cost of laying on water by the main? It is laid down to the bridge on the Island side now, and we had a contract for laying it to Pyrmont, but the Corporation refused to give the water, and the matter fell through; that is in the report.

130. How was it proposed to carry the water across the Glebe Island Bridge? I believe there was to be a tap on the city side, and couplings to connect the pipes when it was turned on. There was to be a large tank provided on the Island in case of anything happening to these pipes.

131. Then the Glebe Island Bridge is a drawbridge? Yes, a swing bridge; and there was to be a large tank on the top of the hill, to be filled from this source. At that time the people of Balmain were anxious to have the main continued to Balmain—the Mayor, I believe, called to see me about it—and the pipes were actually laid down from the bridge to the Abattoir—a four-inch main—and the whole of the pipes were on the ground. But the contractor, I think, failed, and they were either taken away or sold for his creditors.

132. Do you think a filter of such a simple character as that you have referred to would be sufficiently effective for the purification of the water from the Glebe Island Abattoir? The water used there would not contain much blood; it should drain off in a proper direction. When a beast is killed the blood ought to flow into proper receptacles instead of into the drains, as it does at present; but that is only temporary.

133. I thought that perhaps it might be desirable to add a small quantity of some substance, such as sulphate of alumina, to the water itself used, for the purpose of washing out the Abattoir, to make it more soluble,

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soluble, so that no foul or sanguineous fluid should enter the harbour at all? Yes, that could be done. Of course the regulations for the conduct of the Abattoir must be strictly enforced to make them work well at all.

134. You mentioned that the water from this Industrial School, after filtration, was discharged into the gutters? Yes.

135. Where do those gutters drain into? Into the harbour at Rushcutter's Bay.

Mr. Joseph Jagers, Assistant Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Jagers.
11 June, 1875.

136. *Chairman.*] Will you tell us what are the rules and regulations, approved by the Governor and Executive Council, for carrying out the Act of Parliament relating to the Abattoir at Glebe Island? I have not a copy of them with me. I could not lay my hand upon one unfortunately; but if you require any particulars with regard to the offal, or anything of that kind, I can give them.

137. Do you know what the regulations are with respect to the offal—as to whom it belongs? It is supposed to belong to the party occupying the house.

138. Occupying what house? The slaughter-house.

139. Do you mean occupying the house at that particular time? Yes. We give them a house for their special use. Some of them are leaseholders, and they have the exclusive right to certain buildings.

140. Where are these buildings? I am speaking of the row of buildings which form the slaughter-houses.

141. You call the places in which the beasts are killed, houses? Yes, slaughter-houses.

142. These houses then, as you call them, are let to different tenants, some of whom may only require them for a day or a week, and others for six weeks at a time? There is no term of occupation fixed; they are put up for sale once a year—six beef-houses and six mutton-houses. All the beef-houses are rented, but only three of the mutton-houses are let.

143. For how long are they let? For twelve months.

144. Then the man who leases a house has the exclusive right to that house for twelve months? Yes; and the other butchers who do not rent houses—the retail butchers—make use of one of the other houses whenever they want to kill, which are reserved from lease. There are twenty-four houses altogether. The butchers who slaughter regularly are left in undisturbed possession. Some of them have occupied the same houses for months.

145. Then half of the slaughter-houses are not let? No, they are reserved for the retail butchers.

146. Is the accommodation for slaughtering, in respect to the room and number of houses, sufficient? Yes. To give you an idea of how much work can be done, I may tell you that only yesterday there were thirty-six bullocks brought to one of the leased houses. The men commenced slaughtering at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the whole of the beasts were slaughtered and dressed by 4 o'clock.

147. Do you recollect what the regulations say as to the proprietorship of the blood? There is nothing said about it.

148. Are you quite sure? Yes. Nothing beyond the offal.

149. What do you call the offal? The intestines.

150. Is anything said about the contents of the intestines? The dung. There is nothing said about that. The butchers are allowed to empty the intestines, and we cart the stuff away with our own carts and horses.

151. Do you think that is a good plan;—have you a sufficient staff to remove this stuff? We have to remove it for the purpose of cleanliness, and put it in a place by itself, until it is fetched away for manure.

152. Don't you think it would be an improvement, as far as cleanliness was concerned, if the butchers were compelled to take away the contents of the intestines as well? No. I am afraid it would operate unfavourably on the slaughtering altogether.

153. Don't you think it is much worse to have this dung accumulate, when you have no staff to take it away from the premises, and have to depend upon market gardeners to remove it? Well, it is the best mode we could think of of dealing with the difficulty; when I entered the service, a little over eight years ago, all the contents of the stomach were thrown into the drains.

154. Why was that practice done away with—were the regulations different in those days? Yes, they were different then; the alterations were made when I entered the service, under Sir James Martin (then Mr. Martin), who was head of the Government. The object of the alterations was to prevent all blood and other matters from going into the drains. That was the key-note of the great outlay at that time. The branch drains leading from the houses to the main sewer was much larger then, and allowed these contents to pass, and they were all taken up, and smaller drains put down, to allow nothing but the blood to go into the gutter.

155. Were the regulations for carrying out these alterations approved by the Governor and Council? No, the real intention of Sir James Martin was never carried out, and there were no regulations made. The whole matter dropped, and the blood was allowed to go through the drain, and everything went on in the usual way, with the exception that the contents of the stomachs were not allowed to go into the drains. We then provided for removing them in another way. Having a man and horse and cart we took it from the slaughter-houses and stored it up in a place by itself for the convenience of market gardeners.

156. It appeared to us the other day, when we visited the place, that it was very undesirable to have so much of this refuse remaining on the premises;—does this quantity accumulate because you store it up for the use of the gardeners? Our arrangements for the storing up of this stomach matter are very unsatisfactory.

157. I ask you whether it accumulates because you store it up for the market gardeners, or because you have no staff to remove it yourself? All the material that is emptied from the stomach is taken away and put in one place.

158. But my question is: Why is this storing done? Is it done that you may give the stuff to the market gardeners, or because you have not a sufficient staff to keep the place clean? Before this was done the market gardeners used to come and take it away, and it was allowed to lie about for a day or two. But it was found better to take it and store it in one place, where they could come and remove it when they wanted.

wanted it. Before that it was left just where it was emptied from the stomach, and that was found very inconvenient. Mr. J. Jagers.

159. Do you think that is the best arrangement that could be made? I think it is the best we could adopt at present, unless the removal is thrown upon the owners of the beasts. 11 June, 1875

160. You are quite sure there is nothing in the regulations in reference to this matter? I do not think so; I will forward a copy of the regulations.

161. You are very short of water I believe for watering the cattle, washing the carcasses, and for other necessary purposes, at the slaughter-house? The only supply we have is salt water.

162. For everything? For everything.

163. You do not mean to say that you give the cattle salt water to drink? We get some water for them from the tank occasionally. Every provision is made for the water; we simply want the water itself.

164. Then the cattle must be sometimes cruelly distressed for water, as it appears to be only a mere chance whether they get it or not? Yes.

165. How often are cattle kept there as a general rule before they are slaughtered? I think not longer than 48 hours.

166. But they may be kept there a good deal longer? No, I don't think they are kept longer than 48 hours.

167. I suppose they are sometimes kept there the whole of a Sunday? Very seldom; they are sometimes, but not often.

168. Don't you think that when these cattle have been driven a very long way from the interior during hot summer weather, even 48 hours is a long time for them to be without water, and that it must be very distressing to them? Very much so.

169. Have you ever had any experience in what may be called veterinary surgery? No, except such as ordinary persons among cattle and horses would have—no professional knowledge.

170. Don't you think such a state of things in which an animal is debarred from a necessary and healthy supply of water must necessarily have the effect of deteriorating the flesh? No doubt of it.

171. *Mr. Bell.*] Have you any idea what those tanks contain which are supplied with fresh water from the roof? Yes, about 300 gallons.

172. Is that the total quantity of water? That is the quantity from each house.

173. I suppose in dry weather that soon runs out? Yes, very soon—it is used for washing the carcasses.

174. Then in dry weather there is positively no water for some time? Positively no water. I may say that with regard to leaving the cattle without water in hot weather we can generally find a few buckets when they want it. One of the last things I say to the men, if I know a beast is going to be left, is, give that beast a drop of water. Sometimes a bullock has been very unruly and troublesome to get in, and they don't care about letting him out again.

175. *Mr. Watt.*] Is there any one on the Island whose duty it is to see that the cattle are watered, or is it merely left to chance? There is no one who is charged with that duty.

176. Is there any inspection made of the cattle slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoir with reference to their state of health? Well, they come under my observation. I am up the first thing in the morning—at 7 o'clock during the winter months—inspecting and taking the brands of the cattle; and then, as I have time during the day from my other duties I pass in and out through the slaughter-houses, keeping an eye upon the carcasses hung up.

177. Have you any powers in reference to diseased cattle? Oh yes, we have power to condemn them and to have them removed from the place. We deface the carcasses in such cases by scoring them with a knife, and see that they are taken away in the offal cart.

178. Do such cases occur frequently? Not very frequently.

179. Do you remember when the last case occurred? Some three months ago we had a beast cut down; it had an enlarged spleen; in fact the beast, when it was brought in, was dying of diseased spleen, of what is commonly called the Cumberland disease. Of course when I saw it I knew at once what was the matter with it, and from the manœuvres that went on I was convinced the butchers were quite aware of it; in fact I had cautioned them about it. A bullock diseased in this way presents unmistakable symptoms of the disease while it is being bled.

180. It is impossible for you to make this inspection carefully in connection with your other duties? Impossible. I will just run over my other duties: I commence in the morning at 6 o'clock in the summer, and 7 o'clock in the winter. I reckon all the cattle in the various yards and take their brands. I have all the accounts to keep, and I keep all the books in connection with all the animals coming to the Island. I make out all the receipts in the proper books and collect all the revenue derivable from fees. I take account of all the spleens daily, and take note of all meat that has to be condemned and defaced. In the evening I note the number of beasts that have been killed, and I expect so many spleens.

181. *Chairman.*] Do you depend entirely upon seeing the spleen of the animal killed to form your diagnosis? Not in every case.

182. But it appears to me from what you have stated that you merely take a cursory view of the animals as they stand in the pens? Only such a cursory view as I can take in numbering them and taking their brands. When we get a fresh brand, or a fresh lot of cattle, I am more watchful than at other times, and then I watch when one of these animals is killed, as the condition of one of them will tell pretty well what the others are. I give them such inspection as I can.

183. *Mr. Watt.*] Still this diseased meat may be sold to the butchers; you don't burn it? No, we only condemn it and send it away in the offal carts after it has been scored and defaced.

184. Now with reference to the sheep what do you do? Well, the only thing in the way of disease would be fluke, and it is very rarely there is fluke; and according to our regulations we are not to regard that as a disease, because the meat may be very choice. I should like to make a statement about the very subject you have been asking me about—the supervision of the animals received: It is my opinion that there should be an officer with a professional status wholly devoted to the inspection of all animals slaughtered, particularly the carcasses slaughtered in that establishment, as food for the public. That is my opinion, and I am glad to have an opportunity of placing it on record.

185. His duty would include the inspection of sheep as well as cattle I suppose? Yes, his whole and sole duty should consist in that, so that the public might have the highest guarantee against diseased animals being slaughtered and sold as food.

- Mr. J. Jagers. 186. *Mr. Bell.*] Are there many pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir? About an average of 400 weekly.
 11 June, 1875. 187. There are numbers slaughtered in the suburbs that never come there, are there not? Yes, large numbers.
 188. *Mr. Watt.*] Are you aware of the use to which the offal and refuse from the Abattoir is put? To feed pigs.
 189. Is that the case almost exclusively, as far as you know? Yes; there is a portion of it I am aware used in making manure, but the greater portion of it goes to feed pigs.

MONDAY, 21 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

CHAS. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.

H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, called in and further examined:—

- Mr. F. Oatley. 190. *Chairman.*] We have been furnished with a copy of the Orders and Regulations in force at the Glebe Island Abattoir;—are those orders and regulations sanctioned by the Governor and Executive Council?
 21 June, 1875. Yes.
 191. When did they come into force? On the first of this year. These are amended orders and regulations.
 192. The 13th regulation states that sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir-pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time they are brought in;—is that rule strictly adhered to? Oh yes.
 193. Are they never left in longer than that? No—very seldom; they are generally slaughtered and taken away the day they come in. The sheep are generally taken out to graze and to water.
 194. If they are kept in longer than forty-eight hours they get no water to drink? Not at present; only at times when there is water in the houses, which does not last very long; as a general rule they have not.
 195. The 14th rule states that no person shall expose diseased meat, or refuse or neglect to remove such diseased meat when ordered to do so by you or your assistant. What steps are taken to ascertain whether the meat is diseased or not? Well, in the first instance when my assistant gets on the rails of the cattle-pens to inspect the cattle he observes directly whether any of them are ill or sickly; and then after they are slaughtered the melts or spleens of the animals are hung up in the slaughter-house for inspection, and these are examined.
 196. Is your assistant competent to express an opinion on the health of the animals? I think so; he has had many years experience among cattle before he was appointed to his present office; he has been among cattle driven from stations in the country, and I should think he was in every way qualified to give an opinion.
 197. Is the examination of the spleen the sole test of the health of the animal? Yes, that and the examination of the lungs for pleuro-pneumonia.
 198. Are the animals examined before they pass into the cattle-pens or while they are being slaughtered? After they are slaughtered and dressed.
 199. And the lungs are inspected as well? Yes, the lungs and the spleen—more particularly the spleen.
 200. And when you detect by the carcass that the animal is diseased, what is your mode of procedure? We immediately score and scarify it and disfigure it so that it cannot possibly be sold to the butchers, and then it is taken away in the offal cart to be boiled down.
 201. Do you know as a fact that these carcasses are sent to the boiling-down establishments? Yes; they are put into the offal carts and taken away at once.
 202. Do you frequently have these unhealthy animals brought to the Abattoir? Not frequently. A month or two ago it was much worse in that respect than it is at present.
 203. What becomes of the unhealthy cattle before they arrive at the Glebe Island Abattoir—how are they disposed of? I am not aware that the unhealthy cattle are selected from the others; they are all sold indiscriminately at the different sale-yards; at least I should imagine so. They are driven down from the station in a mob without any distinction being made between the healthy and unhealthy animals.
 204. The 15th regulation provides that all blood, filth, and offal shall be removed, and the slaughter-house thoroughly cleansed by the lessee, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, daily. Now, when we were there the other day, there was a good deal of what I call filth lying about, such as the contents of the intestines and other matters; the blood we saw going into the harbour. What I wish to know is to what extent is this regulation carried out, and why was the filth we saw the day we visited the Abattoir allowed to accumulate? That clause is inoperative as far as the disposal of what we call manure is concerned. That used formerly to pass through a large pipe under the floor, down the main sewer, and into the harbour, with the blood. The Government at that time intended to have the blood deodorised if practicable, and they made alterations in the drainage of the houses, so that it would not permit of the manure passing away to the harbour. Since then we have collected it, and shot it down in the place where you saw it, in order to dispose of it to the market gardeners; the blood runs into the bay as it did formerly.
 205. But this rule (15th) says distinctly that all such filth must be removed by the lessee or person occupying the slaughter-house;—don't you think it would be proper to call the attention of the Government to the fact that it is allowed to remain on the premises? Yes, I think so; but as I observed before, since the alteration was made in the drainage the paunch stuff cannot be carried away with the blood into the bay, and that clause is inoperative.
 206. Will you explain why you have not compelled the lessees to carry out this clause in its integrity? The Government take charge of this stuff themselves, and the lessees take away the offal.
 207. But I presume these orders and regulations are the only instructions you have to go by, and they say positively "All blood, filth, and offal shall be removed, and each slaughter-house thoroughly cleansed by the lessee or person occupying the same"? It would not be possible for the carcass butchers to do that, and the Government have taken the matter into their own hands.

208.

Mr.
F. Outley.

21 June, 1875.

208. But as these orders and regulations came in force less than six months ago, do you not think it would be prudent for you to report to the Government at once that this regulation is not carried out? Yes, I intend to do so.
209. The Government, so far from taking the duty upon themselves, state here distinctly that it shall fall upon the lessees? Yes, but still the Government have done it themselves ever since the alterations in the drainage were made. They remove the manure daily from the back of the premises to the dung pit for the market gardeners to take away.
210. But they had not removed it when we were there? Yes; there was none at the back of the premises where the paunches are emptied. The Government move it from there to the dung pit, where you saw it.
211. Have you reported to the Government that the lessees do not remove it themselves? Yes, I have done so, some six years ago.
212. Have you done so since these orders and regulations came in force—I mean remove it from the establishment altogether, and not merely from one place to another? No, I have not.
213. Were these rules embodied in former regulations? Yes; that clause was precisely the same in the old regulations.
214. When you speak of removing this matter, you mean that it is merely taken out of the compartment where the animal is killed, and deposited at the rear of the slaughter-house, where we saw it? Yes.
215. Do you consider that is the removal which is implied by this 15th section of the Regulations? I think so as regards the dung. It is evident that the Government lay claim to it, because they sell it for one shilling a ton to the market gardeners.
216. Clause No. 18 provides that no hide, carcass, or spleen of any horned cattle, not having been previously inspected, shall be removed until it has been inspected by you or your assistant;—is that regulation strictly adhered to? Yes, by me and my assistant.
217. The next clause, No. 19, states that no meat shall be blown in any slaughter-house, and if any meat be found blown, the owner shall be liable;—is that attended to very strictly? Oh yes, sir. That is a most filthy practice to blow filthy human breath into the meat.
218. Well then, clause 22 says that all hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoirs only by the road at the rear of the buildings;—is that rule strictly adhered to? No, not at present; we permitted them to take the offal away by the front road, while the other was being repaired—it was in such a filthy state they could not get out by it.
219. Did not we see a lot of trotters piled up there? Yes, but that was a thing which I have never noticed before.
220. It is certainly a very bad practice? Yes, it is not allowed at all. There are some people who clean the trotters and send them to the butchers' for sale, and they have been rather neglectful and allowed them to remain for a day or two, and during my absence and that of Mr. Jagers they cast them over the bank; that is how they came there. But the trotters sell readily.
221. It appears to me that these regulations are calculated to keep the place thoroughly clean, and to make it perfectly inoffensive if they were properly carried out. Have you any difficulty in that respect—do you require any assistance to enable you to carry these out strictly? No, except that we require another man, and I have applied to the Government for one.
222. Are the proprietors of the animals which are killed in what we termed the leased houses subjected to any fees? Yes, 3d. per head for horned cattle.
223. Is that in addition to the £175 per annum? Yes, in addition to the rental.
224. Then the butchers who slaughter in the other houses are only subject to certain fees per head, without any rental? Just so.
225. Can you tell us the whole income received from the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes, the revenue from the Abattoir and Glebe Island Bridge for 1874 was £3,996 2s. 10d., and the expenditure, exclusive of repairs to the roads leading to the Bridge and Abattoir, and the repairs to the Abattoir and Bridge, was £1,070. I have also, at the request of the Secretary, prepared a statement showing the nature of these outside slaughter-houses within the police district of Sydney, which I will now read:—"The number is eleven other than the Glebe Island Abattoir, and they are situated at Cook's River, Petersham, Canterbury, Five Dock, and Homebush. These places the police attend for the purpose of inspecting the brands of cattle intended for slaughter, but I am informed they do not examine the carcasses to ascertain their fitness or otherwise for human food; in fact anything like a proper inspection is rendered impossible by the slaughter-houses being scattered over so large an area, unless an inspector is present at each place during the time of slaughtering. This matter I brought under the notice of the Government during the administration of Sir James Martin, and a Bill was about to be introduced to meet the case, when his Ministry went out of office, and the matter has since remained in abeyance. At the places above enumerated there are large numbers of cattle and sheep slaughtered, which I consider ought, for the safety and protection of the public, to undergo the same supervision as that exercised at the Glebe Island Abattoir. I consider it desirable that these slaughter-houses, instead of being scattered as at present, should be confined to one locality, and at a distance of not less than six miles from the city boundary, and by this means one inspector would be enabled to effectually discharge the duties that would devolve upon him.
226. *Mr. Watt.*] Can you tell us the number of cattle and sheep slaughtered at all these places—the total number? That I am not prepared to give you; it must be a large number.
227. Can you give us a rough estimate of the number? Well, I should think about 200 head of cattle and about 500 sheep.
228. *Chairman.*] In your statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Glebe Island Abattoir does the item of £1,070 for expenditure include salaries and wages? Yes.
229. *Mr. Watt.*] And the removal of the dung and other expenses of that kind? Yes, it includes everything, except repairs to the roads and bridge.
230. Rent and everything? Yes; rent, fees, and everything. I have given the whole income and expenditure of the Abattoir.
231. *Mr. Bell.*] Who inspects the cattle after they are cleaned and hung up—your assistant or yourself? He and myself.
232. He inspects the brands, does he not? Yes, and the carcasses also; in fact he occupies nearly his whole time in that way.
233. But you examine them also yourself? Yes.

- Mr. F. Oatley.
21 June, 1875.
234. With regard to taking away the dead animals—is it not possible for these condemned carcasses to be washed and cleaned afterwards and exposed for sale? It is just possible; but they are so scarified and disfigured that I don't think there is any fear of it.
235. *Mr. Watt.*] They might be cut up for sausages? I don't think so; the law is too strict for that. I don't think there need be any apprehension of that.
236. *Mr. Bell.*] What is the law in that respect? They give two years imprisonment for it.
237. For what? For exposing for sale diseased meat. There was no law of the kind in force at all when I took office, and it was in consequence of my reports to the Government that a very stringent law was passed.
238. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you think the inspection now enforced at Glebe Island in respect to the health of the cattle previous to their being slaughtered is sufficient? I think so, judging from my own experience—twenty-six years ago in May last—and I have had some 25,000 or 30,000 beasts every year to inspect.
239. What I wish to ascertain by that question is, whether your duties and those of your assistant are so numerous as to prevent you from giving the cattle what you consider proper and sufficient inspection? I don't think so. I think we have plenty of time. My assistant gives nearly all his time to it.
240. Then you think that, as a matter of fact, the butchers, knowing the inspection to which they are subjected, are not likely to bring any diseased cattle to your establishment? No, they leave them behind rather than bring them on; they leave them behind to see if they will get well or not.
241. Have you heard of any particular cases in which cattle on the road have been otherwise disposed of? I have heard butchers say that they have drafted cattle on the road and disposed of them to persons at some other slaughtering establishment where there was no inspection—but that is only hearsay. With regard to the difficulty in ascertaining whether cattle are diseased, I may say that I have been used to them so long that I can detect a diseased animal at once, but of course I can say nothing about the outside slaughter-houses. I certainly think something should be done to protect the public in connection with those places.
242. *Chairman.*] Are there any regulations which apply to the other slaughter-houses of which you have spoken, similar to these which are printed for the guidance of the officers of the Glebe Island Abattoir? I don't think so, and I think it is very necessary that there should be, most decidedly. They are just as necessary in the one case as the other.
243. What steps, in your opinion, should be taken to render the Abattoirs at Glebe Island more efficient and less a nuisance than they are at present? Well, the first thing I would advise should be done would be to deodorise the blood; that is a most important thing. I think it should be preserved and utilized in some way; that is a matter which I think the Government should consider and take in hand. Then fresh water is very much required for watering the cattle—that should be supplied as soon as possible. They could get as much water as they chose for that purpose from the roofs of the houses.
244. Don't you want water for washing the meat also? Yes, for washing the carcasses and also for the carts and other things about the place.
245. Would it not be advisable also to give the men engaged in this work greater facilities for cleanliness? I think if a place were fenced off in the bay where they might go and bathe it would be the best thing that could be done.
246. *Mr. Watt.*] Would they bathe in cold weather? Oh; I think so.
247. Have you seen any cause for complaint in reference to the cloths which are used to cover the meat? Yes, the regulation which refers to them and to the carts in which the meat is carried away was inserted at my suggestion; in fact all the regulations were the result of my suggestions, as I found out what was necessary from time to time. They want a different sort of cart for the meat.
248. With reference to clause 31 have you any reason to complain of the butchers for non-compliance with the instructions you give them from time to time? Sometimes when they do not comply with the regulations to my satisfaction I call their attention to that clause, and threaten to summon them.

WEDNESDAY, 30 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

CHAS. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.

H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Morgan Joseph, Esq., Assistant Medical Officer, Gladesville Asylum, called in and examined:—

- T. M. Joseph, Esq.
30 June, 1875.
249. *Chairman.*] Having in view the temporary disposal of the blood from animals slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoirs, otherwise than by allowing it to run off into the harbour, the Committee wish to know if any objection, and if so, what objection, exists to the proposal to dispose of it for the present by burying it on some portion of the Callan Park Estate? I know of no objection, with the exception of want of room; that, I think, would be the difficulty.
250. How much land do you think could be placed at our disposal for that purpose if the proposition were entertained? I am not much of a judge of land; but I should think an acre or two perhaps. It has been enclosed by the Balmain Municipality—the portion that would be available for the disposal of blood there.
251. Are they making use of it all? No, they are only using a very small portion of it.
252. What extent of ground do you think is enclosed altogether? I should say from 1 to 2 acres, as near as I can judge.
253. Are you any judge of area? No, I am not, at all.
254. Have you let the ground to the Balmain Municipality? No, they have simply been allowed to deposit their night-soil there. They asked for permission to do so, and Dr. Manning gave it to them.
255. Do you know how far the Callan Park Estate is from Balmain? No, I really cannot say. I have never been from Callan Park to Balmain, by land; I always go by water.
256. Is it contiguous to the Balmain Municipality? That I cannot say.
257. Do you know of any other land in that locality which would be suitable for the purpose? No, except that there seems to be a good deal of unused land on the boundaries of Callan Park. From the high ground in the Park you can see a good deal of waste land. 258.

258. Have you been on the piece of land you refer to, yourself? No, I have not.
259. Then you are unable to speak as to its quality? Yes.
260. Is the unused land adjoining it private property, do you know? I do not; it is not enclosed.
261. How often do you go to Callan Park;—are you in the habit of going there frequently? Yes, every fortnight or three weeks, or perhaps every month.
262. Do you go anywhere in the immediate neighbourhood of that portion of it which is used by the Balmain municipal authorities? Yes, I have been to see it once.
263. Did you observe anything offensive arising from it? No, I did not, but they have not carried out their contract as they should have done; they have not covered the soil properly, and they have dug their pits too near to a little creek there, on purpose to let some of the matter run away. I went there to see whether there was any effluvia arising from it, but there was none.
264. Notwithstanding this neglect in covering the soil properly there was no nuisance in any respect? No, I did not perceive any unpleasant effluvia at all, and I think, that with carefully dug pits, if they are properly covered, that sort of night-soil may be deposited there for the present, without any nuisance to the neighbourhood. Of course when the buildings are up they will be much closer than any houses there now.
265. Do you know whether the water in the creek to which you have referred is used for drinking water? No, certainly not.
266. Where does it run to? Into the Iron Cove, about 100 or 150 yards below the place where the night-soil is deposited.
267. What is the nature of the soil on the Callan Park estate? It is gravelly for the most part—iron-stone gravel.
268. Ferruginous clay? No, it is not clay so much as gravel; but in the lowest portion of the land I think there is a mixture of clay with it.
269. Are you aware of the depth of this gravelly soil? Do you mean in that portion of it where they are depositing this night-soil, or generally?
270. Generally? I cannot say, but I know that rocks crop up pretty frequently.
271. What depth are the holes in which the soil is deposited? They are supposed to be 6 feet deep, but, as I said before, the contract is not being carried out as it ought to be.
272. Do you know what depth of earth they put over the night-soil? I do not know; but it was understood that they were to cover it so that it should be dry—that is in dry weather of course.
273. That was the agreement you made with them? Yes.
274. Was the agreement in writing? I do not know whether it was in writing or verbal. I fancy Dr. Manning made a verbal arrangement with them.
275. Is the soil deposited there the contents of earth-closets or of cesspits also? What I saw was from cesspits—ordinary fluid night-soil.
276. Was your agreement with the Balmain Municipality that they should deposit only the stuff from earth-closets, or the stuff from cesspits as well as earth-closets? I do not know; I was not present when the agreement was made, and the little I know of it I learned in conversation with Dr. Manning.
277. But notwithstanding what you have seen of this cesspit matter there was no offensive effluvia from it in your opinion? Not in my opinion; and I reported to that effect to the Colonial Secretary.
278. *Mr. Bell.*] What is the extent of land in the estate? I think it is between 106 and 107 acres.
279. Have you a plan, or have you seen a plan of it? Yes.
280. With the new buildings which are to be erected on it? Yes. I know very nearly where they are to be erected—on a ridge that runs nearly through the estate, from south-east to north-west.
281. Do you think we could get a copy of that plan at the Surveyor General's Office or elsewhere? Yes, I am almost sure you could, because they surveyed recently and took levels, with the view of putting buildings upon it.
282. *Mr. Watt.*] Is the ground level or not? No; if it were level there would be a much larger area suitable for your purpose—that is the difficulty.
283. *Chairman.*] But you think that at all events there would be 1 or 2 acres of suitable land to be disposed of? Yes, I think about that. There is this piece of level ground where they are depositing the night-soil, and then there is a hill, and you would have to go down a long way on the other side of it to find another level spot, and that would be too far. The only suitable piece of ground is the piece I have mentioned.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, called in and further examined:—

284. *Chairman.*] In the original plan of the Abattoir at Glebe Island, was there not some arrangement for receiving the blood? No, not that I am aware of. Mr. F. Oatley.
285. Not in the slaughter-houses? No. There was then a drain formed to let it run off into the harbour.* 30 June, 1875.
286. Was that in the original plan? Yes.
287. Was it intended in the original plan that the blood should go into the harbour? Yes, in the original plan there was a drain under the floors of the slaughter-houses, which took the blood into the sewer.
288. I think I saw some shallow basins when we visited the Island? Yes, they have been added since.
289. There are receptacles for the blood now then? Yes.
290. Would they be sufficient to contain all the blood which comes from the slaughtered animals? Oh, no; they are only intended to hold a small portion of it—10 gallons or so—to receive the blood from each fall.
291. Only sufficient to hold the blood of one animal? About three.
292. Would there be any difficulty in making these receptacles of sufficient size to hold the blood of five or even ten animals? No, it would be very easy to enlarge them.
293. It would not be very expensive to do that? Oh, no.
294. And it would not require much time to enlarge these reservoirs? No, I don't think it would take long to make the necessary alterations, and to have the pans any size you require.

295.

NOTE (on revision):—There was a large stone tank to receive the blood from the sewer, which was let to two different persons, but they failed to remove the contents as per agreement, in each case, and the use of the tank was abandoned.

- Mr. F. Outley. 295. It might be done in fact in two or three days? Yes.
- 30 June, 1875. 296. How many animals are generally driven in at one time to the slaughter-yards? Sometimes five or six, and sometimes two or three.
297. Seldom more than five, I suppose? No, not so many; generally not more than three.
298. Now, supposing it was arranged that the blood from these animals should be taken away in vessels placed in these reservoirs, instead of being allowed to run into the harbour, what additional labour do you think such an arrangement would entail? I should say two extra men would be sufficient, or three at the outside.
299. You think two or three would be sufficient to take it away rapidly? Yes, as soon as the pans were full.
300. And before other cattle were brought into the yard to be killed? Yes.
301. Would two men be able to carry that quantity of blood easily? Oh, yes, I think so; there might be a small tramway formed if necessary.
302. You think that additional amount of labour would be sufficient to remove the blood from all the slaughter-houses, taking one after the other? I think three men would be sufficient to do it.
303. I presume that if the blood were collected in that way it would be necessary to remove it daily? Yes, I think so, more particularly in the summer time.
304. *Mr. Bell.*] What time does it take to clear away the animals which have been killed, before fresh animals are brought in for slaughter? I should say about an hour, dressing and all.
305. Then that would give ample time for the three men to pass from one slaughter-house to another? Yes, I think so.
306. Was it intended originally that the blood should be taken away in these vessels? I think not; it is only since the recent alterations were made that this has been thought of.
307. Have you ever suggested that this should be done? No, but I have once or twice brought under the notice of the Government the necessity of doing something to prevent the blood from going into the harbour.
308. Do you know whether there is a good road from the Abattoir to the Garryowen Estate? Yes, I think so.
309. What is about the distance? I should not take it to be more than a mile or a mile and a-half at the furthest.
310. And do you think one horse and dray would be sufficient to carry all the blood away? I think so.
311. Daily? Yes, daily.
312. I presume this horse and dray would be able to make several trips between the Abattoir and the Garryowen Estate? No doubt of it. It is not more than a mile or a mile and a-half.
313. You have been to that estate yourself? Oh, yes.
314. Do you know any Government land near there? I am not aware of any Government land thereabouts.
315. We heard it stated that there was some Government land there—a common, or something of that kind? I think the piece of land you referred to would be on the Parramatta River, opposite Five Dock, and not near the Abattoir; at least I am not aware of any Government land there.
316. How many loads of blood do you think there would be daily? I should think about half-a-dozen loads would take it all away; some days, of course, they kill more than others.
317. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any suitable land there that could be had at a rental? I think there are plenty of lots that could be leased for this purpose. There is plenty of vacant land there of which no use is made, and I should think the owners would gladly let it.
318. *Mr. Watt.*] Would the blood run into the harbour if no water were used to wash it down the sewer? No, it would stop and choke up the sewer and there rot; it could not be done without water to flush the sewer.
319. *Mr. Bell.*] Is there easy communication from one slaughter-house to another? Yes; you have to go up one lane about twenty or thirty yards and down the next—that would be the only delay.
320. Could not a tramway be laid down from one house to the other, going through the fence? Yes, that might be arranged, but you would require to have secure gates to keep the cattle from getting out; then it would be only a few feet from one house to the other.
321. *Chairman.*] Would not that tramway interfere with the cattle going in and out? Yes, but they could be closed while the cattle were being killed.
322. *Mr. Bell.*] You stated in your former evidence that you had applied to the Government for additional assistance;—have you obtained that assistance? No, it was only put on the Estimates for 1876.
323. How many men did you ask for? Only one.
324. Would that man be sufficient with another to enable you to carry out the arrangement we have been discussing? No, we should require two or three men independently of that one. I should like to mention, in support of my previous suggestions in reference to licensed slaughter-houses in the police district of Sydney, that since my appointment as Inspector I have condemned several hundreds of carcasses of beef and mutton; and on one occasion, at Parramatta, I obtained a warrant from the Police Magistrate to seize and destroy a flock of sheep infected with catarrh, which at the time were being slaughtered and dressed in that locality, and some of which had been sent by rail to Sydney. I have also frequently taken proceedings and obtained convictions against several butchers for exposing for sale diseased and blown carcasses.

FRIDAY, 2 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

C. WATT, Esq., | F. BELL, Esq.

H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect, called in and examined:—

325. *Chairman.*] Would there be any difficulty in making a reservoir in each of the slaughter-houses at the Glebe Island Abattoir, sufficient for the reception of the blood of from three to five head of oxen, or their equivalent in sheep, with the view of removing it immediately? That has already been done; it was done about eight years ago; stone receptacles were constructed from which the blood was to be put into casks and sold. There were also upwards of 300 casks provided, which are there yet. I have recommended the Government to sell them, because the house they were in has tumbled down.

Jas. Barnet,
Esq.
2 July, 1875

326. It would, of course, be necessary to have some kind of vessels provided to fit into these receptacles, which could be taken up in order to carry the blood away? That was all contemplated; there were to be square galvanized iron vessels, which two men could lift and empty into the casks and take away; there is a place provided for the casks.

327. Some of the members of our Board were of opinion that it would, perhaps, facilitate the removal of the blood, if a tramway were constructed at the back of the slaughter-houses? I hardly think that could be done; at one time I entertained the idea of removing the blood by pneumatic power.

328. From these receptacles in which it is caught? Yes.

329. Don't you think the blood would soon coagulate, being a sticky substance? I don't think so, but that was only an idea I had at the time; it has never been acted upon. The plan which was proposed was very simple—anybody could work it.

330. There would be no difficulty, in your opinion, in carrying out an inexpensive mode of removing the blood from these receptacles, either by the hydraulic process you have referred to or in some other way? Of course it could be done by mere hand labour; there would be no difficulty whatever about it. It was all provided for, but the arrangement fell through in consequence of the Corporation not giving us the water.

331. We want to avoid mixing water with it? Yes, I am aware of that. The whole scheme fell through for want of water. It was proposed to have 365 casks, 300 of which were provided, and should be there now, properly hooped and all.

332. If I understand you these receptacles are in the slaughter-houses now? Yes, they are there now, and there is a drain there through each of these receptacles which leads into a main drain; but that was only to be used for the purpose of washing the place out, not for carrying off the blood. The square galvanized iron tanks were to fit into these receptacles with a handle on each side, so that two men could take them up and empty them into the casks. There was a proper stand made for the casks. I reported upon this arrangement and showed how it could be done; that was eight years ago.

333. *Mr. Watt.*] These tanks would be easily moved by two men? Oh, without any difficulty at all.

334. After each fall? Yes. I suppose there would not be more than three beasts killed at a time; but even so it would be easy to remove the tank when it was full and substitute an empty one for it. There were 300 casks provided, and last week it was reported to me that the house they were in had tumbled down, and I recommended the Government to sell the casks unless they were going to use them in some other way.

335. *Mr. Bell.*] It has been suggested that a tramway should be made alongside the slaughter-houses so that these iron tanks could be lifted upon it and conveyed away easily;—do you think that would be an improvement? Well, you would have to go through the various houses, but I don't think that is necessary, because there is a stand outside for the casks, and it is easy enough to take them away. The idea at that time was, of course, to sell the blood to the proprietors of vineyards and market gardeners. It was thought they would take it away and bring back the empty casks. Since then it has been in contemplation to deodorise the blood on the premises by drying it with charcoal and dry clay, and other processes; there have been lots of schemes in fact; some of them have been pretty successful, and, I believe, there is now an offer to the Government to deal with it, which has been standing over for some years.

336. But if we determined to take away the blood daily—as soon as the cart could be filled with it, and place it in the ground at once, could this cart get close enough to the back of the slaughter-house to receive the contents of these iron tanks? Yes, the cart could go right up to each house.

337. There is a cart-way there? Yes.

338. That would not interfere with the cattle which were being slaughtered? No; the arrangement is that there is a place where a man can slip through from one house to another, but it would not do to have it open for carts to go through, as the bullocks would knock it to pieces.

339. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of the Garryowen Estate? Yes.

340. Is there any public land or reserved land about there? No.

341. *Mr. Bell.*] Would there be sufficient land on the Garryowen Estate—say 8 or 10 acres—available for the disposal of this blood? No; I believe some of it has been used lately for depositing night-soil.

342. It would fertilize the land? Yes, but it would not do where there was any building going on.

343. *Chairman.*] There must be plenty of land about there which the owners are not making any use of? Yes, there is plenty of unoccupied land and also unenclosed.

No. 3 COMMITTEE—APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the quantity of the Blood and Offal from the animals slaughtered at the Glebe Island Abattoirs, during the year ended 31 December, 1874 :—

Blood—241,399 gals. Of this 10,400 gals. is disposed of for trade purposes to the butchers : The balance being 230,999 gals., which at present passes into Johnston's Bay.

Offal from the animals slaughtered during the same period, free from fat or excrement is, 1,232 tons 1 cwt. 110 lbs. Of this 97 tons 4 cwt. 43 lbs. is disposed of to the butchers for trade purposes : The balance, being 1,134 tons 17 cwt. 62 lbs., is taken to piggeries and other places at the expense of the butchers.

The trotters, sheeps' heads, &c., are readily disposed of to glue manufacturers.

The sheep carcase butchers are willing to give up the sheep offal without any consideration.

The beef carcase butchers will probably require some little compensation for giving up their right to the offal.

FRED. OATLEY,
Inspector.

No. 2.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.

Orders and Regulations.

1. The Abattoir shall be opened daily (Sundays excepted) for the despatch of business, from the 1st October to the 31st March, from the hours of 5 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. (except on Mondays and Saturdays, on which days the Abattoir will be opened from 2 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.), and from the 1st April to the 30th September, from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. (Fridays excepted, on which day the Abattoir will be open from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.) ; and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted during any other hour or day than the days and hours above-mentioned. Pigs, however, may be slaughtered and dressed at the Abattoir during the whole of Friday nights, between the 1st November and the 1st March, in any year. During Sunday it will be permitted to drive in and yard cattle.

2. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses, be retained in the hands of the Government for the use of persons slaughtering therein.

3. Six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses shall be submitted to public competition, by lease, at an upset price of £175 per annum for the beef, and £110 per annum for the mutton, slaughter-houses.

4. An inspection fee of threepence per head shall be charged upon every head of cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

5. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees :—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer or steer (including an inspection fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf (including an inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

6. No person or persons shall slaughter or attempt to slaughter in any of the reserved houses, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

7. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary for Finance and Trade.

8. Printed receipts shall be demanded by and given to all parties paying any fees.

9. The hours during which cattle may be driven in and yarded for slaughter, shall be from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st October and 31st March ; and from 6 a.m. to half-past 8 a.m. between the 1st April and 30th September in each year ; and cattle shall in all cases be inspected before slaughter. Milch cows and stall-fed cattle may be driven in between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

10. In all cases where cattle are brought to the Abattoirs in carts to be killed or dressed, notice shall be given to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector before such cattle are killed or dressed, and the hours for killing and dressing the same shall be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

11. Should any cattle die while in the cattle-pens connected with the slaughter-houses, the owner of the same or person occupying the cattle-pen at such time shall immediately remove the same from the Island and destroy such cattle.

12. All animals on which fees are chargeable, shall be reported to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, at his office without delay, and the fees paid forthwith.

13. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir-pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in.

14. No person or persons using any of the slaughter-houses shall expose for sale diseased meat, and no such person shall refuse or neglect to at once remove and destroy any diseased carcase or carcasses of cattle, when ordered to do so by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

15. All blood, filth, and offal shall be removed, and each slaughter-house be thoroughly cleansed by the lessee or person occupying the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, daily, before 6 p.m.

16. The premises attached to and the roadways in front and rear of each slaughter-house shall be kept clean by the lessee or person occupying or using the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

17. The lessees of Abattoirs in which sheep or pigs may be slaughtered, shall furnish to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, at their respective offices, a monthly return of all such animals as shall have been slaughtered at such Abattoirs, on or before the 4th day of each month.

18. No hide, carcase, or spleen of any horned cattle (not having been previously inspected), shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

19. No meat shall be blown in any slaughter-house ; and if any meat be found blown in any slaughter-house the owner of such meat shall be held to be the person liable.

20. No person or persons shall yard or attempt to yard at the reserved beef or mutton slaughter-houses any animal without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

21. Cattle as they are brought in for slaughter shall be kept separate from those already in the yards until the brands of those so brought in shall have been inspected.

22. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoirs only by way of the road at the rear of the buildings.

23. The hours fixed for driving animals into the pens of the reserved mutton slaughter-houses shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. between the 1st October and 31st March in each year ; and between the 1st April and 30th September the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. in each year.

24. It is strictly prohibited to place candles or lights of any description upon or against the walls, or upon or against any portion of the woodwork of the Abattoirs or stables, or any other building or buildings in connection therewith ; and the lessee or person occupying the Abattoir or stable where such prohibited candle or light is found will be held responsible for the same.

25. In cases where water is found running to waste in any Abattoir, the lessee or occupant will be held responsible for such waste.

26. Gambling is prohibited on Glebe Island.

27. Any person wilfully or negligently causing injury to any Government property of any description whatever on Glebe Island will be held responsible for the same.

28. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Glebe Island Abattoir, may at any time enter to view any of the slaughter-houses connected with the Abattoir, whether leased or otherwise; and no person or persons shall obstruct, molest, or assail with abusive language either the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Abattoir, while in the execution of his or their official duties.

29. It shall be competent for the Inspector of the Abattoir at any time, should any person or persons occupying any of the houses reserved by the Government be found breaking or continuing to break any one or more of the regulations made concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, to refuse to allow such person or persons to use any of the houses reserved by the Government.

30. The owner or person in charge of any cart or vehicle used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir shall keep the same, and the awnings used therewith, in cleanly and proper condition, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoir. The Inspector may, when he considers it necessary, order any of the carts or vehicles used as aforesaid to be properly painted, and any such cart or vehicle shall not be used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir until such order shall have been complied with to his satisfaction.

31. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than twenty shillings.

No. 3.

Sydney, 29 October, 1873.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 18th August, requesting our advice and suggestions as to the improvement of the present state of the Glebe Island Abattoir, more particularly on three points, which appear to be of the greatest urgency, namely:—

1st. The best means of obtaining a copious supply of fresh water.

2nd. A practical mode of deodorising or otherwise disposing of the blood and offal.

3rd. Efficient arrangements for preventing the drainage from the Abattoir passing into the harbour.

Having visited the Island and inspected the Abattoir, with this object in view, we do ourselves the honor to submit the following Report:—

In regard to the first-named requirement, that of water supply, we were informed by Mr. Oatley, the Inspector, that the daily consumption of salt water was 12,800 gallons, and a small supply of fresh water that was obtained from the roof, and stored in each house in iron tanks; at this rate, about 4,000,000 gallons of water would be required per annum.

We would therefore suggest that the rain water that falls on the roofs of the buildings, and on the surface of the ground outside the Abattoir, should be collected in underground tanks, and from thence pumped by action of the wind to a large tank (now partially excavated) on the highest part of the Island; from thence it should be distributed by gravitation to the buildings as required.

It is estimated that 1½ million gallons annually would be obtained in this manner. To carry out this plan a low-level receiving tank, to hold ¼ million gallons, will be required, and the tank on the hill, partially constructed, must be enlarged to hold 1¼ million gallons. This will leave 2½ million gallons to be provided, which we would suggest should be applied for from the Corporation, who by their letter of 17th September, 1867, offered to furnish a supply at 2s. 6d. per thousand gallons; that rate would make the cost of the quantity needed £312 10s. per annum.

The large tank when full will afford a supply for the establishment for three months, and would consequently suffice, without any other source of supply, for a drought of that duration.

With regard to the second point raised in reference to disposing of the blood and offal: At present the blood is allowed to run through the drains into the harbour; this, we would suggest, should be prevented, and the blood caught in receptacles provided for that purpose; be put in casks and sold for manure, or be deodorised by a process proposed to us by a Mr. Sutton of mixing the blood with pulverized clay, so as to form a portable article, and a valuable manure which would no doubt find a ready market. He has proposed to take the whole of the blood for ten years, upon condition that the Government find him £500 capital to start with. We do not approve of this, but would recommend that a trial should be made by the Government of deodorising by means of dry clay or earth, and that the necessary buildings and operations be provided for the purpose. We have no doubt as to the success of this method for deodorising the matter, and that it may be made to pay by per centage on proceeds, or otherwise, to parties to undertake the sale of the product.

The offal is the property of the butchers, and according to the regulations should be removed daily; to prevent nuisance from this source, all that is needed is the strict enforcement of these regulations, and that the Abattoir be kept perfectly clear of offal and paunch matter, by daily removal and the thorough cleansing of the premises be properly attended to.

As to the third point—for preventing drainage from passing into the harbour—when the blood is removed the slushing water only will run into the bay. With regard to this, we would suggest that it be passed through simple filter tanks, allowing only clean and inodorous liquid to escape, which would not be a nuisance. The drains should be flushed daily.

With regard to the mode of slaughtering and the means provided for that purpose, we have nothing to suggest, but we are of opinion that greater cleanliness throughout the establishment is much needed, and the regulations for that purpose should be strictly enforced; and we would recommend that additional assistance should be placed at the disposal of the inspector, with all proper appliances and materials for that purpose, as recommended by the Colonial Architect's letter of 2nd November, 1869.

To carry out our suggestions it is estimated that a sum amounting to £6,000 will be required. £4,000 is now available, and an annual outlay of £1,000 will be necessary, which we have no doubt will, after a time, be re-imbursed by the sale of manure.

We have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

H. G. ALLEYNE,
Health Officer.

FRANCIS HIXSON,
President, Marine Board.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1875;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *November*, 1875.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We have the honor to draw your attention to the accompanying Reports of two Committees appointed to inquire into the best means of disposing of night-soil from the metropolis, and the question of filtering the sewage at Blackwattle Swamp.

THE DISPOSAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

2. We concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. A letter of the 4th instant from the Chairman (Appendix C), together with the evidence appended, will explain the circumstances under which, during your absence, the Committee purchased on their own responsibility 20 acres of land for the required purpose, which is sufficient for the present, and places the Board in a position to recommend that the Nuisances Prevention Act be brought into operation by Proclamation, on or about the 15th day of November next, for Sydney and the Suburban Municipalities.

3. It may be as well to mention that Suburban Municipalities are not compelled to make use of this place of deposit in order to carry out the provisions of the Act. Clause 22 enables them to purchase or rent land for that purpose elsewhere if desirable.

BLACKWATTLE SWAMP.

4. The Chairman and other Members of the Board have repeatedly visited this place, and have anxiously considered whether anything can be done immediately to abate existing nuisances. There is one thing which it is obvious should be done. The stagnant pools, partly on the reclamation and partly on private property, should be filled up without delay, leaving room only for the temporary discharge of the sewage. This operation has been most vexatiously but unavoidably delayed for some time past, but we are informed that steps have now been taken by which the evil will be so far remedied without further unnecessary delay.

5. We endorse the recommendations of the Committee, but we further advise that silt pits should be constructed near the mouth of the existing sewer, to prevent as far as possible the silting up to which the proposed extension will be liable, on account of the want of fall, and we think it desirable that they should be so arranged and of dimensions suitable for trying some of the precipitation systems by which perhaps the sewage matter may be to some extent purified.

6. It might appear at first sight that, in adopting the recommendation of this Report, the Board were proposing to continue the existing evil of discharging sewage matter into the harbour. It must be borne in mind, however, that whatever arrangements may be ultimately made for the better disposal of the ordinary dry weather sewage, it is obvious that, in order to provide for the discharge of the flood waters, this as well as the other large sewers must discharge into the harbour. To divert the storm waters, if not exactly impossible, cannot but be regarded by any one who has any knowledge of the subject as impracticable.

7. In conclusion, we beg to advise the Government most strongly not to alienate any portion of this reclaimed land. From its low situation and the nature of the subsoil it can never be fit for human habitation. No doubt it would be found readily saleable, for certain classes of people seem willing to live anywhere, however obviously unhealthy the situation. If this area were to become populated, it would no doubt be soon converted into another of the hot-beds of disease so much complained of in the neighbourhood of the city. It cannot we think be turned to any really useful purpose except as a park or recreation ground for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A portion of it may not improbably be required for general sewage works which, if adopted, may we hope be carried on without creating any local nuisance.

*Board Room,
Sydney, 18th October, 1875.*

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

[No. 5 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 9th June, 1875,*

"To find a suitable locality for the deposit of Night-soil."

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 4 OCTOBER, 1875.

1. We have the honor to report that we have at length brought this inquiry to a close, having found and partly secured a place for the deposit of night-soil from Sydney and the suburbs, which appears to us unexceptionable, and is more easily accessible and more remote from human habitations than we had any hope of finding.

2. We endeavoured, knowing the difficulty and delay usually involved in dealing with private proprietors, to find some Crown land within a reasonable distance suitable for the purpose, but, after much inquiry and consideration, we were obliged to abandon the attempt. There are suitable places on the Church and School Lands on the Bunnerong watershed, but to pollute a running stream even temporarily is obviously undesirable. There is plenty of room on the permanent reserve in the neighbourhood of La Perouse's Monument for throwing the refuse away in an almost totally uninhabited district, but the ground is shallow, or hard and rocky, and it would be impracticable to bury or utilize the manure. Moreover, the distance, especially from some of the suburbs, is too great. Turning our attention to alienated land, we found that a sandy tract at the mouth of Cook's River, on its southern side, consisting partly of 300 acres, known as Webb's grant, is an unexceptionable place of deposit, appearing to combine all possible requisites in a higher degree than would have been expected within so short a distance of a large city.

3. The neighbourhood is almost entirely uninhabited, except for a very few residences on the opposite side of Cook's River, which at this point is about 400 yards wide.

4. The proposed site is bounded on three sides by the waters of Cook's River and Botany Bay, and on the fourth side chiefly by an insignificant and useless creek and by swamps. However much then the city and suburbs may extend, it may be made to remain for an indefinite period almost isolated.

5. There is no possibility of any watercourse being polluted.

6. The soil is deep and sandy and may be easily cleared, and with the application of night-soil under proper management might be made highly productive.

7. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Municipality of West Botany, in which Webb's grant is situated, convened for the purpose of considering this matter (Appendix B), it was resolved by a majority that there was no objection to the deposit of night-soil in the proposed place. They very reasonably required that the roads over which they erroneously supposed that it was intended to convey this large quantity of matter—about 30 tons a day—should be formed and maintained at the public expense. We do not however contemplate using any of the roads referred to in their resolution. We are informed by the Mayor and by the Council Clerk of the Municipality that the inhabitants are almost entirely market gardeners, and dependent for manure upon Sydney; and that the introduction of an abundant supply would be a great boon.

8. The proposed locality may be made readily accessible from all parts of the city and suburbs on this side of the water. It may be approached by the Botany Road to within about half a mile of the waterworks; thence by a formed road to a new Government wharf at the mouth of Cook's River; thence by a punt to the 100 feet reserve along Webb's grant; thence by a road of a few hundred yards in length, to be formed along the reserve, to the place of deposit. The whole distance from the General Post Office is about 6 miles.

9. There is a suitable punt, the property of the Government, immediately available, and all the necessary arrangements may be made within a very short time.

10. At the proposed locality the blood and other refuse from the Abattoirs, indeed all the offensive refuse from the metropolis, may be permanently and usefully disposed of for an indefinite time to come.

11. If it should be finally determined that the sewage of Sydney shall be diverted from the harbour—partly by gravitation and partly by pumping—the proposed neighbourhood is very suitable for the formation of a sewage farm, should such an undertaking be decided upon, upon which all the sewage of the metropolis could be disposed of for many years to come without creating any nuisance.

12. We have not thought it necessary to cause surveys to be made for the purpose of determining the exact area which it would be desirable that the Government should resume, but we think, considering the highly favourable position of this land, and the great prospective requirements of the metropolis, that the Government should take steps immediately to resume about 500 acres in the proposed locality.

13. The Board have already expressed an opinion that it is obviously desirable that sanitary arrangements affecting the whole metropolis, and not the city alone, should be eventually under one central authority of some kind. The Committee, therefore, venture to suggest that the Government keep the management of the place of deposit within their own control for the present, pending the consideration of future and final sanitary arrangements for the city and suburbs.

14. It appears to the Committee of the very greatest importance that this first step towards a systematic arrangement of the disposal of refuse should be satisfactorily carried out, under the supervision of the Director of the Botanical Gardens.

Board Room,
Sydney, 4 October, 1875.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman of Committee.

Evidence taken before No. 5 Committee.

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1875.

No. 5 COMMITTEE MEETING.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., | P. F. ADAMS, Esq.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Lord, Esq., City Treasurer, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] We have understood that there is a piece of land marked on this plan (*producing tracing*) E. Lord, Esq. which belongs to Mr. Lord, or a large part of it. This is the Cook's River Dam; this is the 9-mile Beach, and this is a sort of peninsula (*indicating positions on tracing*) which we are told belongs to Mr. Lord? Yes, a portion of it belongs to Mr. George Lord. 16 July, 1875
2. It is marked on the plan as 300 acres? Yes; I don't think he has more than 50 acres of it; he only bought a portion of it.
3. Do you know at all to whom the rest belongs? No, I do not.
4. Do you know anything of Mr. John Webb who has some land in that locality? I only know him as an old colonist, but I do not know the proprietor of the land at the back of my brother George's ground.
5. Do you know the land yourself? Yes, very well.
6. What is the nature of the ground? It is a flat piece of sandy ground about 3 feet above the level of the river—low sandy scrub.
7. Not swampy? No. I think there is some swampy ground at the back of the peninsula.
8. Does it rise in the middle at all, or is it a dead level? It is almost a dead level; in fact the character of the country about there would indicate that sometime or other the salt-water has passed across the neck of the peninsular.
9. It is lower at the neck of the peninsular? Yes, but there is very little perceptible difference.
10. And you cannot say to whom this piece of land belongs? No.
11. Could you give us any information which would enable us to find out? I should think it could be readily found out in the Register Office; I do not know that my brother George knows more about it than I do, but I will ascertain. I own Rutledge's piece of 170 acres on Cook's River, just below Walker's ground, on the upper side of Shea's Creek; that is all a flat piece of ground, and no percolation could take place from it except into the creek; in fact the spring tides rise up to the bottom part of it. I have also 200 acres further on, but that would be objectionable as it is too near houses.
12. There is some population between this piece of Rutledge's and the Dam? Yes. With regard to this 170 acres I don't think the water which supplies Sydney would be affected in any way by making it a place of deposit for night-soil.
13. You would have no objection to allow it to be used for that purpose? No, I should be very willing to see it appropriated to that purpose.
14. Would you be willing to sell it? Yes.
15. Is it covered with scrub? No.
16. What is the character of the vegetation upon it? There is a sort of low broom stuff growing on it.
17. And it is about 170 acres you say. How much of it is swampy? The lower portion of it, but none of it would be if a drain were cut through it, because the water would drain into Cook's River.
18. For what purpose could you use it if it were drained? For feeding stock upon it and for other purposes.
19. A good deal of it is sand I suppose? No, there is a great deal of black peaty deposit.
20. Is it accessible from the road? Yes, easily accessible.
21. How far is it from the main road? I should think about half a mile.
22. I suppose there is no direct road to it, only a track? Only a track—the road has not been made. If you were to go along the Mudbank Road, where they are making a wharf, and make a road diverging from that, it would not be more than half a mile.
23. That would not be the Cook's River Road? No, about half a mile would take you into what is called the Mudbank Road.
24. Would not that be a long way round from Sydney? No, I don't think so.
25. Is the lot adjacent to your land occupied? Yes.
26. And the next lot? My brother's house is upon that.
27. Would there be any objection to the use of your land for such a purpose? I think not; as I apprehend the ground would be trenched and the soil covered over.
28. Are these lots (*indicating certain portions*) belonging to Walker and Byrnes valuable, in case they would have to be bought out? This piece (Walker's grant) could be purchased, I believe, but my brother would not sell his. On Walker's grant there is a residence occupied by a gentleman in Mr. Henderson's employment.
29. I suppose it is the house which is chiefly of value, not the land? The land is very good for market gardens; in fact most of the land about there fit for anything is worth about £50 an acre.

- E. Lord, Esq. 30. Can you get to your land by water, or would it be better to go to it by road? It would be better to go by road.
- 16 July, 1875. 31. You say that your ground is 3 feet above the level of the water;—what height above the level of the water is the highest part of it? It would not be more than 5 feet at the highest point. The great difficulty in depositing this night-soil is the possibility of percolation into wells that were near the place, but with such a frontage to Cook's River there would be no fear of that in this case, and if the ground were trenched and the soil covered over, I don't think it would be a nuisance to anyone.
32. This land to the north—Thomas Torkenden's—is cut up into allotments, is it not? There are some small houses on it belonging to market gardeners.
33. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Is the land owned by them, or is it merely rented? I think it is owned by them. I have a man occupying part of my land—a market gardener—but if it were desirable for him to leave, I could make arrangements for that. If you were to determine upon taking it, I should be glad to give you the land for four or five years, while you were clearing it and making your arrangements, without any charge, and I should consider the improvement the land would undergo would be quite sufficient return.
34. Would you be willing to sell it? Yes, or I would sell it.
35. Would you be disposed to let it for a longer period than four or five years? Yes, but then I should require some return for it, because my object would have been effected; the land would in this first five years be improved, and I should be able to get a higher price for it.

Arthur C. Betts, Esq., Staff Surveyor, called in and examined:—

- A. C. Betts, Esq. 36. *Chairman.*] Do you think this piece of land—this 300 acres of Mr. John Webb's—would be a suitable place for the deposit of night-soil? Yes, I do.
- 16 July, 1875. 37. Is it dry sandy soil? Yes.
38. Not so much inclined to be swampy or muddy as these lots further down (*indicating certain portions on tracing*)? No, it is more sandy.
39. It is covered with thick scrub? Yes, with low scrub.
40. Small trees? No, mere bushes.
41. It would be easily cleared? Very easily.
42. Has it much fall to the sea, or is it a dead level? It is not a dead level; there is a sort of hollow or indentation running through the centre; it slopes inland, and the water runs into Muddy Creek (*indicating locality on tracing.*)
43. Do you mean that there is a creek along the centre of the peninsula? No, it has a depression inland, and from this creek there is a slope towards the sea.
44. What is the greatest height of any part of it above the level of high water? I suppose it would not be more than 25 or 30 feet.
45. Would there be any difficulty in making a road from the Cook's River Dam to this piece of land? No, you would have to go across this piece of swampy ground here (*indicating locality.*)
46. And to cross the creek? Yes, an embankment, and a first-class culvert would do it, I believe. A survey would have to be made.
47. Can you show us on the map where the nearest existing main road is;—the road, for instance, to Sans Souci? (*Witness pointed out the position of the road on the map.*)
48. What other road is there;—is there any other road going nearer to this dam? There is another road to the eastward, passing Bechag's place, which goes within half a mile of this 300 acres.
49. Then you would have to make a new road for about half a mile? Yes.
50. And that would go through private property, apparently? Yes.
51. Is there any right-of-way by land to that 300-acre block? I believe not; none that I could find on the plan or on the ground.
52. *Mr. Adams.*] You said that you did not think the highest part of that ground was more than 25 or 30 feet above high-water-mark? Yes, that is the general height of it; I did not go up to the highest point, which is probably a good deal higher.
53. Is there any portion of it which approaches the sea-level, or is it all higher? It is all higher.
54. How much higher is the lowest portion of it than the sea-level? The lowest portion is about 7 feet above the sea-level.
55. *Chairman.*] Is any portion of it rocky? No, none of it; I did not see any rocks upon it.
56. *Mr. Adams.*] You think it would be suitable for trenching in night-soil? Yes.
57. Did you ascertain anything about the ownership of this piece of land? I made inquiries, and from what I could find out it belonged to Mr. George Lord; but there seemed to be some doubt about it, and I have since been told that he only owns 20 acres on this point (*indicating locality.*)
58. *Chairman.*] Are there many people living on the allotments adjacent to it? No, I think there are four residences.
59. They are mostly huts, I suppose? Bechag has a nice house, and it has a frontage to the creek; the others are huts, but there are two or three small stone cottages going up.
60. Is there any rock or stone about there for making a road? Oh yes; at Bechag's it is all a rocky hill—sandstone of course.

MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.
M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

G. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A., examined:—

61. *Chairman.*] We wish to take some evidence from you, Mr. Lord, in reference to the disposal of night-soil. We understand that you have some land near Shea's Creek which might be suitable for the purpose? G. W. Lord,
Esq., M.L.A.
Yes. 6 Sept., 1875.
62. Can you point out the position of your land on this map (*producing map*)? Yes. (*Witness pointed out certain localities and explained the position of the old Botany Road, the existing Botany Road, and the Mud Bank and Cook's River Road which goes down to a wharf.*) This is Webb's grant of 300 acres. I have about 150 acres altogether on this peninsula (*indicating locality on map*).
63. Then you have nearly the whole of the peninsula? Yes.
64. Is there anyone living there? There is a small hut, belonging to a boat-builder.
65. Would you be willing to sell that piece of land? I am not anxious to sell it, because I bought in order to keep people away from me; still I think it would be a good place for the deposit of night-soil. I think, however, you would find plenty of land for your purpose in the neighbourhood of the old Botany Road. There is some land here (*indicating position*) where the late City Engineer, Mr. Edw. Bell, recommended some pits for night-soil, but the Corporation did not agree with him, and it was not used for that purpose. I don't think there would be any fear of percolation there, and I think you would have no difficulty in getting a piece of suitable ground, as it is all raw sand.
66. Is there much population there? No, very little; there are some market gardeners, and they purchase this night-soil as it is, and leave it uncovered on their ground until it becomes a perfect nuisance.
67. We propose that it should be trenched into the ground at once, but I am afraid the locality you mention is too near the road? I do not think there would be any fear of percolation.
68. What is the price of land about there? About £25 to £30 an acre.
69. Would you be disposed to sell the whole of your 150 acres on this peninsula? Well, I should not like to have the night-soil deposited too near my house; it would not perhaps be objectionable if you went a little way back from the frontage.
70. It would be taken across in close carts and covered over at once (*exhibiting photograph of iron cart proposed to be employed*). Would there be any difficulty in punting the carts across? Oh no, not the least; they could be taken over at all times—the place is so sheltered.
71. What would you be disposed to take for your land? I could not say at present.
72. It would not fetch much now if it were put up to auction? No, except where this creek goes into it.
73. Could you name a price to us? Not at present; I should have to consider it.
74. When can you give us an answer? The day after to-morrow.
75. For the whole block? Yes. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.
M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Wilmot called in and examined:—

76. *Chairman.*] You are Council Clerk to the Municipality of West Botany, are you not? Yes. Mr.
Thos. Wilmot.
77. Do you reside within the Municipality? No; I reside on the Newtown Road, but I have some property there. 15 Sept., 1875.
78. Are you well acquainted with the municipality? Yes, I know every piece of land in the neighbourhood.
79. It is very sparsely populated, is it not? Yes, there are very few people living there.
80. Can you give us information as to the number of residents—owners of land—in the municipality? Yes, I can point them out to you on this map (*producing map of West Botany Municipality*).
81. What was the last sale of which you are aware in the neighbourhood of this block—Webb's grant of 300 acres? A sale from the Crown, at the rate of £3 per acre or £3 10s., I am not sure which.
82. What is the assessment upon land in the West Botany Municipality? It is assessed upon a valuation of £20 per acre in the vicinity of Webb's grant, and £10 per acre in the vicinity of Sans Souci.
83. Can you tell us how much land—how many acres—you have on your books under Webb's grant? I have only 240 acres on the books. The information I obtained about this land was from Thomas Drewell, who lives on the spot. We knew nothing about its being sold until twelve months after the sale, and then he gave me the particulars.
84. Will you state the names of the purchasers as they appear in your books? George Lord has 40 acres; Matthew Doyle, 10 acres; Wilson, 20 acres; R. Lynch, 20 acres—he is a butcher, I think; Statham, of Bank Chambers, 50 acres; executors of Clarke, 50 acres—that is on the bank of Muddy Creek; Thomas Drewell, 20 acres; N. Cooper, 30 acres;—in all, 240 acres.
85. Are you acquainted with these persons' addresses? I can furnish them if you wish.
86. They are not residing in the municipality? No; Drewell excepting, most of them reside in town. Wilson, who was an engraver, died lately, I believe.
87. About how many householders are there residing in the whole Municipality of West Botany? There are (*referring to book*) seventy-six in the West Botany ward.
88. Are there two wards then? Yes; one lies on the other side of the Rocky Point Road altogether.
89. There are seventy-six on the western side of the Rocky Point or Sans Souci Road? Yes, extending from the dam to the Sans Souci Hotel.
90. What occupations do these people follow? They are market gardeners, all of them with one exception, I believe. There is a boiling-down establishment opposite to that road (*indicating locality on map*).

- Mr. Thos. Wilmot. 91. Has any night-soil ever been taken out there? I don't think so; I never heard of any.
92. Do you think these market-gardeners would be glad to have some? Yes; if they could get it cheap I should think they would be very glad of it.
- 15 Sept., 1875. 93. As a matter of fact they do not get any at present? No; they use what they get from their own premises.
94. I suppose they obtain stable-manure from Sydney? Yes.
95. Then it is a great want in that neighbourhood? Yes; wherever there is sand they would be very glad of it; it requires a great deal of sand mixed with it to use it as manure.
96. Do you think any objection would be made to the deposit of night-soil there by any of the inhabitants? No, I think not, because I remember one night, when there was a meeting, and there had been some mention of it in the papers, some of the ratepayers said they would not object if it were brought out and shot down into a hole alongside of the Council Chambers; but I think it would be well to get an expression of opinion from the residents in the municipality.
97. They would be glad to have it so long as they could obtain it at a reasonable price? Yes, and if it were not too far to haul it.
98. What do you suppose they would give for it if it were brought to their own places? Well, I could not put a price upon it; I know they would be very glad to get it, but I could not say what they would give.
99. Have you any idea how this piece of land—Webb's grant—is cut up? No, I have no information, except what Drewell gave me. The whole of it was sold about three years ago, I believe, by Richardson and Wrench.

WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Drewell called in and examined:—

- Mr. T. Drewell. 100. *Chairman.*] I believe you have some land at Botany which you wish to sell, Mr. Drewell? Yes; I should be willing to sell it.
- 22 Sept., 1875. 101. We are in want of a few acres in that neighbourhood? I have 20 acres there.
102. *Mr. Bennett.*] I thought you said to us the other day that you had only seventeen;—have you sold some of it? I have, but I can get it back by paying what I receive for it.
103. *Chairman.*] What are you willing to sell it for? I would sell the whole 20 acres for £300.
104. That would be at the rate of £15 an acre? Yes.
105. We are not exactly in a position to close with you at once;—will you make us an offer to sell it at that price? Yes, I will sell it at that price.
106. Would you mind signing an agreement to that effect? No; but I should require an advance of money to pay off the persons I have mentioned before I could sell it to you.
107. Yes, that would be necessary before the purchase was closed; but just while we are considering the matter—whether it will suit us to take it—we require a little time, and we wish to know whether we can have the land under offer to us for that time: I merely wish you to agree to sell it at a certain price; otherwise we may have all our trouble for nothing? What time would you require?
108. You see there are other persons besides ourselves to be considered;—would you be inclined to place it under offer to us for a month; most likely we shall be able to give you an answer long before that? Well, I should like to conclude the business as soon as possible.
109. So should we, and in all probability we should be able to do so in a short time, but in case of any obstacle presenting itself it would be as well to have a month? But that would prevent me from accepting any offer I might get for it elsewhere. I would like to close the matter at once, because I want to get away from the place. I could sell the land easily enough; Mr. Lord has offered to take it.
110. *Mr. Bennett.*] You have the title direct from the Crown,—have you not? No; I bought it from the grantee, Mr. Webb, 38 years ago.
111. The title is all correct, I suppose? Yes; I bought an allotment of 20 acres from John Webb, the grantee, 38 years ago; he was an old friend of mine; I was acquainted with him in England, and when I immigrated here I met him again.
112. How long would you be willing to let the offer stand open? Do you agree to give me £300 for the 20 acres?
113. We want a little time to consider; but we wish to know whether we can have your land at that price, so that we need not be looking about for other land? Well, you are placing me in a curious position, because you are keeping me in suspense, and you may throw me over after all.
- (*Witness retired for a short time while Committee deliberated, and returned.*)
114. *Chairman.*] We have determined not to make any further delay, but to accept your offer. I have drawn up an agreement for the sale, which I will read to you. (*Agreement read.*) You have your title deeds I suppose? When I went down there I left my title deeds with Mr. Dawson, of Pitt-street; they can be had at any time.
115. Will you sign this agreement? Well, I could not complete the sale unless I paid the others I have sold to. I have received money from them—£5 from one and another—about £15.
116. But you can arrange with these people? Oh, there will be no difficulty about that; but I have not got the money to pay them with. I would sign a receipt for the money and it could be deducted from the price.
117. Supposing you sign an agreement to sell your land at £15 an acre, would that meet the difficulty; then if you could not make an arrangement with these people you could sell us the rest of the land; are you quite sure you can arrange with them? Oh yes; I have already arranged with one of them.
118. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Cannot you get an offer from them to sell the land to you? I can get the receipt back at once that I have given them when I give them the money.
119. *Chairman.*] Have you transferred any of it? No, sir. I have merely given receipts for the money I received.

120. Then if you sell the land to us they will only have to recover the money from you; how much will you have to pay to get quit of them? I could do it for about £15.
121. Altogether? Yes. I would give a receipt for it as part of the bargain, the money to be deducted from the £300. I would also give you an order to get the deeds from Mr. Dawson.
122. If you will deposit the deeds with us we will give you a receipt for them, and will also give you the £15. (*Witness went out and returned in half-an-hour with the deeds, when the agreement was completed and signed.*)
123. Do you know any one else who is willing to sell land in the same neighbourhood? Yes; I think the Wilsons would be willing to sell their land; it is nearer the Point than mine; they have 20 acres.
124. I thought your land was next to Mr. Lord's? No, the Wilson's go between me and Lord.
125. Mr. Wilson lives in Pitt-street, does he not? No, the father is dead; I think he used to live in York-street.
126. Who owns the land now? The three sons and the daughter he has left; they own the 20 acres between them.
127. Where do they live? One lives in Campbell-street, one lives at Wollongong, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Grenfell—F. S. Wilson—is another son.
128. Who is next to you on the other side? Cooper; at least he purchased from Webb about the same time that I did.
129. Where does he live? I don't know; the last time I saw him he was going down either to Goulburn or one of the Southern Gold Fields.
130. How long is that ago? About five years.
131. And you have seen nothing of him since? No.
132. What is the width of your 20 acres? It is 22 chains across on the eastern line and 28 chains on the western line.

Mr.
T. Drewell.
22 Sept., 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

Kirkoton, Darlinghurst,
8th September, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I must decline to sell my land on the Seven-mile Beach; I am afraid that night-soil deposited there would become a nuisance to my residence at Botany.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. W. LORD.

Professor Pell.

B.

Next to Shepherd's Nursery,
Newtown Road,
23 September, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a meeting of the residents of the Municipality of West Botany was held this evening, for the purpose of obtaining their opinion relative to the deposit of night-soil in their neighbourhood. The Mayor was in the chair; and the following resolution was carried by fourteen against five:—"That the residents are willing that night-soil be deposited on Webb's grant, providing that the Government vote to the Municipal Council of West Botany the sum of £4,000, for the purpose of making a good substantial road from the junction of West Botany-street and Rocky Point Road round to Webb's grant, and also allow £100 per year to keep the said road in repair."

The other five residents were opposed to its being brought in the neighbourhood at all.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS WILLMOT.

C.

Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,
(Office, Colonial Secretary's Department),
Sydney, 4 October, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Moriarty, Mr. Bennett, and myself have been engaged for some time in endeavouring to find a suitable place for the deposit of night-soil from the metropolis, with the object of placing the Board in a position to recommend the Government to bring the "Nuisances Prevention Act" into force at an early date.

After much trouble we have found that the only unexceptionable place within a reasonable distance is a sandy tract of 300 or 400 acres at the mouth of Cook's River on the southern side. It is not the object of this letter to report formally on the subject; so that it is sufficient to state that it may be made immediately and easily accessible.

We were deterred for some time from recommending this place from the circumstance that the whole of it is, except a reserve of 100 feet above high-water-mark, private property held by a number of proprietors; and we found that so great a delay would occur in dealing with these people as to prevent the Act referred to from being brought into operation during the ensuing summer. Fortunately during your absence we found an opportunity of purchasing 20 acres at a moderate price from a Mr. Drewell; and the Committee on their own responsibility took the rather unusual course of closing the bargain at once, being unwilling to incur even the chance of losing so excellent an opportunity. This has been informally reported to the Central Board, and is highly and unanimously approved by them.

We found it impossible to obtain the requisite information regarding this land without disclosing the object of our inquiry; and if we had failed to make ourselves independent for the time, and to set a value on the land by the purchase we have effected, most exorbitant demands would probably have been made, and our object possibly defeated, as will be inferred from the evidence enclosed.

The spot selected may be approached as follows:—By the Botany Road to within about a mile of the waterworks; thence by a formed road to a new Government wharf at the mouth of Cook's River; thence by a punt to the 100-ft. reserve around Webb's grant; and thence by a few hundred yards of road to be made along the reserve to the place of deposit.

The Committee have satisfied themselves that all the arrangements may be made within a very short time, and at a moderate expense, there being a suitable punt, the property of the Government, now available.

All the usual legal formalities were observed in making the contract of purchase.

Hoping that the course pursued will meet with your approval,—

I have, &c.,
M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Bennett acted in the absence of Mr. Adams, who was a member of the Committee.

[No. 8 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

on the 21st September, 1875,

“To devise a scheme, and to cause plans and specifications to be prepared for filtering
the Sewage at Blackwattle Swamp.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 5 OCTOBER, 1875.

1. We have the honor to report that we have visited and examined Blackwattle Bay and the mouths of the sewer and of the open drain discharging into the bay. We regret to say that we are convinced that no filtering operations are practicable without resorting to pumping.

2. The sewer from its mouth upwards has a rise of 1 in 248, and the open drain which joins the stream from the sewer a few yards below its mouth has a rise of only 1 in 600.

3. The bottom of the existing sewer at its mouth is only 2·80 feet above low-water and its distance from the shore is 1,684 feet. This is a very insufficient fall leaving no margin for a filtering experiment. Any such attempt therefore must be abandoned.

4. It appears to us that the only remedy which can be applied within a moderate time to the intolerable nuisances at present existing in this locality is to construct a sewer with the least possible delay, to carry the whole of the sewage entering what was formerly the head of the bay, down to the water's edge. At the mouth of the proposed sewer, arrangements should be made to carry the ordinary dry weather sewage into deep water as has been proposed at Fort Macquarie. In order that the sewage may be drawn off as soon as possible, the invert and sides of the sewer might be first constructed and brought into use.

Board Room,
Sydney, 5th October, 1875.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

SIXTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 *November*, 1875.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1875.

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Evidence taken before the Board :—

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ERRATA.

Page 56 (2nd line) :—Omit " in the following report."

Page 58 (question 1502) :—For " had been diverted," read " had not been diverted."

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

SIXTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We are informed that in accordance with a letter of the 7th August, from the Chairman, you have given instructions that an arrangement proposed some years ago for carrying, by means of iron pipes, the every-day dry-weather sewage which is discharged from the main sewer at Fort Macquarie into deeper water, should be carried out.

2. We have now the honor to report that we have agreed to recommend that similar works, designed by Mr. Moriarty, of which plans and specifications have been prepared, and of which the total estimated cost is £3,200, be constructed without delay at the mouths of the Tank Stream and the Queen's Wharf sewers, as the only measure immediately available for effecting any mitigation of the evils at the outlets of those sewers, so much complained of last summer. The storm-waters under these arrangements will escape as usual, as they inevitably must under any possible arrangement. The particulars will be found appended. We think, however, that it would be well that this work should not be undertaken immediately at the Woolloomooloo Bay sewer. In its present condition, as described further on, we doubt whether the proposed plan would be found to work well there. Near the mouth of the Hay-street sewer at the head of Darling Harbour elaborate silt-pits have been constructed by the Corporation, and it would be well that their effect should be more thoroughly tested by experience before complicating the question by these additional works.

3. Similar arrangements are contemplated in connection with the smaller sewers emptying into Darling Harbour, but the plans and estimates have not yet been prepared. Mr. Moriarty recommends that a change should be made in the wharfage arrangements at this part of the harbour, by which the accumulation of offensive deposit under and between the jetties may be effectually prevented. It is only by some such measure that the disgusting state of the water frontage in Darling Harbour can be radically amended, but we have not yet had time to collect sufficient information to make any definite recommendation on the subject.

4. As much misapprehension has arisen as to what is meant, or what is intended, by our proposal to carry the sewage into deep water, we must here remind you that we do not consider this as in any sense a solution of the difficulties connected with the sewage question. We believe, however, that a great improvement will be effected if our proposals be carried out. When the sewage is discharged into deeper water, and at a lower level, it will be at once mixed with a larger quantity of salt water, and be thus to a greater extent diluted and disseminated, being more exposed to the action of the tide, instead of being discharged upon the fore-shore, where it festers in the sun and air, and becomes offensive; or spread over the surface of the water with almost equally bad effect.

5.

5. We should have hesitated in recommending so large an expenditure upon what we propose as a measure of mitigation only, if we were not convinced that the proposed works will be of use under any possible system of sewerage which may be adopted. There appear to be only three ways, other than the one already in operation, of dealing with the every day sewage :

- (1.) It might be to some extent purified by filtration, but there is not at the mouth of any of the large sewers a sufficient fall for carrying out such an operation effectually, and even if pumping were resorted to in order to gain a fall, we are not aware of any method of filtration which can be relied upon as even approximately perfect. We by no means intend in this Report to give any decision upon filtration methods, but merely to point out that if such a method were adopted the works now recommended would still be of use in case the method of filtration should prove imperfect, or from accident should become at any time inoperative.
- (2.) The same remarks apply almost exactly to the many precipitation processes so much talked of in England, except that they do not require so much fall and might therefore be more easily tried.
- (3.) The only remaining method is the thorough-going one of diverting the every day sewage which creates the offence altogether away from the harbour. The storm waters, as we have more than once remarked, must discharge as they do now into the harbour. In full flood the sewage would be so much diluted as to cause no offence, but in the earlier stages of a flood the waters would be much contaminated, and it would therefore be an advantage that the first scourings of the sewers which could not in all cases be diverted with certainty, nor perhaps even with advantage, should be carried, as in the other cases, into deeper water.

6. Under the proposed arrangements the mouths of the sewers will be always closed to the air, except during floods, which will be a great improvement. It will prevent the escape of noxious gases offensive to the neighbourhood, and will also prevent the wind when in a certain quarter from causing a current up a sewer and driving the sewer gases through any opening which may occur into house, street, or yard. We may remark also that it is the approved practice to close the mouths of sewers with traps somewhat in the manner which we propose.

SILT-PITS.

7. Much has been said about the supposed efficiency of silt-pits as a remedy for certain evils; and the two evils, the contamination of the shores and water, and the silting up of the harbour, which are totally and absolutely distinct, have been so curiously confounded together that the popular mind has become completely mystified about what is really a perfectly simple matter.

8. The substances which are conveyed into the harbour by the sewers, and which it would be desirable, if possible, to dispose of otherwise, may be roughly classified as follows :—

- (1.) The light organic contaminating matters, partly in suspension and partly in solution, which create the nuisance, and which are the distinctive characteristics of sewage.
- (2.) The fine sand, comminuted clay, and other finely divided earthy matters, which are at all times brought down by the sewage water, and in large quantities during heavy rains. This matter is carried over every part of the harbour, and even far out into the ocean, and slowly settles to the bottom.
- (3.) The coarser sand which is brought down in times of flood, a part of which is deposited at the bottoms of the sewers, generally near their mouths, and a portion at and about the outlets, forming, in some cases, sand banks, which become polluted by the offensive organic matter.

9. Of the first class it is generally admitted that ordinary silt-pits intercept very little. A large portion of the organic matter, especially in fresh sewage, is in solution, and cannot therefore be intercepted, and of the remainder a large portion is generally light and floats away. Near the mouth of the new sewer at the head of Darling Harbour very well-constructed silt-pits have been formed, and it is admitted that

that they have no perceptible effect in purifying the sewage. It appears to be of about the same quality as that from the sewer at Woolloomooloo Bay, and much worse than that from the main sewer at Fort Macquarie, at the mouth of neither of which is there any such contrivance.

10. It has been found that even an elaborate system of settling tanks on a large scale, where the sewage is subjected to chemical processes to secure the precipitation of the offensive matters, has only partially succeeded in purifying the sewage. It would be idle therefore to expect any sensible improvement in this respect from an ordinary silt-pit.

11. The discharge into the waters of the finely divided matter described in the second class is an ordinary operation of nature which appears to have been going on since the world began, and which no efforts of man can arrest. It has no doubt been greatly increased here by the breaking up of the natural surface of the ground in the various ways incidental to settlement, but it is doubtful whether it has been in any important degree increased by the construction of the sewers. A very small proportion of this matter is arrested by a silt-pit. This slow deposition at the bottom of the harbour cannot possibly be prevented or sensibly diminished. It is satisfactory therefore to learn from Mr. Moriarty, that dredging to a depth of 30 feet can be easily and cheaply carried on, and that there is no danger of the navigation of our harbour being impeded by this cause.

12. The coarser matter forming our third class, brought down chiefly by storm waters, may to a considerable extent be intercepted by silt-pits. It is still, however, very doubtful whether they are in this respect even, of any real advantage in ordinary cases. This matter, if it is brought down at all, must either be retained in the sewer or silt-pit, or pass into the harbour, where it tends to impede navigation. It must be got rid of in some way; and it is evident that the cheapest way, so long as it is effectual, is the best. Now it appears from the evidence of Mr. Moriarty, who however is anxious that as much as possible of this matter should be intercepted, and of Mr. Bell, that in general the cheapest way of removing it is by dredging. In some cases, however, where there are jetties close together, and ordinary dredges cannot act, as is the case in Darling Harbour, the expense of dredging is much increased, and silt-pits are no doubt desirable. The silt-pit at the bottom of Market-street has in this way we believe done good service. We recommend that similar silt-pits be constructed near the mouths of the other smaller sewers along the eastern side of Darling Harbour.

13. There are circumstances also, as we shall have occasion further on to explain, under which it is desirable to construct silt-pits to prevent the silting up of the lower part of the sewer itself.

14. The best way, if it were possible, of keeping the silt, whether fine or coarse, out of the harbour, would be to keep it out of the sewers. This may to some extent be effected—

(1.) By keeping the streets and yards and others places where surface drainage enters the sewers well swept and clean.

(2.) By catch pits at the gully-shafts where the water from the street gutters enters the sewers. We cannot however expect any great improvement from such arrangements. At Birmingham they were troubled in this way even more than we are, for the main sewer empties into a small but navigable river. The following is an extract from a most valuable Report of 1871, by a Committee appointed to inquire into the sewerage of that town:—

Birmingham is a macadamised and not a paved town, and the consequence is an immense amount of road detritus; the greater part of this is swept up and carted away, but in wet weather a portion is washed through the street gulleys into the sewers, and so carried to the outfall at Salfley, and constitutes, on a rough estimate, about one-half of the total quantity of 120 tons per day of solid matter there deposited.

Various gully-traps have been tried with a view of excluding this from the sewers, but as the Borough Surveyor is of opinion [see report on this point in Appendix IV] that those now in use are as efficient as possible, there is little hope that the quantity can be materially diminished with the present system of macadamised roads.

The following is an extract from the Appendix referred to:—

As to the desirability and possibility of preventing the passage into the sewers of mud, silt, and other products, the Borough Surveyor considers that the best way of effecting this would be by a systematic paving of yards, courts, footpaths, and carriage-ways; efforts may be made to intercept road drift before entering the sewers, but with our present macadamised roads, steep gradients, large area, and great traffic, it could not be done effectively, even at a very much greater cost than the present system.

ALLEGED

ALLEGED EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE INTO THE HARBOUR ON THE HEALTH OF THE CREWS OF H.M.S. SHIPS ANCHORED IN FARM COVE.

15. Certain letters from the Imperial naval authorities, complaining of the unhealthiness of the anchorage-ground reserved for men-of-war in this harbour in consequence of its proximity to the mouth of the main sewer and the filthy state of the anchorage are appended. It appears that in the early part of this year enteric or typhoid fever broke out on board one of the men-of-war at anchor there, and that it was attributed to noxious gases from the mouth of the sewer at Fort Macquarie.

16. On this subject we have taken the evidence of Dr. Alleyne, the Government Health Officer, who enquired minutely into the subject, and who has proved, so far as such a matter is capable of proof, that the sewer is quite innocent in this case.

- (1.) At the time when the fever occurred on board the "Barracouta" Dr. Alleyne visited the merchant ships about the various wharfs, some of them lying close up to the mouth of the Tank Stream and to those of other sewers—far more offensive than that at Fort Macquarie, and in far less airy situations, and found not a single case of illness on board any of them.
- (2.) At the same time no case of enteric fever from any of the merchant ships was admitted into the Infirmary, although that disease was prevalent in the city.
- (3.) On board the training-ship "Vernon," whose place of anchorage was near that of the men-of-war, enteric fever also appeared.
- (4.) The men-of-war and the "Vernon" drew their water from a plug at Fort Macquarie connected with the city mains, and the merchantmen drew their supply from other branches of the city mains.
- (5.) Complaints were made on board the "Vernon" of the bad quality of the water.
- (6.) When the "Vernon" was taken to a different anchorage, and water obtained from a different source, the sickness disappeared.
- (7.) There seems no reason to doubt that the sickness on board the men-of-war and the "Vernon" was caused by a faecal contamination of the water, by which means it is well known that enteric fever is readily communicated. It is satisfactory to know that the most prompt and vigorous measures are being taken by the city authorities to prevent the possibility of such contamination for the future.

17. In order to ascertain whether the state of the bottom at the anchorage-ground at Farm Cove is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of the crews of vessels lying there, samples were taken up by a light dredge in the presence of three members of the Board. Though of dark colour, they had, when taken up, no offensive smell as of sewage matter, and did not differ much in appearance or smell from mud dredged up on the same occasion from Neutral Bay, which is out of reach of contamination from the sewer. It is probable that the dark colour is owing partly to the nature of the clay and partly to the decomposition of various marine plants and animals.

18. The samples were submitted to Professor Liversidge, whose report is appended. The samples taken from the anchorage-ground, after having been kept for a day or two, became slightly offensive, but no indication of sewage contamination could be detected. It seems to us hardly possible that the health of the crew of a man-of-war, where all the sanitary conditions are so favourable, should suffer from this cause.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONDITION OF THE SEWERS.

19. In order to ascertain the state of the sewers, we engaged the services of Mr. Davies, a competent person employed in the Harbours and Rivers Department. He examined them so far as they are large enough, that is where the height is not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. His report and his evidence given before the Board will be found appended.

20. Our object in instituting this survey was not only to discover whether there is anything which requires immediate attention, but to gain certain information of much importance towards coming to a decision on the main subject of our enquiry.

We

We need make no remark as to cases in which the sewers have been found to be out of repair, for no doubt the City authorities will give attention to the matter to prevent serious dilapidation.

21. To the state of a portion of the Tank Stream we must, however, draw your attention. We observe that it has frequently of late been confounded with the main sewer discharging at Fort Macquarie. We remark, therefore, that it has no connection with that sewer, but discharges at the Circular Quay. The following quotation from Mr. Davies's report discloses a state of things which should not be suffered to continue. It may have been long known to some, but probably not to many; in any case we hope that giving full publicity to the facts will lead to a speedy remedy:—

" 9. At a point about 80 feet below Queen's-place the old Tank Stream culvert commences. Its sides are of stone, with cross beams planked over, and the culvert is 12 ft. x 5 ft. in the clear.

This portion is in a foul and dilapidated condition. There is a deposit of large ballast stones, street metal, and sand, mixed with fetid sewage matter, forming a mass varying in depth from 18 inches to 2 feet.

In some places the sides have partly fallen in, and a dam is made across the bottom of the culvert, thus hindering the flow of the sewage.

The effluvia escapes in all directions, most especially through several large holes in the roof.

At Queen's-place there is an uncovered man-hole about a foot above the bottom of the culvert; through this man-hole the sewage escapes, in flood time, along the front of some small houses, and occasionally finds its way into them.

On each side of the man-hole referred to is a bank of stone, gravel, and other material washed down from the neighbourhood; this heap is trimmed down inside the sewer by the people of the adjoining houses, so as to allow the surface drainage to enter the man-hole.

In this portion of the sewer there are six connecting pipes with traps, and eight square holes unconnected. The flaps of the traps are in good order.

10. Under Hunter-street, a hole 15 in. x 12 in. is cut in the bottom of the cylinder, which carries the Hunter-street sewage across the Tank Stream. Through this hole the sewage rushes with great violence to the Tank Stream, especially in wet weather.

Under No. 15, Hunter-street, there is a chamber, 30 ft. x 30 ft., formed in the sewer, the only covering of which is the flooring-boards of the house. Near this also are several large holes in the sides which show daylight, through which the foul gases escape.

At 60 feet further on a large hole, about 3 feet in depth, is scooped out of the bottom of the sewer; this hole is filled with very offensive matter. At this point the new sewer joins. There is a large hole in the roof, 12 ft. x 4 ft., showing daylight, over the junction. Through this hole the stench rises and infects the atmosphere of the neighbourhood."

22. Our recommendation with respect to this matter, is that what has already been done, and done well and effectually in other parts of the same line of sewerage, should be done here; and this disgusting "elongated cess-pit" in the heart of the City should be converted into a properly formed sewer.

23. It is obvious that it would be desirable, so long as the dry weather sewage is allowed to discharge in its present state into the harbour, that the sewage from the Tank Stream should be diverted into the main sewer which discharges under much more favourable conditions at Fort Macquarie. There would be better opportunities there for carrying on filtering or other purifying operations if they should be decided upon. The levels, however, show that such a diversion is impossible, except to a very limited extent.

24. The condition of the upper parts of the Pitt, Elizabeth, Castlereagh and Macquarie streets sewers at their heads is very bad. On account of there being no head of water there is a great accumulation of filth. There seems no remedy, except to clean them periodically by hand labour until such time as sufficient water and the necessary appliances are available for keeping them well flushed.

25. The main sewer and its branches at Woolloomooloo Bay, near its mouth, present great difficulties. The main sewer is too large, badly designed, and for a considerable distance back from the water where it passes through the reclaimed land, it has a very slight fall. The same may be said of the branch sewers in the same locality. Before reaching the flat the sewers have a good fall, so that in times of heavy rain they bring down coarse sand, which the diminished current on the low ground cannot carry off. The consequence, as described by Mr. Davies, is that in the main sewer there are large and to some extent consolidated deposits of silt, and that the branch sewers are so filled up as to be almost or entirely useless. In some cases the connections, if there are any, are completely closed by the silt, and in some there are large accumulations of offensive matter. We are informed that the sewers were cleaned out about eighteen months ago.

26. It appears from Mr. Davies' report that in a great many cases the connections have become stopped, either by an accumulation of filth or by the traps having become fixed. What becomes of the drainage from premises thus supposed to be connected we do not at present know.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

27. One of the most important points to be attended to in the construction of sewers is ventilation. Unless this is efficiently secured very serious consequences to the health of the inhabitants may and probably will follow. Great pressure under certain circumstances is produced in a sewer, and if some easy exit is not provided for the sewer gases it is found that they will force their way through the connections into streets, yards, and houses.

28. We gather from the evidence, although no definite information has yet been obtained, that a large proportion of the house connections are either without traps at all, or very imperfectly trapped. Some of the gully-shafts in the streets are in a similar state. Where there are water-traps the water in dry weather frequently entirely evaporates, and a free communication is established between the sewer and the outer air. From these causes there appears to have been very little accumulation of offensive gases in the Sydney sewers, as they are allowed to escape freely and gradually in all directions. This is of course a most improper condition of things, but under all the circumstances it is no doubt fortunate that a general system of traps has not been introduced. There is no provision for ventilation, except the shaft in Hyde Park, which is connected with one system of sewers only, and which cannot produce any important effect, except in the immediate neighbourhood. If good traps had been generally in use an accumulation of excessively foul sewer gases would have taken place. It is well known that no traps can be relied upon when there is any considerable pressure within the sewer. If then such pressure had been produced by the wind blowing up the sewer, or by a sudden influx of water into it, the foul gases accumulated would have been forced through house connections with a poisonous effect; for instead of being generally diffused as they are now they would have been concentrated in places where the traps happened to be least efficient.

29. Before anything be done with regard to traps it is essential that the sewers should be properly ventilated. It is now established, both on theoretical grounds and by the results of experience, that it is absolutely impossible to ventilate a sewer except by ventilators at frequent intervals. On this subject we refer you to Mr. Bennett's evidence. The tallest shaft, even if a fire be kept burning in it, cannot produce any effect in ventilating a sewer or system of sewers, except in its own immediate vicinity. If the draught is great, instead of drawing gases from the remoter parts of the sewers, it draws air through the traps or open connections in its immediate neighbourhood. This is not a theory merely but has been proved by careful observations.

30. There are many plans which have been suggested for ventilating sewers, but the only one which we can recommend is by street ventilators fixed in the man-holes, or at sufficiently frequent intervals. These are made so as to hold pans of charcoal, through which the gases pass and are rendered harmless and inodorous if the charcoal be changed at intervals of a few months. This requires attention and involves expense, but expense and care are necessary if sewers are to be a benefit instead of a nuisance.

31. In ordinary weather the street pipes connected with the sewers would share the advantage of the proposed ventilation. In heavy rains however, when great pressure is caused in the drains, and the greatest danger arises, the lower part of a street drain may become gorged and the sewer gases in its upper part be left without any legitimate outlet. To provide against this the highest part of each street drain should have a separate ventilator.

32. To the extent indicated at all events the ventilation of the sewers should be carried out as soon as possible, and when this is done and not before it will be desirable to enforce an efficient system of trapping all connections.

33. We sent to London some months ago for samples of street and other ventilators and they may be expected to arrive shortly. The proposed ventilators are placed even with the roadways, and when properly attended to are said to create no offence.

offence. It would perhaps be desirable if it were practicable to carry ventilating pipes to the tops of the chimneys, but to do this efficiently and at sufficiently frequent intervals would involve an enormous expense.

34. We believe that the public health was much more endangered during last summer by the general escape of sewer gases in various parts of the city than by the condition of the outlets of the sewers, the offensive smell and appearance of which created such an outcry.

35. In calling the attention of the city authorities to certain defects in the sewers requiring attention, and in recommending that expensive works should be undertaken in connection with them, it cannot but occur to us as it must occur to anyone, that it is very unjust that the owners of houses, who derive the chief benefit from the sewers, should pay nothing towards their management or maintenance. In our Second Progress Report we recommended that the cost of the removal of night-soil should be charged to the owners of houses, and this recommendation was adopted in the "Nuisances Prevention Act." We suggest, therefore, that a like charge in the shape of a rate should be levied in the case of houses so situated that the refuse from them may be removed by means of the sewers.

SUGAR COMPANY'S WORKS.

36. In the very earliest stages of our inquiry our attention was called to certain nuisances said to exist upon these premises. A Committee was therefore appointed, of which Mr. Watt was Chairman, to inquire into the matter. Their Report is appended, and, in the conclusions at which they arrived, the whole case is stated in so lucid and concise a manner as to render any further statement of the facts by us quite unnecessary.

37. In consequence of the Report of the Committee and the subsequent action of the Board it was arranged that the Company should thoroughly clean out their pond, the city supplying them in the meantime with water for carrying on their ordinary operations, without charge. Negotiations were also set on foot, by which it was hoped that it would be arranged that the Company should altogether cease to make use of what is in reality sewage water, and be supplied exclusively from the city mains. Unfortunately, through some disagreement as to the price to be charged for the water, this negotiation led to no good results.

38. The Company may have a right to store on their premises this pond full of sewage water kept at a high temperature by the nature of their operations. This is a point of law on which of course we can offer no opinion, but it involves a growing nuisance in a populated locality, which cannot be long suffered to continue. There can be no radical remedy until the Company obtain a supply of water from some purer source.

39. After the pond had been cleared out and the Company had determined to continue the use of the creek water they formed a filter-bed for the purpose of purifying the water at its entrance upon their premises. In order to ascertain what improvement had been effected by this arrangement Mr. Watt was instructed to visit the premises and to report upon the subject. From their evidence it appears that the results are very far indeed from being satisfactory. The water is clarified by the filter-bed, but is not in any sensible degree deprived of its offensive character, and the constant discharge of hot water into the open drain leading from the Company's premises still continues. A memorandum on this subject is appended (*vide* Appendix D). We feel great difficulty in making any recommendation on this subject. The Company have an undoubted right to the use of the water. It is not contaminated by them to any sensible extent, but the effects of the contamination arising from the occupation of the area drained by the upper part of the creek are to some extent aggravated by the nature of the Company's operations. Those operations were carried on long before the creek was contaminated by the settlement of population upon its banks. We can only recommend that the influence of the Government may be exerted to effect an arrangement under which the Company may use the city water exclusively, and that the sewage entering their premises may be diverted, as suggested by Mr. Bell, into the Abercrombie-street sewer.

40. The Committee draw attention to the gross state of the watercourse altogether independently of the Sugar Company's works. Between Parramatta-street and Blackwattle Bay is one of those low lying areas quite unfit for human habitation, which can never be efficiently drained except by pumping from reservoirs at a low level. The construction of the sewer alluded to in our last paragraph will however effect an improvement, and we are informed that the Mayor of Sydney has undertaken in conjunction with the Government to replace the present open drain by a properly formed sewer. The existing evils will no doubt to some extent be mitigated by the proposed works, but we must confess that we feel the greatest misgivings. A great part of this area is very little above high-water-mark. No sewer can possibly be efficient. The whole place must continue to be a hot-bed of disease. Nobody should be allowed to dwell there. The most effectual remedy would be to resume the whole, pull down the houses, and convert the area into a park.

41. The condition of the creek above the Company's works is no doubt very bad, but constitutes only one of a number of similar cases about the metropolis, which cannot be dealt with until some general system of sewage has been decided upon.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

42. Many complaints are made of the excessive nuisance occasioned at times by boiling-down establishments in the neighbourhood of Glebe Island and other places. It will probably be found necessary to cause all such establishments to be removed to a greater distance from the city. This could not be effected without further legislation, but we understand that the Government have full power with respect to the establishment on Glebe Island, a portion of the refuse from which discharges into the harbour, and is such a nuisance to the inhabitants of some parts of Balmain and the Glebe. We recommend therefore that this nuisance be removed with the least possible delay.

THE STATE OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

43. As far back as the 25th May a Committee was appointed, of which Dr. Smith was Chairman, to examine into the state of the Botany watershed and the appearance of the water. In the conclusions at which they arrived, as expressed in their Report, we entirely concur, supported as they are by the results of Professor Liversidge's analyses. We do not think that there is any appreciable contamination of the water collected on the Botany watershed at present. It is obvious, however, and scarcely needs to be remarked, that the watershed being so near Sydney, and so large a portion of it being private property, there will be an ever increasing difficulty in maintaining its purity. The quantity and quality of the silt which collects in the Crown-street and Paddington reservoirs indicate clearly that the water supplied from Botany, though wholesome when not contaminated after its passage into the mains, cannot be considered of the very first quality.

44. The cause of the excess of the organic matter in the Crown-street reservoir over that in the engine pond at Botany has not yet been ascertained. We are of opinion that this contamination, although requiring investigation, is not such as to justify any immediate anxiety.

45. With respect to the supply from the Lachlan Swamp we cannot report so favorably. Dr. Smith's Committee point out clearly the immediate sources of contamination, and the observations of the Committee and the conclusions of Professor Liversidge support each other.

46. At the suggestion of Dr. Smith Professor Liversidge analysed samples taken on the 27th of July from dams Nos. 1 and 2 on the Lachlan Swamp, and from the mouth of the Bore. His report is appended, in which he states his conclusions that the water in No. 1 dam is of about the same quality as that in the engine pond at Botany; that No. 2 dam is seriously contaminated, and that the water at its entrance into the Bore appears to be a mean between the two, being contaminated to almost exactly the same extent as indicated in former analyses, of which particulars were furnished in his first report.

47. In remarking upon the difference of opinion which appears in the evidence between Dr. Smith and Mr. Watt on the one side, and Professor Liversidge on the other, we must observe in the first place, in order to prevent misapprehension, that this
disagreement

disagreement such as it is extends only to cases such as that of the Lachlan Swamp water, where the contamination is very slight. As to the grosser cases of water contaminated in the mains as exposed in Professor Liversidge's report, it is impossible for any two persons having any knowledge whatever of the subject to disagree.

48. There is no dispute as to the correctness of Professor Liversidge's results, but doubts have been raised whether the conclusions which he draws from them as to sewage contamination can be considered as proved. We think, however, it may be conceded that his conclusions, if not absolutely proved, are at all events invested with such an amount of probability as to justify any reasonable man in acting upon them.

49. The sources of contamination are obvious and close at hand. Indications known to appear when contaminated waters are analysed appear in this case, as shown by Professor Liversidge, and admitted by the other chemists. On this point there is no disagreement—there seems no room for rational doubt.

50. It having been clearly shown that the principal sources of contamination to the Lachlan Watershed are the drainage from the Municipalities of Woollahra and Waverley and the Sheep Quarantine ground, we are of opinion that every available means should be adopted not only to divert the present drainage from those Municipalities, and other sources of pollution, but also that steps should be taken to guard the watershed from any additional ones being created; as although it is admitted by all the scientific witnesses that the water is not at present contaminated to any injurious extent, yet that conditions might arise which would render the water unsafe to use for domestic purposes should these sources of contamination not be removed.

51. We believe that it is inevitable that the water from this source must—at any rate for a few years—be used for supplying a portion of Sydney, and we therefore think that the City authorities have done well in making every effort in order to preserve its purity as far as possible for the time; and no doubt the Government, now that their attention has been called to the subject, will take early steps to remove the Sheep Quarantine Station. But it should be kept steadily in mind, and the public attention should be kept continually directed to the fact, that this as well as the whole watershed must be regarded as a temporary source only, and that we must look elsewhere for a more abundant and a purer supply.

52. We must now direct your attention to the condition of the Bore itself, by which the Lachlan water is conveyed to Sydney. It is described by Mr. Davies, who examined it recently under our instructions.

General remarks.

6. The tunnel throughout is most irregularly driven, being in a zigzag without any apparent lines. There is no fixed gradient, but the bottom consists of a succession of bars and hollows, so that the silt fills up the hollows from bar to bar with a depth of from 3 to 15 inches.

The roof varies from 4 feet to 9 feet in height; the lowest parts are always in full bore when the lock is open, thus confining the foul air in the high chambers formed in the roof.

If there were three or four ventilators on the shafts they would tend greatly to purify the water as well as the air.

The sides are not trimmed but form so many shelves and nooks with a sediment of fine peaty matter lodging on them, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick.

53. The accuracy of this description is fully borne out by the evidence of Mr. Bell and Mr. Stacey (appended to our Second Progress Report), who examined it and cleared it out in the year 1872. It is obviously, from its internal configuration, an entirely improper channel by which to convey water to the City. It is liable to great accumulations of peaty deposit, and can only be cleansed with great difficulty.

54. On the 28th of May a Committee was appointed to visit and examine the line of Busby's Bore. The object of this inquiry was to ascertain how far it is probable that the water in the Bore itself is contaminated by soakage from the inhabited areas through which it passes. The Committee point out certain places where they considered it probable that such contamination might take place. The evidence of Mr. Bell and Mr. Stacey shows that no soakage was perceptible at one of those places, the Ice House shaft, when the Bore was cleared in the year 1872, and this is confirmed by the report and evidence of Mr. Davies who examined it recently, and further states that there is no soakage whatever between Hyde Park and Park Road, but that a considerable quantity of water flows into the shaft at that place. We must beg you however to consider that on both occasions on which the

the Bore was emptied and examined the weather for several months had been unusually dry. What takes place at this point in wet weather there is no direct evidence to shew. It is obviously improper that any open filthy drain, without an artificially formed bottom, should be allowed to cross the line of the Bore, although the Bore at this point is at a considerable distance below the surface. It would be desirable, to prevent danger of percolation, that the bottom of the drain referred to should be formed with impervious materials. That the Committee were right in their conclusion that sewage from the houses to the west of the Barracks, and from the Barracks, finds its way by percolation into the Bore, is confirmed by Mr. Davies's observations :—

No. 1, Park Road.

2. In this shaft water percolates freely through a fissure in the rock 12 feet below the surface.

There is only surface drainage to the houses in Park Road, and the surface water and sewage matter finds its way to the old quarry-hole, and is there absorbed by the made ground. I have no doubt that it afterwards reaches the shaft, since there is nearly the same volume of water running off the drainage area as there is running into the tunnel through the shaft.

55. The sewage from the Barracks and the immediate neighbourhood should be conducted in the first instance along the road by formed gutters, and thence by pipes and proper channels until entirely clear of the Bore. This proposed arrangement of course is a very imperfect one, as it would conduct the sewage into the almost stagnant ponds in Moore Park, between the Randwick Road and the Rifle Range; but anything is better than to allow it to find its way by percolation into the tunnel which directly supplies a large part of Sydney with water.*

56. The sewage from this neighbourhood might be carried away by a sewer to replace the upper part of Shea's Creek. We cannot, however, recommend that any additional sewage should be diverted into that creek until such a sewer has been formed; its upper part, passing through Surry Hills, being already in a very bad state. There is a very slight fall, and the sewage collected in it is in an almost stagnant condition, producing a very great nuisance, which certainly should not be increased.

57. In drawing this Progress Report to a close, we beg to assure you that although primarily engaged according to your instructions upon matters of less magnitude but pressing importance, our attention has been steadily directed to the main subject of our inquiry—the disposal of the sewage of the metropolis.

58. By far the greater part of the dry weather sewage may be intercepted at such a level as to be discharged by gravitation, either by a tunnel to the ocean or by tunnel pipes and conduits to some tract of land suitable for sewage farming. For some time plans have been in preparation for elucidating this question, and we have recently given instructions for surveys to be made with the object of obtaining the information necessary to enable us to give an opinion as to the merits of the two proposals.

59. The treatment of the sewage of Sydney presents peculiar difficulties, on account of the number of outfalls occurring sometimes in places which are fully occupied, as at the Circular Quay, Queen's Wharf, and along Darling Harbour. To deal with the whole of the sewage in detail at the several outfalls by any filtration or precipitation process, which cannot be carried on without creating to some extent a local nuisance, seems impracticable. With the extension of the sewerage system, the increase of the population, and with an improved water supply, a large increase in the amount of the sewage discharged must be anticipated. It can hardly be considered therefore as doubtful that the sewage should be diverted by gravitation altogether away from the harbour, so far as that is possible.

60. Whether the remaining sewage collected at too low a level to admit of its being carried away by gravitation should be pumped to a higher level and thus disposed of in the same way as the rest, we cannot say at present. It is obvious, however, that there is no possibility of dealing satisfactorily with the sewage of the low-lying districts—such as the heads of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney Cove, Darling Harbour, Blackwattle Bay—in any way whatever without raising the sewage to some extent by pumping. We cannot recommend an experiment on anything like an extensive scale of any filtration or precipitation process at the outlets

NOTE.—We are informed that the works suggested in this clause are in progress.

outlets of the sewers, until we have ascertained by survey and calculations the probable cost of diverting the sewage from the higher levels, as we have suggested, by gravitation. We use the word experiment advisedly, for the climatic and other conditions upon which the practicability of dealing with the sewage by filtration or chemical processes greatly depends are so different from those of Europe, that the results obtained there are by no means a certain guide for us.

61. If we appear to you to have been long in deliberating without arriving at a final decision on any main question, it must be borne in mind that in Europe these questions have been hotly discussed for years, and are not yet by any means finally disposed of. And even if it should appear that the weight of argument in Europe is strongly on any one side, it would still have to be carefully considered whether anything in the widely different circumstances of this climate and situation might not perhaps incline the balance the other way.

Board Room,
Sydney, 8th November, 1875.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT FROM MR. WM. DAVIES

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE MAIN SEWERS IN SYDNEY.

Ordered by the Board on the 13th August, 1875.

MAIN SEWER, FORT MACQUARIE.

1. From outlet to flood-gates of this sewer there is a sediment of sand and sewage matter 18 inches deep, which is backed up by the tide. Outlet of sewer to flood-gates: sewer, 6ft. high.

The tunnel is in good condition.

The highest water-line at flood-gates is one (1) foot below the crown of arch, but the present line is 18 inches above invert.

2. Under the Domain the tunnel on the whole is good. Surface-water percolates the crown of arch in the places where the old shafts were at one time. Flood-gates to Elizabeth-street.

In front of the junctions of Macquarie, Phillip, and Elizabeth Streets the invert is damaged by the great force of water which rushes down these steep gradients; and at the outlet of each a bank of street metal, gravel, and sand, varying from 6 to 9 inches in depth, has been formed, but no sewage matter.

In this length there is but one connection of 9-in. piping, without trap; this connection leads from Fort Macquarie.

The highest water-line at the junction of the Elizabeth-street branch is 3 feet 6 inches above invert; the present water-line is 9 inches above.

3. In this part there is a deposit of fine sand 6 inches in thickness. On the whole the tunnel is in good condition; but the invert is damaged and the centre brickwork worn away. Elizabeth-street to Bridge-street.

There is no offensive matter deposited along the bottom of tunnel.

On the left side there are three 9-in. pipes from the Government Offices in Bridge-street, and five on the right from Macquarie-place. None of these connections have traps.

In front of the Exchange there is a very flat piece of bottom, along which there is a deposit of street metal, sand, and sewage matter, 9 inches deep; this deposit is formed principally by the material washed down Pitt and Bridge Streets during wet weather.

The brickwork is generally good; but the rendering is in some places both badly done and irregularly put on.

4. This branch is much damaged; 40 feet from George-street the invert is gone, and in some places both rings of brick for about 12 feet. Lower down there is a hole in the side of the tunnel 8 feet long and 2 feet high to the spring of the arch; both rings are gone, laying bare the rock in places. From junction of Pitt and Bridge Streets. Branch ovaliform sewer, 3 feet diameter.

The material washed out of these holes is lodged on the bottom, and with street metal, sand, and sewage matter forms an obstruction 18 inches deep in one place. This requires immediate attention.

On the right are three 9-in. pipes, but only one connected; on the left are five 9-in. pipes without traps and unconnected.

The brickwork in this length, taken as a whole, is good; so is the rendering, except in one part, where the water percolates, stripping the rendering off the sides.

5. There is a marked difference in the materials and workmanship in this length; the bricks are soft, the mortar very poor, and the rendering very thin and irregularly put on. From junction of Bridge-street to Hunter-street.

The centre course of invert is much worn by the scouring; the cement is washed from the joints of the sides to a height of 6 to 9 inches.

There is no sediment and the tunnel is clean throughout.

Clear water soaks through the sides in places at the springing course, but none through the arch.

There are six connections on the left and three on the right, which, with two exceptions, are in good condition; the two defective traps are Commissioners', one of which has the hinge of the flap broken; the other has the flap fixed open.

I beg to note here that nearly all the old traps (called the Commissioners) do not answer the purpose for which they were intended. The flaps are too heavy, and so closely fitted on the hinges that they do not open and shut freely.

Hunter-street to
Market-street.

6. In this length, like the last, the materials and workmanship are inferior.

The centre course of bricks is much worn, the rendering of bottom washed away, laying the joints open and bare on the sides to a height of 9 inches.

The water freely passes through the sides and arch in many places.

There is no sediment, and the tunnel is clear.

In this length there are eighty-nine connections, nearly equally divided on either side. All the traps used are the "Commissioners," but not a third of them are doing their work properly. The flaps were either fixed open or closed; the closed ones were forced open with crowbars, and the pipes were found filled with very offensive sewage matter. This length requires immediate attention, as it is in a very bad state.

In the sides there are three square holes not connected, so that the sewage matter can escape to the back of the brickwork, and saturate the whole.

Market-street to
Bathurst-street.

7. This length is better constructed than any in Pitt-street. The tunnel, on the whole, is good, but there are places where the rendering is badly done.

Water percolates the arch in three places. At the centre course the invert shows signs of considerable wear, owing to the softness of the bricks.

The tunnel is free from sediment.

In this length there are fifty connecting pipes, nearly equally divided on each side. Thirty-three of these are connected and have the old or "Commissioners'" traps. Eight 12-in. pipes have traps, but are not connected, while nine 12-in. pipes are let in without traps.

As noted above, the flaps on the traps do not act properly; all of them are either fixed open or closed; many are kept open by wooden wedges placed between the flap and trap. All the improved flaps act well.

Near the junction of Bathurst-street there is a sediment of offensive sewage matter, 4 inches thick. There is also at this point a depression in the invert.

The branch to the ventilating shaft is in good working order and clean.

This ends the main sewer.

THE TANK STREAM.

Circular Quay
to Queen's-place.

8. From the Circular Quay to near Hunter-street the stone sewer is on the whole in good condition; but in some places the invert has settled.

For a distance of about 150 feet back from the outlet the tunnel is filled to the bore, so that the sewage is backed up by the tidal water, and the offensive matter held in solution is deposited, causing an obstruction of from 3 to 9 inches in thickness, along the sides and bottom of the invert.

The arch itself is in good order, though there is but little mortar in the joints.

On the left side of the tunnel there are ten pipe connections, six of which are without traps; there are also nine square holes in the sides unconnected. On the right there are thirteen pipe connections, seven of which are without traps; besides these there are eight square holes not connected.

What few traps there are in this length are of a different design to those used by the Commissioners; the flaps are fitted with chain hinges and act well.

Noxious gases escape through the square holes and the pipes that are not connected.

Queen's-place to
Hunter-street.

9. At a point about 80 feet below Queen's-place the old Tank Stream culvert commences. Its sides are of stone, with cross beams planked over, and the culvert is 12 ft. x 5 ft. in the clear.

This portion is in a foul and dilapidated condition. There is a deposit of large ballast stones, street metal, and sand, mixed with fatid sewage matter, forming a mass varying in depth from 18 inches to 2 feet.

In some places the sides have partly fallen in, and a dam is made across the bottom of the culvert, thus hindering the flow of the sewage.

The effluvia escapes in all directions, most especially through several large holes in the roof.

At Queen's-place there is an uncovered man-hole about a foot above the bottom of the culvert; through this man-hole the sewage escapes, in flood time, along the front of some small houses, and occasionally finds its way into them.

On

On each side of the man-hole referred to is a bank of stone, gravel, and other material washed down from the neighbourhood; this heap is trimmed down inside the sewer by the people of the adjoining houses, to as to allow the surface drainage to enter the man-hole.

In this portion of the sewer there are six connecting pipes with traps, and eight square holes unconnected. The flaps of the traps are in good order.

10. Under Hunter-street a hole 15 in. x 12 in. is cut in the bottom of the cylinder, which carries the Hunter-street sewage across the Tank Stream. Through this hole the sewage rushes with great violence to the Tank Stream, especially in wet weather. Hunter-street to King-street.

Under No. 15, Hunter-street, there is a chamber, 30 ft. x 30 ft., formed in the sewer, the only covering of which is the flooring-boards of the house. Near this also are several large holes in the sides which show daylight, through which the foul gases escape.

At 60 feet further on a large hole, about 3 feet in depth, is scooped out of the bottom of the sewer; this hole is filled with very offensive matter. At this point the new sewer joins. There is a large hole in the roof, 12 ft. x 4 ft., showing daylight, over the junction. Through this hole the stench rises and infects the atmosphere of the neighbourhood.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the portion of the sewer just described is in a most filthy state.

The remaining portion, as far as King-street, is the best that I have examined; the materials and workmanship are good in every respect.

Prepared invert blocks have been used in this sewer, and exhibit no signs of wear.

The rendering is good throughout, the sides and arch are dry, and there is no deposit of sewage matter on the bottom.

On the left are thirty-six connections, all with flaps and traps on, and in good order; one pipe is connected without a trap, and three pipes are not connected at all.

On the right are thirty-four connections with traps and flaps on, all efficient, and seven connections that have no traps; also four pipes not connected.

Though the traps act well, sewage matter has accumulated, on account of the flushing being neglected, and in some cases the flaps are unable to work.

11. From King-street an old sewer runs in a southerly direction as far as the Victoria Theatre, where it is blocked up. With this sewer there are only three connections, none of which are fitted with traps. Old Sewer, King-street to Victoria Theatre.

The bottom flagging is in places washed away, and the sides undermined. Altogether this part of the sewer is in a dangerous condition.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

12. This is a 3-feet x 6-feet flat arched stone sewer. At its junction with the main (Forbes-street) sewer it is silted up to half its depth with gravel, sand, and sewage matter; owing to this it could only be examined for a short distance. Branch sewer, Nicholson-street junction to Dowling-street, from main sewer.

I entered the man-hole in Dowling-street and found the sewer silted up in the same way. 20 feet from this man-hole the sewer ends in two 18-in. pipes leading from the street above. Both the pipes are clean and in good order.

It appears that when these pipes are flushed the silt from the neighbourhood is swept down with great force as far as the flat level sewers, where the tidal waters, which fill all the sewers, bank up the silt to within 1 foot of the arch.

13. This is a 3-ft. by 6-ft. flat sewer silted up to about half its depth, so preventing me from going up it. Dowling-street branch.

14. This is a 2-ft 6-in. sewer silted up to within 1 foot of arch; I was unable to go up. Crown-street Junction.

There is a deposit of offensive sewage matter 10 inches deep along the bottom for about 80 feet, up to where the 8-ft. x 5-ft. stone sewer ends; and a 6 feet oviform brick sewer begins.

15. This branch is in the same state as the one abovementioned; it is silted up to 1 foot of the arch, and I was unable to examine it. I entered all the man-holes in this length, and found all the branches in a like condition. Forbes-street branch.

16. This branch is in a like condition.

On

On the left hand side there are ten pipes connected without traps and five with traps ; there are likewise twelve pipes unconnected.

On the right there are six pipes connected but not having traps, three pipes connected with traps ; three of the flaps are damaged and hinge-chain broken.

Whatever connections there are in these branch sewers are of no service as they are blocked up by silt. I cannot say what effect a heavy flood would have on them.

Main sewer from
Cowper Wharf to
Woolloomooloo-
street.

17. This is an 8-ft. by 5-ft. flat sewer of stone, in good order, but the invert has settled a little in some places. At high-water this sewer is in full bore for 200 feet back from its mouth, as are also all the branch sewers on this flat.

At the outlet of the sewer there is a deposit of sand and sewage matter decreasing in depth from 2 feet at that point to 6 inches about 100 feet up. At Yurong-street the bed of silt disappears.

Main Sewer—
Woolloomooloo-
street to
William-street.

18. At a point 35 feet above Crown-street junction the 7-ft. stone sewer ends and a 6-ft. oviform brick sewer commences.

This sewer is well constructed, the materials and workmanship are good, the rendering is very good, and the invert good and free from silt. The sides and roof are dry.

There are on the left side five pipes connected with traps, two pipes connected without traps, fifteen not connected with traps ; five of the flaps are damaged.

On the right there are four pipes connected with traps, three pipes connected without traps, ten pipes not connected with traps ; seven of the flaps are damaged.

General
remarks.

19. The links on the flaps are too weak and are not welded, thus being easily wrenched off when the sewers are in flood. Two of these flaps are forwarded as sample.

It will be seen from the above remarks that not one-half of the pipes are connected although there are traps and flaps on most of them.

William-street
to Stanley-
street.

20. This length is of the same construction as the last, *i.e.*, a 6-ft. oviform brick sewer of good materials and workmanship.

The invert is worn in some places owing to the great scour on it when the sewer is flooded. There is no deposit along the bottom. The rendering is good on the sides and no water percolates.

On the left there are fourteen pipes connected with traps on, ten pipes connected without traps on, twelve pipes not connected with traps on.

On the right there are seventeen pipes connected with traps on, nine pipes connected without traps, thirteen pipes not connected with traps on, nine flaps with links broken.

All the connections require to be flushed oftener to keep them clear so that the flaps may act well.

Branch Sewer.

21. A 2-ft. round brick sewer joins on the right. It is clean and in good order.

The 6-ft. sewer ends here and the 4-ft. 6-in. commences.

Stanley-street to
Francis-street
across to the
termination at
Riley-street.

22. This is an oviform brick sewer. It is on the whole in good condition, though the invert shows a good deal of wear through the continual scouring, the bricks being too soft to stand the scour.

Wherever the prepared invert blocks have been used there is not the least sign of wear.

At 100 feet below Francis-street there is a 3 ft. square culvert about 60 ft. long ; it is clean and in good order.

At Francis-street, where the 4 ft. 6 in. sewer comes in again, there is a hole in the invert and both rings are gone from centre course for a length of 10 feet. This requires immediate attention.

A 3-ft. arched stone culvert runs up Riley-street ; it is in good order and terminates in two 18-inch pipes leading from the streets above.

There are on the left side—

6 pipes connected with traps on.

5 „ without traps on.

12 pipes not connected with traps on.

On the right side there are—

7 pipes connected with traps on ;

6 „ without traps on ;

10 pipes not connected with traps on ;

5 flaps damaged.

MAIN SEWER, DARLING HARBOUR, FROM OUTLET TO ELIZABETH-STREET.

23. This is a 7-ft. stone sewer, well constructed throughout. Some of the centre stones of invert Condition. are settled from 2 to 6 inches in places ; the sides and arch are good.

There are 3 ft. of silt on the bottom at outlet and diminishing to nothing at the George-street sut. junction ; from thence to Elizabeth-street is quite free from silt, and the sides are clean.

This sewer never fills to full bore ; the highest water-line, 100 feet up from outlet, is 4 ft. 6 in. Water-line, above invert ; present flow 9 inches. When this part is connected with the new sewer and the obstruction removed from the present temporary outlet, I have no doubt that the present deposit of silt will be all washed away.

There are in this length, on the left, nine traps connected, four not connected, fifteen pipes without Connections. traps on connected, and thirty pipes not connected. At George-street junction there is a branch running up to Christ Church, and another towards the Carters Barracks, both ending with an 18-in. pipe and no trap on ; there are no side connections in these branches.

BRANCH SEWER FROM HAY-STREET UP BRICKFIELD-HILL AND ALONG GOULBURN-STREET.

24. This is a 6-ft. oviform brick sewer, in good order, free from silt ; the invert and rendering is Condition. good. 50 feet below the Goulburn-street junction, an old sewer comes in on the right, 4 feet square, Connections. covered with timber, and is in a very decayed state.

On the left, in Goulburn-street, is a branch leading to an old circular brick sewer, which ends in a 2-ft. drain ; there are no side connections to these old sewers. In this length there are on the left eight traps connected, four traps not connected ; three pipes no traps on connected, and three pipes not connected. On the right there are five traps connected, twelve not connected, four pipes connected. At the junctions of George and Goulburn Streets there is a bell-mouth and 18-in. pipe with trap on connected. There are very few connections on this length, considering the thickly populated part it goes through.

FROM HAY-STREET UP ELIZABETH-STREET AND ALONG FOVEAUX-STREET.

25. This is a 6-ft. oviform brick sewer up to the junction of Foveaux-street, thence a 4-ft. ; the Condition. whole in good condition, free from sediment ; the invert is laid with the prepared invert blocks. A short Connections. branch turns up Albion-street, and runs to daylight in an old ditch. At the corner of the old Burial ground the Elizabeth-street sewer ends with an 18-in. pipe leading in ; there are in this length,

On the left,—

15 traps and flaps on connected.
33 „ „ not connected.

On the right,—

9 traps and flaps on connected
19 „ „ not connected
3 pipes without traps.

All the traps and flaps in these sewers are what is called the “Improved Corporation” traps ; the only fault in them is that the connecting links are not strong enough to stand the pressure of water when the sewers are in flood.

FROM ELIZABETH-STREET UP GIPPS-STREET.

26. This is a 4-ft. 6-in. oviform brick sewer of good material and workmanship, with invert of Condition. prepared blocks, rendering good, and no sediment on the bottom.

This sewer goes through a densely populated district with only a few of the traps connected to the houses. The traps and flaps are in good order. At the junction of Mary-street is an 18-in. pipe on each side, but not connected ; at the junction of Macquarie-street is a double bell mouth, with an 18-in. pipe on each side—one connected, the other not.

On the left there are,—

10 traps connected,
22 „ not connected.

On the right,—

13 traps connected.
14 „ not connected.

The highest water-line shown is not one half of the bore—present flow, 6 inches.

FROM

Connection.

FROM ELIZABETH-STREET UP GOULBURN-STREET TO MACQUARIE-STREET.

Condition.	27. This is a 6-foot oviform brick sewer of good materials and well made, with traps and flaps on in good order. It passes like the last through a thickly-populated district, but only a few connections in comparison to the number of houses on each side.
Connection.	On the left there are,— 30 traps connected. 28 „ not connected. On the right,— 32 traps connected. 26 „ not connected, and five flaps damaged.
Remarks.	I find that the sewers on the Darling Harbour watershed are by far the best in the city, with the exception of outlet (noted on in another place); they are all well made and clean from silt. The traps are regularly laid from 25 to 30 feet apart on either side; the highest flood-lines show only half way up the bore. When the man-holes are open there is plenty of air in most of them.

MAIN SEWER, BLACKWATTLE SWAMP, FROM OUTLET TO PARRAMATTA-STREET.

Condition.	28. This is a 6-ft. oviform brick sewer, of good materials, and well constructed. At the outlet there are 9 inches of fine sand deposit on the bottom for 200 feet in. The sides, arch, and invert are in good order. Traps are laid every 60 feet apart on either side ready for connection. Several of the flaps are wrenched off. When the sewer is in flood from the links being bad there are no connections in this length. From Parramatta-street to Tooth's Brewery water percolates sides and arch freely, owing to the pressure of water retained in the surrounding ground. The sides are coated with a black slimy matter, but, on the whole, it is not offensive. There is no sediment of sewage matter lodging in any part.
Connections.	On the whole length there are,— On the left,— 17 traps connected. 74 „ not connected. On the right,— 5 traps connected. 56 „ not connected. 35 flaps damaged by being wrenched off the hinges during flood time, as reported previously, through the links being defective.

MACQUARIE-STREET SEWER, FROM JUNCTION WITH MAIN SEWER TO KING-STREET.

From Junction to Bent-street.	29. This is an oviform brick sewer 3-ft. 6-in. high, well constructed, and in good order on the whole. The gradients here are very steep, which causes a great scouring on the invert; in some places the bricks are worn half through the inner ring, and the rendering gone for 9 in. up the sides. Sides and roof are dry, and no sediment at bottom.
From Bent-street to King-street.	The gradient changes here and becomes very flat; between Bent and Hunter Street there is a sediment of coarse gravel and sand from 6 in. to 8 in. deep, and backs up the sewage from the Legislative Chambers to the Mint from 10 in. to 12 in. deep. Most of this sewage matter comes from the Infirmary. This part of the sewer requires to be flushed often, as there is no inflow of water at its head to carry away the large flow of sewage that enters at this part.
Connections.	On the left side there are,— 6 traps connected. 10 pipes connected. 21 „ not connected. On the right side,— 6 pipes connected. 22 „ not connected. 13 traps connected. All the traps here are the improved traps, and are in good order. Highest mark on sides 1 ft. 8 in., present 3 inches.
Water line.	

PHILLIP-STREET SEWER, FROM THE JUNCTION OF MAIN SEWER TO KING-STREET ;—OVIFORM, 3 FT. 6 IN. HIGH.

30. This part is like Macquarie-street, the invert much worn below Bridge-street, three bricks have been washed out of invert and should be replaced, as a heavy flood may do a great damage here, as the gradients are very steep. The rendering is much damaged for 12 inches up the sides, laying the bricks bare and the joints open, the roof and sides dry, and no sediment on bottom. From Junction to Bent-street.

The gradients change here and the fall is very slight. Opposite Watts' old Tannery there is a Commissioner's trap fixed, shut and must have been in that state for some time, as the sewage matter had percolated side from bottom to arch and formed a lining of a very offensive matter. When the flap was forced open the connecting pipe was filled with hard foul matter. The rendering is very indifferently laid on here, in some parts the bricks are bare and water percolates the sides freely. The invert is good and no sediment except at the head near King-street; here a 12-inch pipe leads in from the "Oxford Hotel" and the adjoining houses; around the pipe there was a deposit of refuse of all kind, mixed with decayed vegetables, &c. From Bent-street to King-street.

I went to the "Oxford Hotel" and saw Mr. Curran the proprietor, and asked his permission to examine the trap in his yard. I found the sink-hole without a trap nor grating on; and it appears that every refuse was thrown down this hole indiscriminately. From Hunter-street to King-street.

This sewer ends at King-street, with a 12-in. pipe leading into it.

All the traps on this length are Commissioners', except three the flaps were all fixed, open or closed as the case may be; all that were closed were forced open with a crowbar to ascertain whether they were connected or not. At the Government Printing Office the flap was fixed with only 2 inches of an opening, the pipe was nearly full of very foul matter, got it cleaned out—asked Mr. Richards to get the pipe flushed. Connections.

There are on this length,—

Left side,—

21 traps connected.
16 „ not connected.
5 pipes connected.

Right side,—

14 traps connected.
25 „ not connected.
6 pipes connected,
and 3 flaps damaged.

Highest mark on sides 1 foot 8 inches, present flow 3 inches.

Water-line.

ELIZABETH-STREET, FROM JUNCTION OF MAIN SEWER TO BATHURST-STREET.

31. This is an oviform brick sewer, 3 ft. 6 in. high. The materials and workmanship are good in this length, the sides and roof are dry, the rendering good on the whole; the gradients are steep here, and the invert is much worn in places. 30 feet from outlet there is a hole in the invert, three bricks washed out, and further up there is a hole 3 feet long, with both rings gone; this requires to be attended to at once, otherwise a heavy flood may do much damage here. From Junction to Bent-street.

This length is in good order. Roof and sides dry, and no sediment at bottom. Rendering good, invert good on the whole. From Bent-street to King-street.

The sewer in this length is not in so good order; water percolates sides freely in many places. The rendering is very thin and indifferently laid on, and patches left without being rendered at all. As this part passes through a porous ironstone clay it would account for it making so much water. There is no deposit of foul matter on sides, and the bottom is free from silt, except a short distance opposite the New Synagogue; there is 6 inches of deposit, but not offensive. From King-st. to Park-street.

This length is in a very bad state; a deposit of offensive sewage matter, 3 inches at Park-street, and increases gradually to 1 foot 9 inches at Bathurst-street; here is a 9-inch trap leading from the Hyde Park Hotel and adjoining houses; all the sewage that comes from these houses lodges along the bottom of sewer, as there is no head-water to carry it away. If there was a pipe in the head, so that it could be flushed occasionally, it would prevent the silting up to such an extent. I had great difficulty to get through this part. From Park-street to Bathurst-street.

The highest mark shown on sides is 1 foot 9 inches, present flow 3 inches.

Water-line.

There

Connections.

There are very few connections on this length, considering the number of houses that are on it.

On the left there are,—

- 13 traps connected.
- 3 „ not connected.
- 14 pipes connected.
- 4 „ not connected.

On the right there are—

- 18 traps connected.
- 8 „ not connected.
- 8 pipes connected.
- 5 „ not connected.

The pipes connected are street gullies, and no traps on.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET FROM JUNCTION OF MAIN SEWER TO BATHURST-STREET.

From junction
to Park-street.

32. This length is not in a very good order; the gradients are more even, and the bottom free from silt up to Park-street. Water percolates the roof and sides but leaves no sediment; the rendering in some part has been washed off or what is termed "blown" owing to water percolating sides. The invert shows very little sign of wear. The traps are all "improved traps," with only two flaps damaged.

From
Park-street to
Bathurst-street.

This length is silted from 3 in. at Park-street to 1 ft. 4 in. at the end in Bathurst-street; here again is a pipe with trap on leading from Mr. Dowd and adjoining houses, discharging great quantity of scwage, and there being no head flow to take it away, it has accumulated a deposit of very offensive matter; the pipe was partly choked up; the silt was cleared temporarily. I called the attention of Mr. Doharty to this place and he went down to examine it. These three sewers—that is Elizabeth, Castlereagh, and Pitt-street, ends at Bathurst-street; and there being no inflow of head water to carry the sewage matter away causes it to accumulate in these three points.

Connections.

Up to Park-street the "improved" traps are used, and in very good order. From Park-street to Bathurst-street the old "Commissioners" traps are used, and like all the rest of them the flaps are fixed, open or shut as the case may be.

On the left side there are,—

- 41 traps connected.
- 4 „ not connected.
- 12 pipes not connected.

On the right there are,—

- 25 traps connected.
- 5 „ not connected.
- 8 pipes connected.
- 4 of the flaps were damaged.

Sydney, 8 October, 1875.

W. DAVIES.

BUSBY'S BORE.

Hyde Park to Shaft No. 4 at Ice Works.

1. From the iron mains at Hyde Park to near Riley street the culvert is of stone, 9 feet x 2 ft., covered with flagging. Along the bottom for the whole length there is a deposit, varying in depth from 9 to 21 inches, consisting of fine earthy matter. (Sample No. 1.)

No water was observed percolating any part of this culvert.

At Riley-street the tunnel is through shale rock. The roof and sides are dry; there is sediment along the bottom from 6 to 9 inches in depth. The shaft at this place is dry.

Above Riley-street the tunnel is through hard sandstone. At the Court House shaft a little water passes through the bottom of shaft; it is clear and sweet.

Between the Court House shaft and the Ice Works there is a pipe connecting with the gaoi, branching off about 18 inches above bottom of tunnel. This pipe was perfectly clean.

After a minute examination of the tunnel between the Court House and the Sand Hills I was unable to discover traces of contamination by sewage matter.

The Ice Works shaft and the roof and sides of tunnel were dry.

From this shaft to the Provost's there is an accumulation of matter which, owing to the unevenness of the bottom, varies from 3 to 9 inches in thickness. There is a slight soakage of wholesome water through the roof and sides of tunnel, but this leakage only amounts to what is called "bleeding."

No. 1, Park Road.

2. In this shaft water percolates freely through a fissure in the rock 12 feet below the surface.

There is only surface drainage to the houses in Park Road, and the surplus water and sewage matter finds its way to the old quarry-hole, and is there absorbed by the made ground. I have no doubt that it afterwards reaches the shaft, since there is nearly the same volume of water running off the drainage area as there is running into the tunnel through the shaft.

The tunnel is sound and good, and no water runs in at any point except at the shaft alluded to above.

The sample bottle (No. 5) is filled with water from this shaft.

From Provost Buildings there runs an old drain discharging into the quarry-hole opposite the shaft.

Sample No. 2 was taken from the bottom of tunnel, where there is a deposit from 3 to 9 inches thick.

As far as could be ascertained the air in this portion of the tunnel was pure. The highest water-line shown on sides is 8 feet, but at the time of examination, owing to the irregularities at the bottom, there was a depth of 9 inches of water on the bars and 4 feet 6 in the holes of the bottom of tunnel.

Shaft No. 1, Park Road to Pound Paddock.

3. This length is in good order. The roof is dry with a slight filtration of clear water through the sides.

The sediment is much the same as in other parts, varying in depth according to the unevenness of the bottom. At No. 12 shaft there are three culverts 4 ft. x 2 ft. with a lodgment of sand and fine earthy matter at the entrance, and on the bottom from 12" to 15" in depth.

Pound Paddock Shaft to No. 20 Shaft at Rifle Range.

4. In this length pure water freely passes through roof and sides. I was unable to go further than Shaft No. 16, as the water was up to full bore. At this shaft there is a culvert.

At No. 17 Shaft I found 3 ft. of water. At No. 20 the bottom is uneven, and the tunnel is silted for a depth of 12 to 15 inches in the holes.

Shaft No. 20 to the mouth of Tunnel.

5. From No. 20 to 24 the roof of the tunnel is very low, and the water is to full bore. On the roof and sides, clusters of vegetable matter (sample No. 4) are found, which emit an offensive peaty smell. Clear water percolates the roof and passes freely through the roof and sides.

Along the bottom there is a sediment from 3 to 9 inches in thickness. Sample No. 3 was taken from here.

There is a strong and offensive odour of decayed vegetable matter along the whole of this length.

General Remarks.

6. The tunnel throughout is most irregularly driven, being in a zigzag without any apparent lines.

There is no fixed gradient, but the bottom consists of a succession of bars and hollows, so that the silt fills up the hollows from bar to bar with a depth of from 3 to 15 inches.

The roof varies from 4 feet to 9 feet in height; the lowest parts are always in full bore when the lock is open, thus confining the foul air in the high chambers formed in the roof.

If there were three or four ventilators on the shafts they would tend greatly to purify the water as well as the air.

The sides are not trimmed but form so many shelves and nooks with a sediment of fine peaty matter lodging on them, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick.

Percolation.

7. From Hyde Park to Pound Shaft the percolation is very slight, only what is termed "bleeding," and the water is clear and sweet with exception of No. 1 Park Road. From Pound Paddock to No. 24 the percolation is stronger, but the water is in all cases sweet and clear.

W. DAVIES.

C.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Respecting discharge of the sewage at Fort Macquarie.

HAVING, in attention to your memo. of the 27th ultimo, carefully considered the subject of the best means of mitigating the nuisance arising from the discharge of the sewage at Fort Macquarie, I have now the honor to submit the accompanying plan for the approval of Mr. Secretary Sutherland.

The arrangement I propose, which is somewhat similar to that which has been tried with a considerable degree of success at Brighton, consists in trapping, as it is technically called, the outfall of the sewer, or, in other words, conducting the sewage matter, by means of a cast-iron pipe, to such a distance out into the harbour as will ensure its being discharged some 12 feet below the surface of the salt water at low tide, so that the sewage which at present, by reason of its less specific gravity, floats on the salt water, giving out its poisonous and offensive gases into the air, will be diffused amongst, and in great measure deodorized by, the large body of salt water with which it will become mixed.

I believe by this means a great deal of the offensiveness of the sewer will be removed, but I do not wish to be understood as implying that this or any other make-shift plan will be effectual in wholly removing the nuisance. The present system, which makes the harbour the receptacle for the sewerage, is radically wrong, and no time should be lost in taking up and dealing in a comprehensive manner with the whole subject of its proper disposal.

In the plan now proposed I only contemplate dealing with the ordinary or dry weather discharge from the sewer, which would be conducted out a distance of about 120 feet, and to about 12 feet below the low-water-mark, and discharge at the edge of the reef, which it will be observed at this point falls away into deep water, the solid matter, street detritus, and such like, can be removed from time to time by the dredge and sent out to sea.

I do not propose to interfere with the discharge of the storm waters; to do so would involve the construction of a cast iron culvert of the full size of the sewer, which, besides being very costly, would be unnecessary, as the sewage is so diluted in time of heavy rain as to be almost inoffensive; the valves in the upper part of the cast iron plate would allow of the free discharge of the storm water, as they would have the same sectional area of opening as there is through the inner valves, which were placed near the outlet of the sewer at the time of its construction, but which have since fallen into disrepair.

If found advisable the sewage might be impounded in the sewer (by means of the valves) during the period of flood tide, and be allowed to discharge only at the beginning of the ebb tide; it would thus be swept well down the harbour, and would not as at present oscillate backwards and forwards with the flood and ebb tide.

I would here suggest that the attention of his Worship the Mayor be called to the condition of the valves to which I have referred, and which are now lying unhinged in the bottom of the sewer.

The cost of the work herein recommended will be about £950. There are no funds at present available for carrying it out; I would therefore recommend that the sum required be placed on the Additional Estimates for this year.

The plan showing the proposed works is transmitted herewith.

E. O. MORIARTY, 14/1/73.

D.

MEMO. respecting the Sugar Co.'s premises.

ACCORDING to instructions, we visited the Sugar Works on the 31st August, and, as requested on the 9th instant, we submit the following observations respecting our inspection:—

We found that the water retained in the Company's dam had been subjected to a sufficient filtration to arrest the greater portion of the suspended matter, and that in this respect, at any rate, some improvement had been effected since our previous visit.

We noticed that the water in the creek is arrested in its progress until it rises to a sufficient height to pass into the dam; this takes place just as the water enters the Company's property. We fear that when there is little water coming down the creek, and in hot weather that this is likely to give rise to complaints.

We observed that there was still a collection of old sugar bags in the paddock, although the engineer told us that he could burn them, and indeed showed us the furnace which had been used for that purpose.

We examined a small drain which collects the house-slops from about twenty-three dwellings at the corner of the Newtown Road. This drain passes through the Company's works, being covered for a portion of the way, and into it, during its course to the creek, the Company discharge a great quantity of hot water. We found this mixture of hot water and house-drainage just as it leaves the Company's works to have a temperature of 102°, which we need hardly state is a very favourable temperature for the putrefaction of such matters as the drains are likely to convey from the houses.

We think that these fluids should be kept apart, and that the Company should try to circulate this hot water so as to use it again, and pass it into the water-way at a lower temperature. We mentioned this to the engineer.

CHAS. WATT.
G. F. DANSEY.

17th September, 1875.

E.

DREDGINGS FROM FARM COVE.

(Received 19th October, 1875.)

The University,
21 October, 1875.

To the Chairman, Sydney Sewage and Health Board,—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your request of the 18th instant I inspected certain samples of mud, in the possession of Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, which had been dredged up from the bottom of Farm Cove.

The samples were afterwards forwarded to me here at my request, and after due consideration I came to the conclusion that it would be unnecessary to make a chemical analysis of them, one of the chief reasons being, that should sewage matter have been detected it would have been almost impossible to have correctly estimated its amount, owing to the many organisms naturally present in such deposits, viz., small varieties of mollusca, cirripeds, serpulæ, &c., besides microscopic forms of animal life. It would have been almost impossible to separate even the major part of such, and those which were left would have yielded animal matter, and thereby have wrongly figured as sewage contamination.

I, however, submitted the samples to a careful microscopical examination—the results of which I beg to enclose—from which I was unable to obtain any direct evidence to show that the dredgings had been contaminated by sewage discharged from the sewer at Fort Macquarie.

I may mention that as I only received numbers with the samples I have left blank space for the localities to be filled in.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE.

Sample No. 1.

Taken about 200 feet from red buoy, in the direction of Lady Macquarie's Chair.

This sample consisted mainly of sand and comminuted shells, together with a few unbroken shells of small ostrea, serpulæ, cirripeds, and others—with a certain proportion of a bluish grey clay.

It possessed a strong 'sea-shore' smell; by this term I mean the smell which one perceives along most sea-shores where there is sea-weed and other marine objects exposed at low tide.

No smell of sewage could be detected.

Under the microscope I was unable to identify any faecal or other sewage matter.

Sample No. 2.

Taken on edge of reef on the above line, about one quarter the distance across.

Consisted solely of a few small barnacles.

Sample No. 3.

From the same line, about one-third the distance across.

At the top, where this dredging had been exposed to the air, it was of a light brown colour, but underneath it had a bluish grey colour mottled with black streaks and blotches—which had the appearance of being due to the presence of more or less decomposed organic matter.

It consisted principally of clay, sand, and comminuted shells, mixed with which was a considerable quantity of string and small shreds of coarse canvas, also a few woody fibres.

This specimen emitted a smell of decaying matter—similar to that given off by the slime from the bottom of stagnant ponds; it is, perhaps, worthy of note that the smell although similar was by no means so strong as that given off by the deposits obtained from the Crown-street and Paddington reservoirs.—(Vide Report on the Water Supply.)

No actual sewage matter could be detected.

Sample No. 4.

From same line, about three-quarters the distance across.

Very similar to the last—but with much less fibrous matter, such as yarn and canvas; smell also less perceptible; black mottling also present in less quantity.

Nothing seen characteristic of sewage contamination. This sample contained rather fewer comminuted shells, and less and than some of the former.

Sample

Sample No. 5.

Taken off Lady Macquarie's Chair.

Of about the same character as No. 4, but no yarn or fibrous matter observed. Smell of decomposing matter very faint.

Sample No. 6.

From abreast of Lady Macquarie's Chair.

Bluish grey clay, containing rather more comminuted shells than No. 5, but with less black mottlings. No yarn or other fibrous substances present. Had a slight smell of decomposing organic matter.

The quantity of decomposing organic matter in Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 could by no means be considered large. It may or may not have been derived from sewage; there is not sufficient evidence to show its origin.

Sample No. 7.

From centre of Farm Cove.

A bluish grey clay, containing fresh sea-weed and unbroken shells, red worms, and other forms. No bad smell—only the usual "sea-shore" smell. A very small amount of the black mottling, which may in this case be solely due to the decomposition of sea-weed. No yarn or other similar substances.

Sample No. 8.

From 100 yards below Fort Denison.

Of a uniformly brown colour, apparently made up solely of sand and comminuted shells. No bad odour.

Sample No. 9.

From centre of entrance to Neutral Bay.

A bluish grey clay, containing a few whole shells and some broken-up ones. No sea-weed present, and no bad odour. A few black streaks and spots, probably solely due to decaying sea-weed.

This, in common with the others, contained a few diatom frustules, sponge spicules, and other similar objects. The clay too, by exposure, changed colour, as mentioned under No. 3.

It was remarked that forms of life which are usually abundant where there is much decaying matter present were totally unobserved.

ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE.

The University, Sydney,
October 21, 1875.

F.

ANALYSES OF WATER.

Sydney, October 23, 1875.

To the Chairman of the Sydney Sewage and Health Board,—
Sir,

In accordance with your request, I have looked over the evidence given by the Hon. J. Smith and Mr. Chas. Watt during my absence from Sydney, and beg to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me to meet the objections therein raised against certain portions of my Reports upon the quality of that part of the Sydney Water Supply which is obtained from the Lachlan Swamp.

It is only with very great reluctance that I make any comment, but I feel that I am constrained so to do both for the information of the Commission and to prevent any discredit which might for a time be thrown upon my investigation.

In answer to question No. 1987, Dr. Smith seems to think that the greater quantity of albumenoid ammonia yielded by the water from pond No. 2, viz.,—30 against 10 from pond No. 1, may be due solely to the greater quantity of vegetable matter which it has dissolved—owing to the absence of a sluice in the dam and the consequent stagnant condition of the water.

I am extremely sorry that I cannot regard this explanation as a sufficient one, for several reasons, one of which Dr. Smith mentions, viz.:—That although the houses draining into pond No. 2 are fewer in number than those draining into pond No. 1 they are in closer proximity; this is a very material difference, for the sewage finding its way into pond No. 1—the purer of the two—may undergo considerable purification both by filtration, by oxidation, and by the vegetation with which it comes into contact during its more lengthened passage.

Then too, the amount of animal refuse which is derived from and has accumulated in the soil around the soap and candle works may be very great,—no proper estimate can readily be formed of this important source of impurity to the water of pond No. 2.

Neither do we know how much of this contamination is due to other old deposits of refuse. There is another point in favour of pond No. 1, and that is, its capacity is about twice as great as that of pond No. 2. (*Fide* Mr. Bell's map, June, 1875. Dam No. 1—9,500,000 gallons. Dam No. 2—5,300,000 gallons). Hence any given amount of impurity finding its way into the ponds would be twice as much diluted in pond No. 1 as it would in pond No. 2. The periodical opening of the sluice of No. 1 must also greatly tend to purify it.

I agree with Dr. Smith in thinking that further examination might be made with advantage.

In the latter part of answer No. 1988, Dr. Smith refers to analysis No. 1, Lachlan Swamp water, which contains 20 parts of albumenoid ammonia, and it is assumed that this 20 parts of albumenoid ammonia may be derived solely from vegetable matter. I do not think that we have anything to lead us to suppose that is the case.

If that quantity—20 parts of albumenoid ammonia contained in the Lachlan Swamp—be derived principally from the decay of vegetable matter, how is it that we do not find the same amount in the Botany water? Both areas are similar, both are covered with the same kind of vegetation, and both waters are discoloured by peaty matter to about the same extent; but the Lachlan Swamp is well-known to receive a much greater contamination from sewage than the Botany Swamp, yet this sewage contamination is almost ignored, and it is suggested that the greater impurity of the water may be merely due to a greater quantity of dissolved vegetable matter. I am really very sorry to have to confess that I cannot agree with Dr. Smith and Mr. Watt in this opinion. I do not think it would be right to shut one's eyes to the known sources of evil.

If the quantity of 20 parts albumenoid ammonia in the Lachlan water be principally due to decaying vegetation, then there certainly should be, to my mind, the same or a greater amount found in the Botany water.

If we compare the amounts of albumenoid ammonia contained by various waters we shall see that the amounts increase with the proximity of their sources to contamination.

	Albumenoid ammonia.	Parts per million.
1. Broughton Creek	·05	·05
2. University Tank, underground	·06	·06
3. Loddon River	·07	·07
" " free from turbidity	·065	·065
4. Botany water, May 26, /75	·10	·10
" " May 31, /75	·11	·11
5. Lachlan water, May 11th, /75.....	·20	·20
" " July 28th, /75.....	·21	·21

Nos. 13 and 3 show how much ammonia is contained in an unpolluted natural water, for we may regard sewage contamination as nil, and the albumenoid ammonia as derived solely from natural sources. The University tank-water is similarly naturally pure, the Botany water receives a slight amount of sewage contamination, and the Lachlan an increased quantity.

I may, perhaps, be here permitted to mention that when I state in my first Report that I do not consider the Lachlan Swamp water "a good wholesome water," I mean that it is not a first-class water. I by no means wish it to be inferred that I consider it to be absolutely noxious, and that the organic matter which it contains, as indicated by the yield of albumenoid ammonia, really represents so much specific poison;* but I certainly do think that a water derived from a more or less contaminated area as that is should be looked upon with suspicion until all sources of impurity are effectually removed. I do not consider it to be a first-class water; still it may not have any injurious effects upon the consumers; but a water containing much organic matter may, by some of those mysterious and subtle changes which we know to take place at any moment, become deleterious. A water containing much organic matter affords everything necessary for the support and propagation of those minute growths and organisms which are found in decomposing organic matter, which growths in many cases are known to be active in setting up putrefaction, and may perchance in some cases carry disease with them.

No calculations can be made with any degree of accuracy which are based upon the loss on ignition. It is not usual now for chemists to estimate this loss. My only reasons for making the determinations was to see how far they agreed with previous analyses made in this Colony, and I thought that as all the waters of each batch were collected on the same day some information might be obtained, but the results were comparatively valueless, and I attach no importance to them.

In answer to question No. 2013, Mr. Watt says that he doubts that chlorine when present in considerable quantity is an indication of contamination, owing to our proximity to the sea. This cannot refer to samples Nos. 5, 9, 18, 26, 28, 22, 23, which were obtained from the mains and reservoirs.

Question No. 2021: "Would you, therefore, consider that the proportion of albumenoid ammonia could safely be taken in this country as a criterion of the wholesome or unwholesome condition of the water? I really do not think so, and it is my impression that this is a growing opinion in England at the present time. I find that Dr. Lethely in his reports is dropping the question of albumenoid ammonia altogether."

Question 2022. *Chairman.* Can you support your statement by any authorities? [*Witness quoted from a report by Dr. Lethely in the Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply, and Sanitary improvements, in which he gives 'nitrogen as nitrates, and nitrogen determined as ammonia.'*"]

I very much regret that I am obliged to differ from Mr. Watt in this opinion.

This method, known as the "ammonia process," was elaborated by Professor Wanklyn, Dr. Chapman (since dead), and Mr. Miles H. Smith. At first it did not find much favour, but it gradually gained supporters, and in November, 1872, Professor Wanklyn, in a communication to the *Chemical News* mentions that many authorities upon water analysis have declared in its favour, amongst them being Mr. Way, Dr. Frankland's predecessor as Government chemist, the late Dr. W. Allen Miller, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at King's College, London, and water analyst to the Privy Council, Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act, and Dr. Lethely.

Since that time there has grown up in England a very strong and decided opinion in its favour; it is by many even considered superior to Dr. Frankland's method, which is altogether beyond the manipulative skill of many chemists. From the current scientific literature it will be seen that this "ammonia process" is used by almost every modern scientific chemist of any repute, as a water analyst. It is not only given but spoken highly of in nearly all recent works on Quantitative Chemistry. (*Vide* Professor Thorpe's *Quantitative Analysis*, 1874; Church's *Laboratory Guide*, 1874; Sutton's *Volumetric analysis*, 1872; and others.)

The book is very highly extolled in a review in the *Chemical News* for June, 1874, where it is said, "Essential to every chemist whose duties by any possibility include the examination of water," also "the appearance of a third edition of this manual is a proof at once of the sustained interest felt in sanitary science, and the confidence felt in the ammonia process, which has rendered the analysis of water, as to its effect on public health, practicable and trustworthy."

This favourable notice is of the greater value, because when the book first appeared in 1868 it was very much cut up in the *Chemical News*; but since then chemists have been induced to give the process a fair trial, and it has gained a well deserved reputation.

The process is used by the officers of the Indian Water Commission; it is taught at the Netley Army Medical School; it is employed by Dr. Russell, by Dr. Hodge, and many others. It is also growing in estimation in America and Germany. The above will perhaps suffice. I could multiply proofs if necessary, but I have neither the time nor the inclination so to do.

No one contends that the process is perfect in every respect, or that it cannot be improved upon, but it is almost universally admitted that (leaving out Dr. Frankland's process) it is the best and most accurate at present known.

I have, &c.,
ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE.

G.

Sydney, 6 November, 1875.

To the Chairman of the Sewage and Health Board,—

Memo.

In Professor Liversidge's letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Sewage and Health Board, and published as Appendix F, it seems to be implied that I have advocated the "ignition process" for the determination of the organic matter in water. With reference to this I merely wish to state that in the examination of certain waters—of which the Sydney supply may be taken as a good illustration—I am of opinion that the process mentioned is capable of giving useful and fairly approximate results; provided such waters be analysed without matters in suspension, *i. e.*, after they have been allowed to settle. At the same time I am quite aware that there are many waters, and notably those of London, which yield results by this process which may be properly termed worthless. It appears to me that Professor Liversidge has mistaken the meaning of my answer to question No. 2021, which had evident reference to a debated point, *i. e.*, whether a water is to be condemned because it yields a certain amount of albumenoid ammonia, even if its source be purely vegetable. I think that this is clear, because I had endeavoured to show that I considered this to be the case in the instance we had been discussing. I cannot see that my answer should have led Professor Liversidge to imply—by quoting authorities in favour of the "ammonia process"—that I attach a less value to it than he does. To my mind the questions are quite distinct—as distinct as a process for detecting a substance is from the uses to which that substance may be applied. My object in quoting Drs. Lethely and Whitmore was to show that those authorities in their water reports state the "Nitrogen determined as ammonia" as a whole, making no distinction between free and albumenoid ammonia; and in certain respects this plan seems preferable, as in some of the analysis that I have seen I suspect that a certain portion of the ammonia which may be fixed in the water, probably by an organic acid, makes its appearance in the analysis as albumenoid ammonia.

CHAS. WATT.

II.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 April, 1875.

Sir,

13 April, 1875.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you, for the information of the Sewage and Health Board, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor by Commodore Goodenough, respecting the large number of cases of enteric fever that have recently appeared in two ships of the Australian Squadron, traceable, as it appears, in part to the foul state of the harbour in Sydney Cove and Farm Cove.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Commodore

* I have never meant it to be understood that I thought this water to be injurious.
CORRECTION:—In my evidence p. 78,—for "would be just as injurious" read "might become, &c."

Commodore Goodenough to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

Her Majesty's ship "Pearl,"
Sydney, 13 April, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to ask Your Excellency's attention to the large number of cases of enteric fever which have recently appeared in two ships of this Squadron during, or immediately after, their remaining at an anchor in Farm Cove, Sydney.

2. I have been for some time in doubt as to whether the probabilities were in favor of the disease having been contracted on shore when men were on leave or on board and at the anchorage; the early cases seeming to show that the men might well have contracted it on shore, as they were traced to have slept in low and poisonous parts of the town, while the officers, who almost invariably slept on board their ships, were not attacked.

3. But as this fever has now attacked a man of the "Pearl," who has not yet put his foot on shore at Sydney since the arrival of that ship from Adelaide on the 22nd February, it seems that there can be no doubt that in some cases the fever has been contracted on board the ship; and I have no doubt that in such cases it is due to the very foul state of the harbour in Sydney Cove and Farm Cove.

4. There can be no question that this condition of those anchorages is due to the fact that the drainage of a great part of Sydney is delivered into the harbour all around the head of Sydney Cove, where the water is always in a black and stinking state; and also off the end of Fort Macquarie, where a strong smell is nearly always apparent by day, and constantly by night.

5. It seems highly probable that the unhealthy parts of the town, where seamen sleep, have also contributed to produce these fevers, which, beyond the shadow of a doubt, have had their origin in Sydney.

6. The cases of fever which have appeared in the ships whose crews have been attacked, are as follows:—

H.M.S. "Pearl" arrived at Sydney, 25th October, 1874. Left Sydney for South Australia, 15th January, 1875. Returned to Sydney, 22nd February, 1875.

Cases of Fever.

Date of appearance.		Result.
26 January	1 case	invalided.
27 "	1 "	died, 14 February.
3 February	1 "	died, 11 February.
4 April	1 "	sent to hospital.

H.M.S. "Barracouta" arrived at Sydney from Brisbane, 9 February, 1875. Left Sydney for Hobart Town, 13 March, 1875. Returned to Sydney, 10 April, 1875.

Cases of Fever.

Date of appearance.		Result.
25 February	1 case	} Sent to Sydney Infirmery, where one patient died.
8 March	1 "	
31 "	1 "	
29 March	2 "	} Cases all on board "Barracouta" in quarantine at Sydney.
30 "	1 "	
2 April	1 "	
1 "	1 "	
4 "	1 "	
5 "	1 "	
6 "	3 "	
7 "	1 "	
8 "	6 "	
9 "	3 "	
9 "	1 "	
10 "	1 "	

Two additional cases which appeared during "Barracouta's" passage to Hobart Town were left in hospital at the latter place.

I have, &c.,

J. G. GOODENOUGH,

Captain and Commodore 2nd Class Commanding Australian Station.

I.

The Under Secretary to The Secretary of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 April, 1875.

Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you, for the information of the Sewage and Health Board, the enclosed copy of a document which has been forwarded by the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, namely, the copy of a letter from the Admiralty, inclosing extracts of a report from Captain Nares, of Her Majesty's ship "Challenger," in regard to the sanitary condition of the Sydney Harbour.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Robert Hall to The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Admiralty, 18 January, 1875.

Sir,

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a report, dated 19th November last, from Captain Nares, of H.M.S. "Challenger," in regard to the sanitary condition of Sydney harbour, New South Wales, with reference to the contemplated Commissariat Store and Military Hospital at that place.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACT from letter of Hydrographic proceedings of H.M.S. "Challenger," dated from Hongkong, 19 November, 1874,
Captain G. E. Nares.

I found the anchorage in Farm Cove to be far less healthy than it was during my last visit in 1867, and I attribute the number of cases of sickness which occurred amongst the ship's company on our first arrival there in the "Challenger," to the effluvia arising from the drain which is constantly discharging its contents in the harbour at Fort Macquarie. I believe it is contemplated to build a new commissariat store on Garden Island, and to establish a hospital there; if so, I should wish to warn the authorities against choosing that site. It is astonishing how quickly the floor of the anchorage in the neighbourhood of Farm Cove is being covered with the refuse and filth of the town, carried off by the drain and spread over the anchorage by the ebb tide.

The moorings in Farm Cove have already had to be moved in consequence of the unhealthiness of the previous position, and even at the moorings off Lady Macquarie's Point the smell is frequently offensive.

Considering the ever advancing bank of filth and the compound rate of increase in the amount of the discharge of the drain in consequence of the increase of the population, it is certain before another twenty years have elapsed, unless the drain is diverted, the whole anchorage extending from Fort Macquarie to Garden Island will be in an unhealthy state, and that the island itself, however conveniently situated, will not be a healthy building site.

On the other hand, considering that the whole drainage of the city is well known to be in the most shameful state, requiring only an epidemic to awake the authorities up to a better scheme, and that the Governor's family living at Government House already feel the effects of the present arrangement nearly as much as the navy do—it is most probable that before the time I have mentioned has elapsed the drainage will be diverted from its present outfall, in which case no better or more convenient site could be chosen than Garden Island.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND
HEALTH BOARD.

MONDAY, 28 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

Hon. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
CHARLES WATT, Esq.,

Dr. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Chas. Watt, F. H. Grundy, and F. Bell, Esqrs., Members of the Board, examined in their places:—

1151. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] Have you any remarks to make in reference to the report of No. 2 C. Watt, Esq. Committee, of which you are Chairman, now before the Board? I may state that we did not consider it necessary or even advisable to take evidence from any persons resident in the immediate vicinity of the Sugar Company's premises, in reference to the alleged nuisance, because we learned from Inspector Seymour that attempts had previously been made by the City Corporation to interfere with it, and that those attempts had failed. 28 June, 1875.

1152. Do you mean on the Sugar Company's premises? Yes; evidence was given by residents in the neighbourhood which was all in favour of the Company, and the prosecution consequently failed; no evidence, in fact, could be obtained to prove a nuisance in the locality. Under those circumstances we thought it would be more prudent to use our own judgment in the matter.

1153. You have no evidence on the subject then. Your report is based upon your own inspection. From your observation of the pond and the creek which flows into it, and the state of things existing in connection with them, you consider the whole thing a nuisance? The creek is a decided nuisance, and the pond is a nuisance, I have no doubt, at certain times, especially if the mud is allowed to accumulate at the bottom of it; but at the time when we visited it it did not seem to me to be anything like a serious nuisance. There are no houses immediately around it, and it is some distance from the road. The weather was cool, and there was plenty of water.

1154. Supposing that waterhole and dam were filled up, and the whole of the matter which comes into them were allowed to pass away, without any storage of water, do you think, from what you saw and heard, that the nuisance would be much diminished? I did not observe much nuisance with reference to the pond and dam; but with regard to the creek itself it is a great nuisance throughout its whole length and breadth. At this time of the year there is not much nuisance in the pond or in the dam.

1155. You observed a certain quantity of organic matter in the water in the dam? Yes; the mud which settles in it is undoubtedly a great nuisance; but when we visited the place it was cool weather, and there had been heavy rains, and it was not perceptible.

1156. Do you imagine that this pond would be likely to be a great nuisance if not attended to properly? Yes, I think it would in hot weather. I may mention that I saw Mr. Ross, and spoke to him on Saturday last, and he said the Company would be willing to do anything which we might recommend in the way of filtration or otherwise, and would give immediate attention to it.

1157. You are satisfied the Company would be glad to do anything they could to prevent any foul matter from getting into this pond? I feel sure they would do everything they could.

1158. What is done with the refuse—solid matter—left by the Company's operations? There does not seem to be much refuse—only a few bags.

1159. What do they use this water for? Only for condensing purposes.

1160. They use it over and over again, do they not? Yes; they let a good deal of the water run off after rain, and store it when they require it. They have a good deal of condensed water.

1161. I gather from your report that if a covered drain were laid down, so as to carry off all the drainage of the neighbourhood, and divert the water from the Company's premises, it would be a great hardship to the Company? Yes, they seem to have some rights, but we could not find out how that pond originated—whether it was a natural waterhole or not. We were told by one witness that it had been known to exist there for some fifty years.

1162. The dam is entirely artificial, is it not? Yes, there is no doubt that has been added; it has probably been enlarged into the present dam. We could not find out its origin.

1163. You say in the report that the cost to the Company of obtaining sea water, or water supplied by the Corporation for the purposes for which this water is now used, would be excessive? Yes, at the present rate.

1164. But they use the same water over and over again. Supposing they had this pond thoroughly cleansed of all sewage or drainage matter from the creek, and had town water introduced into it, I should imagine from your report that they would not require such a large amount of water? The water would become too warm if they had not plenty of it. If I rightly understand the matter, they cannot use water of a higher temperature than 100°, and in summer they require a large quantity. 1165.

C. Watt, Esq. 1165. But in weather like this the surface temperature must be sufficient to cool it. In dry weather there can only be a small quantity of water coming in from the creek? I have not seen it in dry weather, but
 28 June, 1875. I should think so.

1166. Can they carry on their operations in dry weather? I suppose they would start with their dam full, and after running off any surplus they would get it filled again constantly after a thunderstorm.

1167. It appears to me that as this water is used for refrigerating only, and is not consumed or polluted, a large daily supply would not be required. It might get a little too hot, and some of it might have to be let off; but as there is a large surface area for cooling it, it appears to me that a small quantity would be sufficient? If I recollect right, we were told, although it is not in evidence, that if the present supply did not answer it would cost the Company £3,000 a year to obtain a supply of town water, and that they had refused to give that sum.

1168. I cannot see that the Company can require such a large daily supply, because they do not obtain it in dry weather, and yet they carry on their operations all the same? As I stated, they would start with the dam full, and it would be replenished after each thunderstorm.

1169. You think then that the Sugar Company are inclined to carry out anything, within moderate limits, which we might consider necessary to be done? I am sure of it.

1170. Do you think the evil would be remedied to a considerable extent if the water were filtered? Yes; I think so.

1171. Have the Company room for filtering works on their premises? Yes; there may be some little difficulty about the level—there may not be sufficient fall—but that could be got over somehow or other.

1172. Has any plan been considered for carrying out such works? No, it rests entirely with the Company.

1173. And you think there would be no particular difficulty about it? They were under the impression at one time that they would have to lift the water by pumping, but I believe they consider now that that will not be necessary; there would be no real difficulty. (*Addendum by Mr. Grundy.*) I think it is in evidence that Mr. Pohlman, when asked the question whether anything could be done to secure the water from contamination by means of filtering, said at first that he was not certain whether it could be done without the application of pumping power, but afterwards he said that perhaps a sufficient fall might be obtained outside the creek. The difficulty seemed to him to be whether the Company could do what they required,—whether they had sufficient power to go upon private property to do it.

1174. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] You are satisfied then that no preventible nuisance exists on the Company's premises—as to storage of bones, for instance, or anything of that kind? Nothing of the sort; we had no evidence of anything of the kind. All we observed was some old bags, which, we were told, would in future be burned more rapidly; that was all we saw there.

1175. Would such a system of filtration as would allow the Company to use the water without creating any nuisance be compatible with any system of sewerage that might be necessary. It seems, as far as we can gather from the evidence, that some kind of sewerage is absolutely necessary;—would the two systems be compatible? No; I think the moment a system of sewerage was carried out there would be an end to the Company's supply of water from the creek.

1176. Then there would be a point of law to be determined? Yes.

1177. You say that the temperature of the water in the pond is raised to 100°? Yes.

1178. Would not that greatly increase the nuisance if it existed? Yes.

1179. Then from that point of view the Company are creating a nuisance by aggravating an existing evil? Well, they make the temperature higher than it would otherwise be, and in that respect no doubt they create a nuisance. (*Addendum by Mr. Grundy.*) We were told that in summer time, when, as you rightly observe, there is very little water coming down the creek, the Company supplement the supply from a well they have constructed on their premises, from which they can pump so many gallons—25,000, I think, per day.

1180. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] I will ask you one question, Mr. Bell, although it is perhaps rather irregular. It appears from the evidence taken before this Committee that the City would not be able to supply the extra quantity required by the Sugar Company from the mains without unduly diminishing the supply to the Globe? Oh, that is not the case now.

1181. You are quite sure that you could give the Company an ample supply now? Oh, yes.

1182. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] Do you think from what you have seen of this creek and its neighbourhood, and the necessity which appears to exist for some covered drain to carry off the drainage of that locality, that it would be desirable to encourage the Sugar Company to go to the expense of this temporary filtering arrangement? I think such an arrangement would not be very expensive, and it would be some time before any system of sewerage was carried out.

1183. You think then it would be worth while, and would not be too expensive? I think so.

1184. *Chairman to Mr. Grundy.*] Do you concur in that opinion? Yes, so far as I can do so without any further calculations, and without having taken any levels.

1185. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] If a system of filtration were adopted, such as has been suggested, could the matters contaminating the water which would be removed by the filter create a nuisance, or could they be rapidly collected and removed? If a proper system were carried out all those matters could be very easily removed and no nuisance need be created.

1186. Is it a fact that in the filtration of water—in some systems of filtration at all events—a portion of the contaminating matter becomes oxydized and ceases to contaminate? Yes, it becomes oxydized.

1187. Did it strike you, in looking at the whole question, that the population in the neighbourhood of the Company's premises is becoming too large to have such an establishment there at all? Yes, as a distinct fact, apart from this particular question, I should like manufactures of all kinds to be removed from town.

1188. Would the Company be disposed to carry out this cleansing—periodical cleansing—of the bottom of the pond, if they were called upon to do so? I believe they would do anything they were called upon to do, and I feel sure if that pond were kept clean, and no mud allowed to collect in it, the nuisance arising from the storage of water would be very slight.

1189. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Watt.*] How often would it require to be cleaned out? That would depend entirely upon the efficacy of the filtering arrangements.

1190. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] And you think nothing can effectually be done to remedy the evils which exist in this locality, except a proper system of sewerage be carried out? No, and that is a very serious question, and involves a heavy expenditure as you will find.

1191. You see no possible way of disposing of the surface drainage from the various yards of houses, stables, and cowsheds, &c., except by a system of sewerage somewhere through that watercourse? I do not like to say that; there may be some means of branching off somewhere. I do not feel competent to give an opinion upon that point. The great evil is that there are a number of small houses in that neighbourhood, packed closely together, with cesspits and wells almost immediately adjoining. Filthier places I have never seen. C. Watt, Esq.
28 June, 1875.

1192. *Chairman to Mr. Grundy.*] Have you any information, Mr. Grundy, to add to that which Mr. Watt has given us? There is one matter which is not mentioned in the report. The drainage from the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind evidently goes into this creek down a declared road. They have earth-closets there for day use; but at night the children, all the inmates in fact, use a closet, supposed to be a water-closet, within the building, which is emptied by a pipe into a well on the premises; which well, as far as the Superintendent could inform us, is not lined or cemented in any way. Then they have absolutely provided a system for pumping this closet matter from that cesspit, when it gets full, into the street which leads directly into the creek. There is certainly a small piece of garden ground, but it is so narrow that the contents of the cesspool must find their way into the creek which flows direct into the Sugar Company's pond. (*Addendum by Mr. Watt.*) I may remark in reference to that question that, considering the distance this building is from the creek, I think in hot weather the organic matter in this drainage would probably be decomposed before it reaches the creek, and the fluid itself absorbed.

1193. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Am I right in understanding that the whole or a considerable portion of the drainage which now runs into the Sugar Company's works could, at the point where it enters those works, be diverted and directed into the Abercrombie-street sewer? Yes, it could.

1194. And that would to a very large extent remedy the evils on and below the Sugar Company's Works? It would.

1195. This Abercrombie-street sewer after it passes Parramatta-street is above the level of the natural drainage into Blackwattle Swamp, is it not? Yes, considerably above it.

1196. Is this Abercrombie-street sewer of sufficient capacity and is there sufficient fall to carry off the drainage that way? Yes. I have not gone into any particular calculations in connection with it, but I think so.

1197. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bell.*] How long do you know do these men live who are employed emptying the sewers in Blackwattle Swamp—what is their average term of employment before they become disabled? I think I have heard Mr. Seymour say that they do not last for more than four years before they have to go to the Infirmary.

1198. *Chairman to Mr. Watt.*] To return to this filtering process: If I understand you, when a storm comes on, at present they divert the water at first and let it run off, and after it has become partially purified and all the worst impurities have been carried away, they let it into the dam. How would that act with the filtering arrangement? I suppose that if the filtering arrangements were properly placed, the main portion of the water might be run off through the bye-wash as it is now.

1199. The Company would not want to save the storm water? Only so much as they would require.

1200. You think they would be able to pass enough through the filter to meet all requirements? Yes, I think so.

TUESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.,

E. O. MORJARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

John Wetherill, Esq., Mayor of Leichhardt, called in and examined:—

1201. *Chairman.*] We understand that a report has been prepared at your request by Mr. Seymour, upon certain nuisances in your municipality. We are perfectly aware of all the circumstances connected with it, and we understand that you are also aware of them and consider that they ought to be remedied? Yes, no doubt all these things are quite true and correct as explained in the report. J. Wetherill,
Esq.
29 June, 1875.

1202. You are personally aware of the truth of the report? Yes, I have seen these nuisances several times myself.

1203. And you think it would be to the advantage of the residents in your municipality if they were abated? Yes, there are continually complaints about them by the residents in the neighbourhood. I myself live close to the Parramatta Road and do not personally experience them, but reports are constantly made to the Council, and we have not hitherto been able to put a stop to them. Our by-laws have been useless for that purpose, but we have had new ones framed, and I think we shall now be able to remedy the evils.

1204. We understand that although you cannot prosecute the parties, yet private individuals can do so, and that they have done so on more than one occasion? Yes, I believe that has been done in reference to two or three nuisances in the neighbourhood.

1205. Other municipalities, it appears, have not found any difficulty in prosecuting persons for nuisances of this kind;—they have been hunted out of the Municipality of Balmain, for instance? Yes, I believe that has been done on the Balmain side.

1206. How is it you cannot hunt them out of your municipality? Well, we have not been established as a municipality so long as they have at Balmain. The Glebe Island Abattoir is the great inducement; that is where the greatest nuisance is created.

1207. You think now that you will have no difficulty in prosecuting these people? I think not; we have passed new by-laws, and we shall be able to do so for the future.

1208. What has been the great difficulty hitherto? We have had no Inspector of Nuisances.

1209. But it is not necessary to have an Inspector of Nuisances in order to prosecute; private individuals can do so without? No; but private persons have always a great objection to prosecute. It is our intention.

J. Wetherill,
Esq.
23 June, 1875.

tion to appoint an Inspector of Nuisances, and then we shall take proceedings at once. Several gentlemen from the Glebe have called at our office, and complained of nuisances on our side as well. It appears that all these nuisances run into Johnson's Creek, and of course they find the same nuisance at the Glebe as we do.

1210. They have not any of these pig-feeding establishments at the Glebe, but they feel the effect of those in your municipality? Yes, they are in very near quarters.

1211. Is there anything which you would wish to be done to assist you in this matter;—or do you think you have full powers to deal with it? I think we have full powers to act.

1212. And do you think your Municipal Council are willing to act in abating these nuisances? Yes; at our last municipal election we had two new aldermen who were connected with them, but we have a majority now.

1213. You think then that difficulty is overcome? Yes.

1214. In what time do you think you will be able to take action in the matter? We intend to do so without delay; we are going to advertise for an Inspector of Nuisances at once.

1215. Do you mean to put a stop to the feeding of pigs upon offal within the municipality? I am afraid we cannot do that.

1216. Then what can you do? We can make the people keep their places clean; it is the stench from these establishments which annoys people so.

1217. Can you prevent persons from feeding pigs with offal on their premises in any municipality? I am afraid not, except within a certain distance from a street or road.

1218. Still if a nuisance exists you can put a stop to it, no matter how far it may be from a road? Yes. The boiling-down establishments are the greatest nuisance, especially when they remove their coppers, which is generally done at a certain time in the night.

1219. Can you put a stop to that? I do not know; it is our intention to try if we can do so.

1220. Do you think it would be desirable to prohibit persons from feeding pigs upon offal within a certain distance from Sydney? I think it would be desirable to put a stop to it altogether; the pigs should be fed on something very different if the pork is to be sold and eaten.

1221. You don't think pork fed on offal is fit for human food? No; the offal has a most disgusting appearance when it is thrown down in the yard for the pigs to eat.

1222. Are dead horses brought there as well? Sometimes; pigs are very fond of anything of the kind.

1223. Can you suggest anything that could be done to assist you in putting a stop to these abominable nuisances? I don't think so; I think we have now the power in our own hands to stop them.

1224. We understand that in a certain part of the Garryowen Estate, which is within your municipality, the refuse matter from closets in Balmain is buried? It was, but I believe that has been stopped.

1225. It must be very recently then? Within the last month, I think.

1226. Why was it done away with, do you know? I am not quite sure; but I think it was in consequence of our writing to inquire about it. I think my clerk told me it had been stopped a week or two ago, and that some man had taken a contract to keep the closets clean, and that he used the matter on a piece of ground in the Balmain Municipality.

1227. Were you aware of any complaints being made of its being a nuisance in your municipality? I am not aware that it was a nuisance, but the matter was reported to us, and of course it was our duty to take notice of it.

1228. Do you think the close proximity of the Glebe Island Abattoir is a nuisance? Yes, that is the great inducement to the people in our municipality to keep pigs. As long as that slaughter-house is there I am afraid there will be some difficulty in getting rid of these places.

1229. Are there many of these establishments in your municipality? There are several of them. I forget how many.

1230. Your clerk told us there were eleven. Are many people employed on them? Not many—the families of the people connected with them chiefly.

1231. Do you think the people in your municipality generally would be glad to get rid of these places? Yes, except the proprietors themselves, who live by them.

1232. Does the discharge of blood from the Glebe Island Abattoir create any nuisance in your municipality? Well, I don't think we shall notice that; there are very few houses near the water in our municipality. There is, I am told, sometimes at low water a great smell from it.

1233. When do you expect to act decisively against these people? At once. I believe an advertisement for an Inspector of Nuisances has gone in this evening.

1234. Then all you will be able to do will be to make these people keep their places clean? Yes, that is all we can do.

1235. But you will not be able to prevent them from feeding their pigs upon offal, except within forty yards from a road? No, that would be of no use, because it would be very easy for them to take the offal some distance further from the road and feed their pigs with it there; it appears to be a profitable business.

1236. And the boiling-down establishments;—how do you propose to deal with them? They are not a very great nuisance, except when they are removing their coppers; they usually do that about 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

1237. Is there any remedy for the horrible stench which this causes at night? I am afraid there is not.

1238. Have you any other information to give us bearing upon these matters? No, I think not. I am one of those who live on the Parramatta-road, quite out of the way of these nuisances; we have a great many letters sent to the Council complaining of them, but they are not in my neighbourhood.

Michael Chapman, Esq., Alderman of the City, examined in his place:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
29 June, 1875.

1239. *Chairman.*] You reside at the Glebe, Mr. Chapman, I believe? Yes.

1240. Have you experienced any of the nuisances supposed to arise from the piggeries and boiling-down establishments in the Leichhardt Municipality? I have noticed a strong stench from that direction, but I am not sure whether it proceeds from the Glebe Island Abattoir or from Leichhardt.

1241. Did you observe the direction of the wind when you noticed that stench? It was almost northerly; I imagine

imagine that it works round Johnson's Bay—I live just at the entrance to the Glebe side of Johnson's Bay—and that we get the force of it on our side. I have no doubt that a portion of the stench proceeds from the Leichhardt Municipality.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
29 June, 1876.

1242. From these different establishments? Yes.

1243. Do you think it would be desirable that the feeding of pigs upon offal or dead animals within a certain distance—say ten miles—from Sydney, should be prohibited? Yes, I certainly think so. I would do away with feeding pigs upon dead animals and offal altogether; but under any circumstances it ought not to be allowed within eight or ten miles of the city.

1244. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Or within the boundaries of a municipality? Certainly not within the boundaries of any municipalities.

1245. With regard to the boiling-down establishments, do you think they should be forbidden within a certain distance of the city? Yes, because the stuff they boil down is so bad that it stinks and creates a nuisance before it is boiled down.

1246. You have none of these establishments in the Glebe now? No.

1247. Have you observed any nuisance to arise from the discharge of blood into the harbour at Glebe Island? I have.

1248. Do you think it an excessive nuisance? I have seen nasty slimy deposits left on the sand and in the water, which have had all the appearance of being caused by blood.

1249. Where have you observed these deposits? At Johnson's Bay and at Blackwattle Swamp.

1250. You have reason to believe that these deposits were caused by the discharge of blood into the harbour, and that they cause an offensive smell? Yes, I am sure of it.

1251. And you think the nuisance should be put a stop to at once? I am certain it should.

1252. To turn to a rather different subject: We have taken evidence as to the slaughtering of small animals—lambs, calves, and sucking pigs—in the city. There appears to be no doubt—in fact it is not disputed—that a very large number of these animals are slaughtered in Sydney;—it is perfectly impossible to prevent it, and a very great nuisance arises from this practice, in consequence of the offal, blood, and refuse being clandestinely disposed of in the sewers, in cesspits, and kept in the back yards and other places on the premises for the sake of secrecy a longer time than would otherwise be necessary, until putrefaction is produced and it becomes a great nuisance. We also have it in evidence, that if it be desirable to get the meat of these animals in the best possible condition, especially that of lambs and calves, it is very undesirable to slaughter them at the Abattoirs. There are certain difficulties in the way which have been explained to us; and it is stated that the nuisance would be much abated if the slaughtering of these smaller animals in the city were recognized and carried out under proper supervision and at proper places. This would remove the temptation which now exists, to dispose of the blood and offal clandestinely; and it has been suggested by the butchers that it would be desirable to license places in the city for this kind of slaughtering. What is your opinion, and what do you think would be the feeling of the inhabitants of Sydney in the matter? I believe there is a certain amount of difficulty in getting lamb and young meat ready and fit for market if it is carried any great distance; it gets knocked about in the carts and injured. I am in favour of having a place within the city licensed, but not more than one place for slaughtering calves and lambs—some central place, such as for instance, the Haymarket, where there is a good sewer and plenty of water, and where the animals would be slaughtered under the supervision of the Corporation.

1253. You think there should only be one place? Only one place. I think it is quite possible to do it in one building. There should be a man to supervise the slaughtering and see that everything was properly cleared away, and the place kept clean.

1254. It appears to be the opinion of persons capable of judging, that it would be possible to prevent this kind of slaughtering, by prohibiting persons from having any of these small animals in the city, but they say that if regulations were made of such a stringent character the result would be that there would be next to no slaughtering at all of these animals—that in short there would be scarcely any veal or lamb sold. Do you think it would have that effect? I believe the butchers will supply veal and lamb under any circumstances. I think we should have a much better chance of keeping the city clean, and the meat properly prepared for market, by providing a central place for slaughtering. A reasonable charge only should be made, just sufficient to cover the cost.

1255. What animals would you propose to have slaughtered there? Lambs, and calves, and sucking-pigs, but not large pigs or porkers.

1256. You would not propose to give licenses to butchers to kill on their own premises? No. I would have all the animals slaughtered under the supervision of a proper officer, which could never be done if you allowed the butchers to kill on their own premises. They would slaughter in their back yards and sheds, and all sorts of places. If you gave them permission to slaughter on their own premises you would do away at once with the supervision which ought to take place, and besides that you would require an enormous staff to go round to all these different places to watch what was done. Whereas if you had one central place, such as the Haymarket or any other equally suitable place, the meat would not be knocked about so much in being carried to the shops as it is now in the carts, when it is brought down from the Abattoirs frequently with the men sitting on the top of it.

1257. You don't think this licensed slaughtering within the city would create any feeling of unpopularity? No, I don't think it would.

1258. When you say one place, I suppose you would not object to two or even three, if they were found necessary, for the city and suburbs. We are speaking of the whole of the metropolis? I would not object to two or three if the suburbs are included. I don't believe myself you will ever be able to put down slaughtering in back yards and sheds until the Magistrates inflict fines sufficiently high to deter the butchers from doing it.

1259. Now I will ask you one or two questions on another subject. We have the report of a Committee which has been inquiring into a nuisance said to exist on the Sugar Company's premises in Parramatta-street. It appears that the nuisance is occasioned chiefly by the matter which enters the creek above the Company's works—the ordinary drainage from any populous neighbourhood—and flows into and remains in the pond. We do not gather that the Company contribute to the nuisance by having this pond there for storing the water as it were. They do not contaminate the way in any sensible way themselves. This is the pond (*indicating position on diagram*), and this is where the water is supposed to enter the Company's works; this is the dam, and this is the bye-wash through

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through which the surplus water is allowed to run off during flood times. Now we are informed that it would be possible to carry off this drainage matter from the creek just above where it enters the Company's works, by constructing a branch drain to the Abercrombie-street sewer, so that this pond would not be contaminated at all. The flood water, which would be comparatively pure after its first flush had run off, might be allowed to enter this pond, while the surplus water, instead of being a nuisance to the people on the other side of Parramatta-street, would serve to flush the sewer and prevent accumulation of matter in the flats about Blackwattle Swamp, and the new sewer would take the ordinary drainage to the Abercrombie-street sewer? Yes, I think that would be quite possible. I do not believe the Company contribute anything to the nuisance in that neighbourhood, except by storing the water.

1260. We learn from the Committee that the Sugar Company are disposed to do anything in reason to abate the nuisance, and that they are inclined to accede to anything we might propose. Would the city authorities go to the expense of constructing a branch sewer to divert the drainage into this direction. This is private property (*indicating on diagram line of proposed drain*)? I am satisfied there would be no objection to do so. I may say with reference to the Sugar Company that during the time I was Mayor of Sydney, in '71 and '72, I found them most anxious to do everything in their power to avoid a nuisance. Mr. Pohlman, their engineer, was always willing to give the Corporation all the assistance he could. The only nuisance we were anxious about in connection with the Company's works was the burning of bones on the premises, and we commenced a prosecution against them, but the people residing in the neighbourhood came forward and said it was no nuisance at all. Since then it has been very much lessened.

Benjamin Palmer, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, examined in his place:—

B. Palmer, Esq.
29 June, 1875.

1261. *Chairman.*] You have heard Mr. Chapman's evidence, Mr. Palmer, and the conversation we have had on different subjects. I presume you concur, generally, in what he has said on these matters relating to the city and suburbs? Yes, and I fully concur in the view he has taken on the question of slaughtering. I certainly think it would be desirable to make some arrangement to permit the slaughtering of smaller animals within the city under proper supervision, but I would not recommend that the blood should be allowed to go into the sewers; I would have it collected and removed.

1262. Would you recommend that very stringent regulations should be enforced to prevent clandestine slaughtering in the city? Yes, I would.

1263. *Dr. Alleyne.*] I presume you confine your recommendations to some separate place—you would not license each butcher to kill on his own premises? No. I would suggest that the Municipal Corporation should erect a place for the purpose, to which lambs and calves might be brought, and where they might be slaughtered under proper supervision, and taken away at once, and the blood and offal removed.

1264. You would have a place built by the Municipal Council for that purpose? Yes.

1265. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you not think it would be advisable, Mr. Palmer, that the sale of these animals should take place in the same locality, and be also under the supervision of the officers of the Corporation, so as to make it a sort of central market? Well, the great difficulty which would arise would be in the fact that a great number of lambs and calves come to Sydney coastwise, and a good many of them by rail. In Melbourne they have a kind of cattle sale-yard, where people can buy whatever animals they require, and take them away to the City Abattoir. One man will buy ten and another twenty lambs or calves—where they are slaughtered under the supervision of the city official in charge. They pay a very small price per head, and then cart them away.

1266. My question arose out of that circumstance. When these animals which arrive coastwise, or by rail are kept, there must necessarily be more or less a nuisance from the dung which comes from them. Now would it not be better to have all this under one establishment—sale-yard, slaughterhouse and all—and have the animals kept there until they were killed and taken away? I think it would answer very well, and I am sure it would be a great advantage to shippers, because if a boat arrives, say at 6 o'clock at night, with thirty or forty animals, they are left on the wharf till the morning, and that is likely to create a nuisance. I have seen that happen repeatedly.

1267. Whereas if there were a central establishment such as I have described, under the control of the officers of the Corporation, these animals would be taken care of at once, until they were sold or killed, and the fees would go to the Corporation;—you think that would be a good arrangement? Yes, I think it would. I may mention that we have a large and a valuable piece of ground near the Market Wharf now only used for breaking stones on. A produce merchant, who has large consignments of lambs and pigs applied to me to see if this piece of ground could not be utilized in this way; but at the time the funds of the Corporation were not in a flourishing condition, and we could not take any steps in the matter. Otherwise, the place would be very suitable for the purpose; there is a good sewer there, and it is of sufficient area. It is also close to the steamers of both the old and new Companies.

1268. *Chairman.*] You would require more than one place—that would not be sufficiently central? Yes, I think if we had one at the Haymarket and another at the Market Wharf they would answer very well. They need only be sheds, roofed and paved with flagstones, with a good sewer and an unlimited supply of water, and tanks to catch the blood from the animals; they need not be expensive buildings.

1269. *Dr. Alleyne.*] And nothing whatever from the place should be allowed to go into the harbour? Certainly not. Mr. Bell, a large produce merchant, told me that he visited one of the large establishments in Dublin, where everything belonging to the animals was saved. I may mention that I was in Melbourne some time ago, and I made it my particular business to make inquiries about the Melbourne Cattle Sale-yard. That building cost the Corporation £40,000, and they received £8,000 for the first year's income. The Melbourne Corporation have a meat market in Melbourne, where you can either attend or send, and buy a single lamb, or anything else you require.

THURSDAY, 1 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
 W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
 E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
 DR. ALLEYNE,

B. PALMER, Esq.,
 M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
 F. BELL, Esq.,
 C. WATT, Esq.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Grafton Ross, Esq., General Manager, and Samuel Pohlman, Esq., Engineer to the Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s Works, called in; Mr. Ross examined:—

1270. Before we go into the proposed arrangement which we discussed yesterday, Mr. Ross, I should like to ask you whether it would meet the convenience of the Company to clear out this pond at once, as it appears that the month which you suggest—January—would not be a very desirable time, especially as during that month water is scarce —? It would be exceedingly inconvenient. J. G. Ross,
Esq.
1 July, 1875.

1271. One moment, if you will hear me out: If the City Council would give you an ample supply of water gratis while the operation was carried on, which they could do now without inconvenience? Yes; I should have no objection to do it at any time under those conditions.

1272. We are given to understand that the filtering arrangements you propose could be carried out without any great lapse of time;—is that so? They could be commenced at once. The only time that would be occupied would be in building the cisterns.

1273. It would not be desirable to clean out the pond until the arrangements for filtering were completed, so that the water would not become impure again? Certainly not.

1274. And I understood you to say that the Sugar Company would be willing to allow the City Council to construct and to maintain a sewer on the Company's ground from the entrance of the watercourse into their works to the Abercrombie-street sewer, for the purpose of carrying off the more offensive portion of the water which comes down, and which at present you are in the habit of diverting into your bye-wash? Not always. When we believe the water is bad we allow it to run off. For instance, from Saturday last till Tuesday we let it all run away. And with regard to the sewer, it would be necessary to have a clear understanding that the sewer should not be carried on in the creek above us, for in that case we should never have any water at all. If it were merely from the Abercrombie sewer across to our inlet, we should require to have a voice in the matter to say what was pure water and what was not; it would not do to have that decided arbitrarily against us.

1275. That would be a question for after consideration? What I mean is this: Supposing you formed a sewer through our ground, it would have to be on the condition that it should not be the commencement of a sewer which would have the effect of depriving us of the water supply we have been entitled to for so many years. I could not consent to anything which would have the effect of taking away all our water, for that would virtually shut up our refinery.

1276. This arrangement would not have any such effect—it would leave things as they are; whether you have a right to prevent the construction of a sewer which would be partly within the city boundary and partly outside is another question. This is merely a question of getting rid of the water after it gets on to your premises. You allow it to go away now into a bye-wash. We propose that it should go away in a different direction? What you propose is that the waste water should go to the Abercrombie-street sewer, whereas now it goes down the old creek. Well, of course we could have no objection to that; but we do object to have a sewer in our ground which is to be the commencement of a sewer which may eventually take away the whole of our water supply.

1277. I do not see that this would compromise you in any way. Your rights would remain just as they are. You do not want to obtain, and I do not think the Board would recommend that you should have, any additional rights; so long as your rights were not infringed by this arrangement you would be satisfied? So long as it is clearly understood that this shall not be regarded as a concession of any rights—that we are not to be considered as waiving or conceding any rights. That is a matter which the Board must understand clearly, and we must have a distinct agreement with the Corporation to that effect. If they want to make a sewer down that creek they will find a great difficulty in connecting with the Abercrombie-street sewer. Our property is so situated that the Corporation could easily make a sewer through it, but elsewhere, the cross roads being at right angles to the sewer, they would have to go through private property. I may mention that we have commenced arrangements for filtering the water, and I would suggest that a trial should be made of the effect of that filter; and if it is found to answer well, and the water is kept pure, it will be unnecessary to make this sewer. This matter is of such vital importance to us that you can easily understand why I am rather chary of committing myself upon a question I have had so little time to consider.

1278. We should propose then that if the construction of this sewer is allowed by you it should be on the understanding that the Sugar Company waive no existing rights by reason of that sewer, leaving all legal rights exactly as they are? That would be only reasonable; but if this system of filtration is sufficient what will be the use of having the sewer?

1279. The use of that sewer will be to prevent these foul matters which now go through your bye-wash from creating a nuisance at a low level; that is the city view of the question; it would go by a higher level, and not create such a nuisance; that is the advantage the city would gain by it? Provided the sewer is sufficiently large to carry off the very large body of water which occasionally comes down.

1280. The first flush of water after rains requires occasionally a very large sewer to carry it off? Yes, it does.

1281. Then the question is this: Would the Sugar Company be willing to allow this sewer to be made, with the other arrangements we have spoken of, if it were understood that they waived no rights whatever to this water? Would the Corporation require to have any roadway over that sewer?

1282. I presume not, after it was made? I think that, on the terms I have mentioned, there would be no objection on the part of the Company.

1283. It is very doubtful whether an action would not lie against the Sugar Company for throwing continually heated water into the stream—whether they would not be considered as increasing the nuisance in doing so; but if they agreed to the construction of this sewer, and to the filtering and other arrangements

J. G. Ross,
Esq.
1 July, 1875.

ments, that is a matter which the city would probably waive? All the hot water at the present time and all the waste water does not go anywhere near the sewer; it runs down the Blackwattle Creek.

1284. Still it creates a nuisance; it has a tendency to create a nuisance? I do not think so; still I have no objection to such water being carried into the sewer, but that is a question of levels; some of our waste water is run away, I think, from a level that would not permit of its going into the Abercrombie-street sewer—it must go into the creek.

1285. I presume that is inevitable; the hot water must go into that natural watercourse? Yes.

1286. I think you told me you were endeavouring to obtain a supply of water by increasing the depth of your well? We are.

1287. And you hope to obtain a sufficient supply from that source alone, without using this creek water at all? Our object in sinking that well was to get a supply of water at the time the Corporation intimated to us that they were unable to supply us on reasonable terms. We found we could get a considerable supply, and we hope to get more. If we do get sufficient, of course we shall be very careless about the creek supply, for we are anxious to be on friendly terms with the Corporation, and with all our neighbours.

1288. Do you yet that water by pumping? By pumping.

1289. Can you say how many gallons per day, on an average, is necessary to you for refrigerating purposes? About 3,000 gallons.

1290. 3,000 gallons per day? No, per hour.

1291. Is that for the whole of the twenty-four hours, working continuously? For about twenty-three hours.

1292. That is when you are using the pond? Yes; purely for refrigerating purposes. Then of course we require a large quantity of water for other purposes.

1293. If I understand you—if you had a supply of 3,000 gallons per hour from some other source, you could dispense with the water from the creek altogether? Yes. If we were assured of an adequate permanent supply of clean water from some other reliable source, and at reasonable cost, we would, I am sure, give up our right to the Blackwattle Creek supply, for we wish to assist this Board in every way in our power. I would like to be permitted to hand in to the Board two analyses of our dam water, to show that we have not been indifferent as to the quality of the water we have been storing. Both report that the quantity of organic matter contained was so small as to be quite harmless.

Report upon the Sugar Refining Company's Water.

	Grains per gallon.	Milligrammes per litre.
Organic matter (including nitrates, &c.)	5.74	82.00
Hydrated peroxide of iron	1.52	21.78
Sodium chloride	22.49	321.48
Magnesium chloride, sulphate of lime, &c.	5.72	81.54
	<u>35.74</u>	<u>506.80</u>

Sydney University, March 8, 1873.

(Signed) ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE.

Government Analytical Laboratory,
February 5, 1873, Melbourne.

The Manager, Sandridge Sugar Company,—

Sir,

Sample of Water from Sydney submitted to me for analysis has been examined with the following results:—
One Imperial Gallon contains,—

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	27
Sulphate of sodium	5
Carbonate of sodium	5
Carbonate of magnesia	3.6
Carbonate of calcium	3.1
Vegetable matters	4.3
Clayey matters	3
	<u>51</u>

With the exception of the first substance, common salt, there is nothing objectionable in this water for the manufacture of sugar, and even this is not present in a very excessive degree.
The carbonate would be beneficial, and the other ingredients inert.

WM. JOHNSON,
Government Analyst.

Mr. Pohlman examined:—

S. Pohlman,
Esq.
1 July, 1875.

1294. *Mr. Watt.*] What is the average temperature of the dam? I suppose it is never above 90°.

1295. What is the mean temperature? About 90° in the winter and 110 in the summer is the highest we ever send the water back. At the present time it is 93° leaving the pumps.

1296. *Dr. Alleyne.*] 90° is about the average temperature? In winter, yes.

1297. *Mr. Moriarty.*] The water from the pond is used frequently, I suppose—again and again? Yes.

1298. What is the area of the pond? Over a million gallons.

1299. And the superficial area? I could not tell you from memory.

1300. About half an acre is it not? Fully that.

1301. Then the pond contains about ten days supply of water? Yes.

1302. *Mr. Chapman.*] If the Corporation decided upon allowing you to use the water from Busby's Bore gratis during the time you were cleaning out this pond, would the supply from the pipe from that bore be sufficient for all your purposes? It would take at least a 4-inch pipe.

1303. Would a 4-inch pipe be sufficient? Yes, if there is a sufficient pressure.

1304. *Mr. Bell.*] I should like to know whether when the water in the pond reaches a temperature of 110°, you wait until it is cooled, or do you take a fresh supply from another source? The whole of the water

- water is never heated to anything like 110°—only a portion of it; it runs back into the pond at the far end, and by time it gets again to the pumps it has become cool enough for refrigerating purposes. S. Pohlman, Esq.
1305. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you that if you started with a full pond of cool pure water you would require an additional supply of 3,000 gallons per hour for refrigerating purposes alone? Yes. 1 July, 1875.
1306. Would you require a constant supply of 3,000 gallons per hour? We should.
1307. *Mr. Moriarty.*] If I understand you, you have a million gallons of water in the pond, which you use over and over again for weeks together, and the other water is used for refrigerating purposes only? No, the pond water is used for refrigerating purposes.
1308. *Chairman.*] Then if this water is used for refrigerating purposes only, the matter is very simple. If you once get your pond full of clean water there would be no waste? There is always some waste with water.
1309. How much would you require to keep up the supply? About one-third of the quantity.
1310. 1,000 gallons per hour? Yes, but I cannot speak positively as I have not made the calculation.
1311. How would that be wasted? With our present arrangements the ground takes it up.
1312. It goes away by soakage and evaporation? Soakage, leakage, and evaporation.
1313. It would cost a large sum, I suppose, to make a watertight reservoir for that purpose? Yes, I should think it would to contain the quantity required.
1314. *Mr. Palmer.*] Have you any plan at your office in reference to this proposed sewer, showing where it is to be laid down? No, I have only just heard of this sewer.
1315. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Provided it were intimated to the Company that the Corporation would give them the necessary supply of water while they were cleaning out the pond, how long would it take you to make the necessary preparations; what notice would you require before commencing to clean out the pond? About four days to get ready.
1316. And how long would it take to clean it out? About a fortnight after that.
1317. Would you require to pump the water out of this pond? No, we should let it run off.
1318. Have you conveniences for doing so? Yes, we have two points of egress.
1319. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Is there any other serious waste of water in the reservoir itself except that which you have mentioned;—do your operations embrace any other waste? We use a large quantity in washing out our filter-beds.
1320. I wish to know whether, besides soakage, leakage, and evaporation, there is any other waste of water in the reservoir itself? No.
1321. *Mr. Bennett.*] Then a perfectly watertight tank, if sufficiently large, would answer your purpose;—there is no waste of water in the operation itself? You cannot use water without some loss, though you cannot always point out where the waste is. You must lose some by evaporation. If we become dependent upon the city for all the water we use, we shall require a greater quantity than 1,000 gallons per hour, for that used in washing filters and bags would have to be drawn from the city supply, and that all goes to waste.

FRIDAY, 9 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

Hon. J. B. WILSON,	|	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,	|	F. BELL, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Bell, Esq., City Engineer, further examined:—

1322. *Chairman.*] I think you have some plan, Mr. Bell, for preventing some of the solid portions of the sewage matter from entering the harbour at the mouth of the sewers? I have. F. Bell, Esq.
1323. Has that method been brought into practice in any case? Yes, at Market Wharf (*producing a drawing of silt-pit.*) 9 July, 1875.
1324. Was that constructed under your directions? Yes, it was. This is the ground plan (*indicating position.*)
1325. There is a silt-pit at the foot of the Market-street sewer? Yes, there is.
1326. What are about the cubic contents of that silt-pit? It contains, when full, about 83 cubic yards, or 100 tons.
1327. How is it constructed? With brick and cement.
1328. Is it covered over? Yes, there are two compartments in it, and there is a man-hole in each to enable it to be cleaned out.
1329. Is this pit always full of matter in a liquid state? No; it gets quite firm.
1330. It is full of something? The first compartment is full of sand, which comes down the gully-shafts; the second compartment has more manure—it has not so much gritty substance in it.
1331. Lighter matter? Yes.
1332. How are the two compartments separated? There is a 14-inch brick wall between them.
1333. And the liquid matter flows over the wall? The outlet is about 3 inches below the inlet, and there are openings on the top of the wall at that level to allow the fluid matter to pass over.
1334. Do you think this silt-pit has been effectual in preventing much solid matter from passing? Yes; the wharfinger tells me there is a great difference since it was constructed.
1335. So far as relates to the offensiveness of the sewage matter? Yes, and as far as the silting up. We have had it cleaned out twice since we built it.
1336. How long does it take to fill it up? Between five and six months.
1337. Can you inform us what area is drained by this sewer? About 10½ acres.
1338. It is only a small area? Oh, yes, very small—320 yards by 160. It is a very small sewer—only an 18-inch pipe.
1339. But it has a considerable fall? Yes.
1340. How is this silt-pit when full cleaned out? By manual labour.

- F. Bell, Esq.
9 July, 1875.
1341. The stuff is taken out from the man-holes at the top? When we clean out the first compartments we have a wooden shoot which we place across from the inlet pipe of the sewer and over the dividing wall to divert the sewerage whilst the operation of cleaning out is going on. The cleaning out of the second compartment is done in the same way.
1342. How do you get the stuff out of the man-hole? Two men go down with buckets or skips, which are filled and hoisted up by a man at the top.
1343. Then what is done with it? It is carted away at once.
1344. Where is it taken to? We sent the last lot to Belmore Gardens.
1345. Can you state the cost of cleaning it out per cubic ton of matter? It was cleaned out the first time in March, 1874, and cost £16 5s., which was at the rate of 3s. 3d. per ton for 100 tons; it was cleaned out again in September, and only cost £10 9s., or 2s. 1d. per ton; but it was fine weather then, and the first time it was wet weather, and we had a good deal of trouble in baling out the water.
1346. Can you tell me what is the low-water level, as compared with the level of the bottom of the sewer, as indicated in this drawing? The high and low-water levels are not shown on this plan.
1347. Do you know, as a matter of fact, what it is? The outlet discharges I think about 2 feet 6 inches under high water.
1348. That is the bottom of the outlet? Yes, or it may be only 2 feet.
1349. Does the tide-water ever back up into these pits? No, it does not; there is a great fall from the outlet of the silt-pit to the harbour.
1350. Supposing the water did back up into these pits, would it seriously interfere with cleaning them out? Well, I think it would.
1351. The matter which is deposited in the first compartment you say is chiefly sand? Yes.
1352. Is the stuff deposited in the second compartment very offensive? It was very offensive when it was first taken out.
1353. But that in the first compartment was not? It was not so bad; not near so bad.
1354. Is there any arrangement of the same kind at the mouths of any of the other sewers? There is one, but it is very much smaller, near the foot of Slip-street—at the Patent Slip Wharf, in Lime-street.
1355. Is it the same construction? It has only one compartment.
1356. Is there any difference in the principle of it? Nothing different in the principle.
1357. Was that constructed by you? No. It was only timbered over at first, and I had it arched over because there was a very offensive smell from it.
1358. There is only a small drain there, I suppose? Yes, very small.
1359. Then there is no occasion to clean it out frequently? Every two or three months; it is a very small silt-pit—only about 6 feet long by 4 feet wide.
1360. Are you sure that it is cleaned out whenever it is full? Yes; Mr. Seymour has charge of it, and has it cleaned out at the same time as the gully-shafts.
1361. And it is then carted away? Yes.
1362. Have you any idea of the expense of cleaning out that pit? No, I cannot say what it costs; it is simply the labour of two men.
1363. I understand that you have some proposition of a similar kind for the main sewer which discharges its contents at Fort Macquarie? Yes. (*Plan produced.*)
1364. Are these silt-pits constructed on the same principle? They are not constructed—only proposed.
1365. Are they to be on the same principle as those we have been considering? Yes, on the same principle, except the outlet.
1366. How many feet are these silt-pits from the outlet of the sewer? The furthest is about 100 feet from the outlet.
1367. Is this a vertical section of these pits? Yes.
1368. Can you point out the level of low water? The bottom of the present outlet is a little above low water; the level of high water as indicated on the plan is about 18 in. below the top of the sewer.
1369. That is as appears by the plan considerably above your proposed receptacles for silt? Yes.
1370. The water then at very high tide would back up into those pits, I presume? Yes.
1371. It would only be, as far as I can see, and from what you have told me, during a very small portion of the twenty-four hours, that the water from the harbour would not be in free communication with these silt-pits? Only for a small portion of the time.
1372. Would not that very seriously interfere with the cleaning out this stuff? It would, except when the sand-pump was being used, and then of course the more water the better it would be.
1373. But there would be a great waste of labour in having to pump up salt water as well as sand? The sand-pump has to be lifted up each time it is discharged; it is submerged while it is being worked. This pump is one of the most efficient machines for removing sand, silt, or gravel I have ever seen. The method of working it is as follows:—It is lowered by the chains into the water (and must be submerged to work effectively) and allowed to rest on the bottom; the pump is then worked by a rope, which is fastened to the eye of the piston and passes over a pulley; thirty-two strokes of the piston will fill the chamber with sand when working freely, and when full the chamber contains 7 cubic feet or 7 cwt. of sand, and with five men at a moderate depth the pump was lowered, filled, hoisted, and the sand discharged in about from 4½ to 5 minutes, so that the cost per cubic yard at the present rate of wages would be about 1s. to 1s. 6d.
1374. What amount of silt are these chambers capable of containing, according to this plan? 400 cubic yards, or about 480 tons.
1375. Have you been able to make any estimate of the cost per ton of emptying the silt from these pits? I estimate the cost at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton without the expense of removal.
1376. The area which is drained by this sewer is very much larger than the area drained by the sewer at Market Wharf? Yes, it is nearly fifty times as large.
1377. Have you any idea how long it would take in ordinary weather for these pits to become filled? If we take the others as a guide they would take about the same time. I designed this as sufficiently large to contain six months silting.
1378. You think the contents of these silt-pits would bear the same ratio to the contents of the silt-pit at Market Wharf as the area drained by this sewer, which empties itself at Port Macquarie, bears to the area drained by the Market-street sewer? Yes, I think so.
1379. Have you ever found that either of these existing silt-pits have got filled up after excessive rain?
No,

No, we have not; we tried the one at Market Wharf several times and we found that after a sudden storm it would fill in about a foot of stuff—not more. Of course it filled in more rapidly in rainy weather than in dry weather.

F. Bell, Esq.
9 July, 1875.

1380. With respect to this sewer, which discharges at Fort Macquarie, if the difficulty occasioned by the tide backing up into these silt-pits were found to be an insuperable obstacle to the removal of the contents, could any other plan be adopted;—how would you propose to alter it? I will show you with respect to Darling Harbour; the silt-pit there is now completed (*producing plan.*)

1381. Is it proposed to remove the stuff from these silt-pits from the man-holes as in the one at Darling Harbour? Yes, there are eight man-holes one for each of the silt-pits at Darling Harbour.

1382. You were instructed by the City Council to carry out this arrangement? I was.

1383. What was the precise object of this arrangement—Was it to prevent the pollution of the harbour water, or to prevent it from silting up? To prevent the silting up of the harbour.

1384. That was the primary object? Yes.

1385. Does it prevent both these evils? No, only the silting up; there is an immense deal of faecal and other matter which floats into the harbour, which cannot be arrested in these pits.

1386. You think if effectually carried out it would prevent the silting up of the harbour? Yes, a good deal of the faecal matter of course subsides in these pits but a great portion of it floats into the harbour.

1387. A good deal of it goes in in a liquid state? Yes.

1388. Does the backing up of the tide into these silt-pits remove the sediment—the solid portion of the sewage matter—in them? It does; it stops the current and allows the sewage matter to settle in the pits.

1389. Supposing the water backed up above the silt-pit, would that be likely to cause a deposit of solid matter above the silt-pit also? I don't think so, because the current above is very much greater than it is below.

1390. The chief advantage of the silt-pit then is to arrest the solid matter and prevent it from silting up the harbour? Yes.

1391. If that solid matter could in any other way be removed at less expense the other way would be better? Oh it would, certainly.

1392. You don't think these silt-pits very materially diminish the pollution of the shores of the harbour? No, I do not.

1393. And you are of opinion that these plans are the best that could be designed, generally, for improving the state of things at the mouths of the sewers? I think they are.

1394. You say they do not materially diminish the pollution of the shores, but you do not know of any other plan that would answer better? No; there is no other plan for arresting the solid matter from going into the harbour.

1395. Supposing it should be found that this solid matter could be removed better by dredges, don't you think that would be the best means of getting rid of it? Well, when the dredges come there frequently they are in the way of the vessels discharging, and in some places dredges could not work at all from want of room.

1396. At all events the cheapest way of getting rid of this stuff is the best? I should think so.

1397. What is the depth of the water where this sewer discharges? About 10 feet at high water, at the time these sections were made.

1398. *Mr. Moriarty.*] I wish to ask if you think the sand-pump would take out all the sand from these compartments—(*Fort Macquarie plan*)—working as it must do from the man-hole in the centre? No, I think we should require to modify the plan, so as to have more man-holes.

1399. What is about the weight of the sand-pump with the sand in it? About a ton weight.

1400. How do you propose to work it? By manual labour.

1401. And with regard to pumping out the water from this compartment (*Darling Harbour plan*)—how many tons of water would you have to pump out before the sand could be removed from it? There would not be very much water; we should take advantage of the tide and drop down these gates (*referring to plan*) completely closing in three of the compartments; the sewerage matter would still have a free passage through the other three compartments, and after the water was pumped out the operation of cleaning out could be commenced by manual labour, as at Market Wharf; the other three compartments could then be cleaned out in the same way. If the sand-pump were used, no pumping of the water would be required.

1402. What is the depth of the bottom of the silt-pit from low-water-mark—I am speaking of the silt-pit at Darling Harbour? The bottom of the pit is 14 feet under high-water-mark, and 8 feet 6 inches below the bottom of the sewer.

1403. Then the men could not work in them at any time below? Oh, yes; with these gates (*referring to plan*) it would be perfectly dry.

1404. What I want to arrive at is, how you can pump out the sand with such a large quantity of water to contend with? The water in the pit is rather advantageous than detrimental whilst using the sand-pump.

1405. Supposing an accumulation of sand were to take place in these silt-pits, would it not partially have the effect of blocking up the sewer? No, I think not; we should, of course, gauge them from time to time, and as soon as they were full we should have them emptied. I have just given instructions to have the Market Wharf silt-pit emptied.

1406. And you think there would be no leakage? There might be a little—not much.

1407. And the pump would be worked by manual labour? Yes.

1408. Did you find anything at all offensive in the silt or sand brought down by the Market-street sewer, or was it chiefly sand and street detritus? The stuff in the first compartment was principally street detritus, but in the second compartment it was more of the character of manure, and more offensive.

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,	|	F. BELL, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,	|	DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Bell, Esq., City Engineer, further examined:—

(Witness produced certain plans and drawings of silt-pits.)

- F. Bell, Esq.,
16 July, 1875.
1409. *Chairman.*] Have you any further information to give us on the subject on which we last examined you? In revising my evidence I have inserted the figures I omitted to give you at the time.
1410. *Mr. Moriarty.*] I think you described the intercepting pits you proposed to put at the mouths of the main sewers—Were there any sluice doors, or any other means of keeping out the tide, in the one at Fort Macquarie? No, there were not, excepting the present gates; they are bronze gates, and I propose to remove them to the outside, below the pits.
1411. And do you propose any means of keeping the constant supply of sewage water out of them, or would that be discharged at all times? While the sand-pump is being used the more water there is the better; it does not work well unless it is submerged.
1412. You still think you will be able to clean out the whole of the silt by means of this sand-pump? I do; the sand-pump would be purposely constructed for it; the piston would be rather low, so as to work in shallow water. I will bring a drawing of the sand-pump to the next meeting.
1413. Did I not understand you to say that the sand-pump was generally used to pump out cylinders? Yes.
1414. In that case the pump is the same size as the cylinder, I suppose? No; much less.
1415. For what purposes have you seen this sand-pump used? The sand from the cylinder at Randwick, on the watershed, was pumped out by it.
1416. What diameter was the cylinder? 5 ft. 6 in.
1417. And you pumped the sand out of the cylinder? Yes; we sank it 90 feet by means of this pump.
1418. And what was the diameter of the sand-pump? 3 ft. We sunk that cylinder as much as 7 ft. in the day. We tried it also at the Market Wharf, and it worked very well, and cleared away a good deal of the debris which had accumulated, but we found great difficulty in moving it from place to place.
1419. I presume you consider that the plan you subsequently adopted at Hay-street, of having a double chamber, is better? Yes, with doors and watertight compartments.
1420. *Mr. Bennett.*] There is a central man-hole to each catch-pit. Do you contemplate moving the sand-pump from one place to another? Yes.
1421. Then you will require three or four man-holes? In Hay-street there are eight man-holes.
1422. There is one man-hole in each compartment. Do you think that from that one hole you will be able to take up everything in that compartment? Yes, I think so; there might be a little left, but it would be very trifling. But with the watertight compartments it would not be necessary to use the pump at all, and I think it would be much cheaper to take the stuff up by hand labour. I may explain that the sand-pump, being suspended by a chain when it gets into the silt-pit, can be pushed into different places so far as the man-hole will allow.
1423. *Mr. Moriarty.*] It must be immediately under the man-hole,—must it not? The centre of the cylinder must be; the man-hole is 4 feet 6 inches square.
1424. Is not the sand-pump a much more expensive application of power than a direct single lift would be? It is the most economical way of pumping out sand I have seen.
1425. Has not the sand-pump to be lifted several times and dropped again before it is filled? No.
1426. Is not it jerked up and down? The sand pump itself is never moved. *(Witness explained the action of the pump by means of a diagram.)*
1427. What causes the piston to descend against the weight of water underneath it? It is very heavy and a partial vacuum is formed when the water escapes through the upper valves. I have never seen the piston go down, except very easily and suddenly, and there must be more than its own weight to cause that.
1428. *Chairman.*] When the cylinder is raised to the surface do you find it quite full of sand or nearly so? Quite full.
1429. Is the sand much charged with water? No, not at all.
1430. Is it so charged with water that you could thrust your arm into it? No, I could not. I may state that when we hoist it up we place planks under it to take the weight of it; then we knock out the keys which separate the pump from the false bottom and draw it up, when the deposit of sand left is just like a cheese, and as firm as possible.
1431. And you consider this a cheaper way of raising the sand than if the water were entirely removed, or at least run off to such an extent that the sand could be raised in large buckets? I think the cheapest way would be to do it by manual labour.
1432. That is to say if you could get rid of the water? Yes, with buckets or skips.
1433. Then you would only look upon this sand-pump as a last resource when the water could not be kept down, so as to clean out the pit by manual labour? Yes, and when we could not get men to go down; they are nasty places to go into, and we have to give the men higher wages to do it.
1434. *Dr. Alleyne.*] Have you had any experience in cleaning out sand or silt from any larger area than the cylinder you referred to? No, we tried this pump at the Market Wharf, but we found so much difficulty in moving it from place to place that we gave it up. It would only clear a certain space round about the spot where it was lowered.
1435. *Chairman.*] Would there be any difficulty in placing this catch-pit higher up in the sewer—further back from the water—and to have it completely above high-water-mark so as not to be troubled with water at all? It could be done if you could find a proper place to put it. My reason for selecting this place was, because there was plenty of ground round about it. It takes a great deal of room for a silt-pit to work it perfectly.
1436. Have you any idea of the cost of constructing this catch-pit? The cost is about £2,500.

1437.

1437. Have you had any knowledge of the use of these catch-pits anywhere besides in Sydney? No. F. Bell, Esq.
 1438. Will you give us an approximate return of the catchment areas of the several sewers which empty their contents into the harbour? Yes. They are as follows:— 16 July, 1875.

		n.	f.	p.
Main sewer, Fort Macquarie	6 feet brick, oviform	176	3	12
Tank stream	10 feet wide, brick	33	0	9
Hay-street, Darling Harbour	10 feet wide by 8 feet high, stone sewer	301	0	23
Blackwattle Swamp	6 feet brick, oviform	112	2	26
Woolloomooloo Bay	10 feet wide by 6 feet high	278	1	38
Queen's Wharf	4 feet brick, oviform	47	1	34
Devonshire-street	2 feet 6 inches brick, oviform	59	2	25
Erskine-street	2 feet brick, oviform	14	0	1
Market-street	2 feet do.	11	3	4
Kent-street, north	18 inch stoneware pipe	17	2	8
Druitt-street	18 inch do.	24	2	11
Washington-street	16 inch do.	6	3	39
Thomas-street	18 inch do.	11	3	25
Liverpool-street	12 inch do.	1	3	10
Elizabeth Bay Road	16 inch do.	30	1	19
Upper William-street, east	16 inch do.	14	1	34
Duke-street	16 inch do.	11	1	26
Crown Road	16 inch do.	2	3	22
Wentworth-street	12 inch do.	2	2	34
Clyde-street	12 inch do.	1	1	20
Pottinger-street	16 inch do.	6	2	17
Ferry-lane	2 feet 9 inches wide, stone	2	3	0
Margaret-place	16 inch stoneware pipe	17	0	16
King-street	16 inch do.	10	1	12
Bathurst-street	16 inch do.	4	2	23
		1,202	3	14

1439. We have it in evidence that in all the sewers, or at any rate in some of them which empty into shallow water, going in at a low level, a great quantity of filthy matter is deposited on the banks, which creates, in summer time especially, a great nuisance; and it has been stated that this nuisance would be in some measure mitigated if the sewage matter could be carried into deeper water. What is your opinion? I am certainly of opinion that it would be.

1440. By carrying it out into deeper water and where there would be probably a greater flow of tide? Yes, and if possible discharging it to a certain extent under water, as it would then become partially deodorised.

1441. *Chairman.*] Have you the means of telling us how far you would have to go up the Woolloomooloo Bay sewer to get a rise of 6 feet above low-water-mark? I have.

1442. Will you furnish it? Yes;—centre of main sewer, 1,540 feet; eastern branch, 1,260 feet; western branch, 1,800 feet.

1443. How many sewers are there which discharge into the harbour? About twenty-one or twenty-two.

1444. What are the dimensions of the Hay-street and Fort Macquarie sewers at their outlet? The Hay-street sewer is 10 feet wide by 8 feet high, and the Fort Macquarie is a 6-feet oviform brick sewer.

(See also questions answered by this witness in the course of Mr. Moriarty's examination, immediately following.)

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, examined in his place:—

(Witness produced a plan shewing the outlet of the Fort Macquarie sewer, and his proposed mode of carrying the ordinary dry weather sewage into deeper water, to a distance of 120 feet from the present outlet.)

1445. *Chairman.*] What would be about the depth at which this sewer would be at the distance to which you propose to carry it? About 10 feet below the water-mark.

1446. Is there a much greater flow of tide there than at the point where the sewer now terminates? Yes, considerably greater.

1447. According to this arrangement, all the flood waters, or the greater portion of them, would go out of the mouth of the sewer in the usual way? Yes. E. O. Moriarty, Esq. 16 July, 1875.

1448. Where would all the silt go to? Most of the silt would go out through the pipe, but the storm waters would pass through the doors which I propose to make.

1449. What is the object of these doors? To allow the storm-waters to escape; but at ordinary times to impound the sewage matter, which at present, at all stages of the tide, flows out on the surface of the salt water in a filthy stream.

1450. To impound the sewage matter in the pipe? Yes.

1451. It is so constructed as to allow the flood waters to pass? Yes.

1452. It is not intended to prevent the tide from backing up into the sewer? No, there is a door further up which is intended to prevent that.

1453. Will that prevent the influx of air? That I do not propose to interfere with at all.

1454. Are there peculiar facilities at this point for carrying out an arrangement of this kind? No; no peculiar facilities, further than that there is a good run of tide which would be a great advantage.

1455. Can you give the Board any idea of the comparative cost of this arrangement? The estimated cost was £950, and a vote of money was taken to that amount, but the work was not carried out in consequence of

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq.

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of the Municipal Council having claimed their right to deal with the matter. I thereupon recommended in the following report that the money should be handed over to them.

“RESPECTING DISCHARGE OF THE SEWAGE AT FORT MACQUARIE.

“The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to the Under Secretary for Public Works.

“HAVING, in attention to your memo. of the 27th ultimo, carefully considered the subject of the best means of mitigating the nuisance arising from the discharge of the sewage at Fort Macquarie, I have now the honor to submit the accompanying plan for the approval of Mr. Secretary Sutherland.

“The arrangement I propose, which is somewhat similar to that which has been tried with a considerable degree of success at Brighton, consists in ‘trapping,’ as it is technically called, the outfall of the sewer, or in other words conducting the sewage matter by means of a cast-iron pipe to such a distance out into the harbour as will insure its being discharged some 12 feet below the surface of the salt water at low tide; so that the sewage which at present, by reason of its less specific gravity, floats on the salt water, giving out its poisonous and offensive gases into the air, will be diffused amongst, and in great measure deodorised by the large body of salt water with which it will become mixed.

“I believe by this means a great deal of the offensiveness of the sewer will be removed; but I do not wish to be understood as implying that this or any other make-shift plan will be effectual in wholly removing the nuisance. The present system, which makes the harbour the receptacle for the sewerage, is radically wrong, and no time should be lost in taking up and dealing in a comprehensive manner with the whole subject of its proper disposal.

“In the plan now proposed I only contemplate dealing with the ordinary or dry weather discharge from the sewer, which would be conducted at a distance of about 120 feet, and to about 12 feet below the low-water-mark, and discharge at the edge of the reef, which it will be observed at this point falls away into deep water, the solid matter, street detritus, and such like can be removed from time to time by the dredge, and sent out to sea.

“I do not propose to interfere with the discharge of the storm waters; to do so would involve the construction of a cast iron culvert of the full size of the sewer, which, besides being very costly, would be unnecessary, as the sewage is so diluted in times of heavy rains as to be almost inoffensive—the valves in the upper part of the cast-iron plate would allow of the free discharge of the storm water, as they would have the same sectional area of opening as there is through the inner valves, which were placed near the outlet of the sewer at the time of its construction, but which have since fallen into disrepair.

“If found desirable, the sewage might be impounded in the sewer (by means of the valves) during the period of flood-tide, and be allowed to discharge only at the beginning of the ebb-tide. It would thus be swept well down the harbour, and would not, as at present, oscillate backwards and forwards with the flood and ebb tides.

“I would here suggest that the attention of his Worship the Mayor be called to the condition of the valves, to which I have referred, and which are now lying unhooked in the bottom of the sewer.

“The cost of the work herein recommended will be about £950. There are no funds at present available for carrying it out. I would therefore recommend that the sum required be placed on the Additional Estimates for this year.

“The plan showing the proposed work is transmitted herewith.

E. O. MORIARTY, 14/1/75.”

1456. Taking another sewer;—do you know anything of the mouth of the sewer at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.

1457. Would a similar plan be practicable there? I doubt it; the sewer which discharges at Woolloomooloo Bay is of peculiar construction; it is a flat, elliptical sewer, about 12 feet broad and 7 feet deep.

1458. Could not a pipe be carried out from that in the same way;—what would be the difficulty? The principal difficulty would be getting the doors into the sewer.

1459. Are these doors a necessary portion of the plan? Yes, because if you don't have doors the sewage matter which is always discharging would float out on the surface of the water.

1460. Would not that be remedied by impounding the dry weather sewage higher up the sewer, out of the reach of the tide? The sewer is very flat, and you would have to go a considerable distance up it.

1461. But I understood you that the door which you propose to make in the Macquarie-street sewer would keep the tide out? No, I propose to allow the tide to come in through this pipe. Then on the return of the tide that water is impounded, and has to return through the sewer and discharge the whole of the sewage matter.

1462. The difficulty then in Woolloomooloo Bay would be in the size and form of the sewer? Yes, and you would have to go back a considerable way to put in large doors, and that would be an expensive arrangement.

1463. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Do you remember what is the fall of the sewer at the lower part of it in Woolloomooloo Bay? It is very little indeed; I think about 1 in 400. (*Addendum by Mr. Moriarty.*) It rises rapidly when you go back about 700 feet, but it would be very difficult and expensive to go back as far as that.

1464. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Would it be possible to make gates to this sewer to answer the same purpose as those you propose for the Fort Macquarie sewer? Oh yes, it would be quite possible.

1465. Which do you think would be the better plan;—to do that or to carry the pipe a sufficient distance up the sewer? It strikes me the better plan would be to make the gates at the outlet.

1466. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Have you the means of telling us how far you would have to go up this sewer to get a rise of 6 feet above low-water-mark? I have.

1467. Do you know how many sewers there are which discharge their contents into the harbour? About twenty-one or twenty-two.

1468. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] To turn to the Hay-street sewer;—would this plan be applicable there? Yes, I think so, making due allowance for the cost of dealing with a larger sewer.

1469. Is it larger than the Fort Macquarie sewer? Oh yes, the outlet is a good deal larger.

1470. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] What are the dimensions of the mouths of the Fort Macquarie and Hay-street sewers? The sewer at Fort Macquarie is a brick oviform sewer, 6 feet, and the one in Hay-street, Darling Harbour, is a stone sewer, 10 feet wide and 8 feet high.

1471. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] With regard to the distance to which the pipes could be carried out—could you form any idea of that? About 60 feet from the outlet of the Hay-street sewer would be quite sufficient to take them into deep water.

1472. That would not be the distance which would be necessary in the Fort Macquarie sewer? No.

1473. Are you acquainted with the mouth of the Parramatta-street sewer at Blackwattle Swamp? Yes.

1474. With respect to these smaller sewers emptying into Darling Harbour, could anything of the same kind be done with them? I should think so.

1475. They are said to create a most excessive nuisance? They do. Many of these sewers are carried out to below low-water-mark by means of ordinary drain-pipes; but the joints are not tight, and the sewage matter rises and discharges through the joints.

1476. Would you propose to carry out these smaller pipes to a similar depth? I would carry them out to a sufficient depth to deodorise the stuff.

1477.

1477. This would only be a temporary arrangement? It would only be adopted temporarily to get rid of an intolerable nuisance.

1478. Do you think such a system as this would be an advantage if the ordinary dry weather sewage were disposed of, and the flood-water only went away? This was simply to deodorise the dry weather sewage.

1479. Would it be of any use in carrying silt into the harbour? It would take it into a more accessible place for dredging. At Fort Macquarie it is impossible to get within 150 feet of the shore in consequence of the rocks.

1480. In any of these cases would there be any practical difficulty in laying down these pipes so that they would not interfere with the shipping, or be exposed so as to be liable to injury? No, I do not think so.

1481. You don't think the expenditure would in any case be a total waste? No, I think not, because any works which might be determined upon for the purpose of intercepting the dry weather sewage-matter would take some time to complete, and in the meantime we are being poisoned by intolerable smells which must be got rid of at once.

1482. Of course in any system of sewerage the flood-water must go into the harbour? Yes; I don't see how it is possible to avoid it.

1483. The introduction then of any improved system which would intercept the sewage, and prevent it from going into the harbour, would not affect the amount of silt floating into the harbour? I do not think it would.

1484. Is there any other plan which has occurred to you, or of which you have heard, by which the silting up of the harbour could be prevented, except by intercepting the silt in catch-pits, or dredging it up after it has got into the harbour? No, I think those are the only two methods of preventing it. I think a good deal of it might be intercepted if we had a sufficient number of silt-pits constructed in the streets. I think the silt should be kept out of the sewers as much as possible, for if it once gets into the sewers it must go into the harbour.

1485. Then, if it has to be kept out of the sewers to prevent its going into the harbour, it must be got rid of artificially for that reason, and the cheapest way is the best? Yes.

1486. What is the cost of removing silt by means of the dredge? That depends upon circumstances. We found the dredging in Darling Harbour cost us 9½d. per ton. The expense will be in accordance with the following table:—

RETURN, showing approximate cost of Dredging, including interest of 5 per cent. on capital.

Name.	Where dredging.	Cost per ton.	Cost per ton interest on capital.	Total cost per ton.	Remarks.
"Samson"	Darling Harbour	s. d. 0 8 36	d. 2 33	s. d. 0 10 ½	All day work.
"Hercules".....	Darling Harbour, Fort Macquarie, Woolloomooloo, and Blue's Point, North Shore.	1 2½ and 7¼d. for landing.	1 98	1 4½	
"Hunter"	Newcastle (at cranes)	2 8½ rock	8 94 rock	3 5½ (rock)	All year dredging rock; half the year working night and day. Do. do.
"Vulcan"	Raymond Terrace Flats, Blind Channel, and Horse-shoe, Newcastle.	0 6	1 05	0 7	
"Fitz Roy" ...	Shark Island Flats and Mangrove Channel, Macleay River.	0 9½	2 03	0 11½	
"Pluto".....	Apple-tree Orchard Island, between Crookhaven and Greenwell Point, and Bomaderry Ferry, Shoalhaven River.	1 0¼	3 19	1 3½	
"Titan".....	Blackwattle Bay and Parramatta River.	0 10½, and 8d. for landing.	1 20	0 11½	
"Newcastle"...	Horse-shoe, Newcastle.....	0 3½ (about)	1 00 (about) ...	0 4½ (about)	Working day and night the whole year.

1487. I don't quite understand why you should say it would be desirable to catch some portion of the silt in the streets unless that was the least expensive way? My reason is this: That although dredging is undoubtedly the cheapest way of removing it, yet after heavy storms this stuff is usually swept so far from the mouths of the sewers that it is very difficult to get hold of a great portion of it. It is taken to places which are too far out to be worked by dredges, and we can only take up that which is near the mouths of the sewers; while the other portion, which is carried further out, is gradually silting up the harbour.

1488. Is there no way of preventing that? No, only by intercepting as much of it as possible in the street gully-shafts, and by means of these catch-pits which Mr. Bell proposes. A great deal may no doubt be intercepted in that way.

1489. Would not these catch-pits, of whatever kind they might be, chiefly and almost exclusively intercept matter which could be dredged up, and not the lighter matter which would be carried away? I dare say that will be the case to a great extent; still I think a great deal of silt might be intercepted in the gully-shafts in the streets.

1490. Is it not the case that the smaller the catch-pit the less likely it is to intercept the lighter silt? Yes, I think so.

1491. Don't you think these gully-shafts would intercept the grosser portions of it? Yes, I think the muddy water would all run off. I have noticed that the stuff taken out of these gully-shafts seemed to be nearly all of it gritty—street debris. Still I should like to see as much of the stuff as possible intercepted, because there is undoubtedly a good deal of it which is carried out to places beyond the reach of the dredge—it does not all settle within a convenient distance or depth for dredging. I believe some of the heavier particles are also washed out on to that sand bank off Fort Macquarie, for it is constantly forming, and we have to dredge it up, and that is a considerable distance out. I know that a portion of the

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq.
16 July, 1875.

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the stuff goes much further than that. I should therefore like to see as much as possible intercepted, and prevented from going into the harbour.

1492. Then you approve of having catch-pits of similar dimensions to those proposed by Mr. Bell? I would have arrangements for catching as much of the silt as possible—to keep it out of the harbour.

1493. Do you think it would be worth while to have surveys made so as to enable us to arrive at an estimate of the cost of treating these sewers in the way you propose? I think it would; they are a most intolerable nuisance in Darling Harbour, as I can testify from my own knowledge. The stench is frightful, and there are all sorts of abominations floating about in the water.

1494. *Mr. Bell.*] In the case of the Hay-street sewer, would not the pipes which would be laid from the mouth of the sewer down to deep water interfere with the vessels there, and with the dredging operations? I think there would be no difficulty in dealing with that. I would give 60 feet as the maximum distance. The pipe might terminate under the wharf, which is of open iron work. If the pipe were taken 40 ft. or 45 ft. out it would be in about 15 feet depth of water.

1495. Does not the dredge take up a small portion of the finer particles of silt? It takes up everything, either liquid or solid matter.

1496. Is not the water very much discoloured? At the mouth of the tank stream it certainly is; the mud and water we dredge up is perfectly black, but the stuff we dredge up is only of the consistency of thick cream.

THURSDAY, 22 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,
R. B. READ, Esq.,

HON. JOHN SMITH.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Hon. J. Smith, Chairman, and Messrs. F. H. Grundy, and R. B. Read, Members, of No. 1 Committee, examined in their places. (*Report of No. 1 Committee read*):—

Hon.
J. Smith.
22 July, 1875.

1497. *Chairman to Hon. J. Smith.*] Have you any remarks to make on the Report which has just been read? There is one point which requires explanation: We were led to believe that the drainage of the Destitute Children's Asylum passed down into Bird's Gully which leads into the Botany stream. We were told so on the spot, and looking from a little hill there it seemed to us at the time that it did so; it never occurred to us to doubt the statement. Mr. Bell, however, afterwards called our attention to the fact that the drainage of the Destitute Children's Asylum really passes down to Bunnerong, and that the drainage only of a certain number of contiguous houses, including some market gardens, passes into Bird's Gully, and thence into the Botany stream. He said that there was a slight rise of the ground, which divided the two waters. After receiving this information I went out myself to visit the ground, and I followed the stream down for about a mile and a half, but the ground then became too swampy to allow me to proceed further without a horse, and I returned without satisfying myself fully. I satisfied myself, however, that there were two separate courses of drainage—one from the Destitute Children's Asylum, and a small group of houses to the eastward, known as Irish Town; and the other from some houses called Struggle Town, and a few market gardens, which goes into Bird's Gully, and thence into the Botany stream. I understand that Mr. Read has followed the stream further down, and he will perhaps be able to give some additional evidence.

1498. *Chairman to Mr. Read.*] Have you any further information to give the Board on this subject? Yes. I made it my special business afterwards to look into this matter from the information supplied to us by Mr. Bell, and I traced the overflow of the cesspit or receptacle which receives all the drainage of the Randwick Asylum, and I satisfied myself that that drainage does not at present pass into the Botany Watershed by Bird's Gully but passes towards the Bunnerong Swamps. I must, however, call your attention to this: That when the water is pumped up—as it is proposed to be—then it will pass into the Botany Watershed by Bird's Gully. The dividing range is not much wider than the length of this room—say about 10 yards.

1499. *Chairman to Hon. J. Smith.*] From what I have understood in conversation with Mr. Bell, the contamination of the water in the Bore from these houses, which you describe in clause 4 of your report, beyond St. Matthias' Church, was far more serious than any other contamination, on account of its passing directly into the Bore without any filtration, and that the drainage from the larger number of houses which you mention at Waverley was not nearly so important, although the quantity of contaminating matter was much greater, because it was more distant, and was subject to some filtration before entering the Bore;—from what you have observed do you concur in that opinion? Only to a certain extent. It is quite true that the drainage from those houses near St. Matthias' Church has not much time to get purified, while the Waverley drainage has some distance to go; but the construction of the dams on the Lachlan Swamps has to a great extent destroyed the running stream; there is no running stream, in fact, now.

1500. You mean running towards the Bore? Yes; as soon as you get down to the dams you see no more of the running stream, and the consequence is that the Waverley drainage has now a comparatively short distance to run before it stagnates in these dams. Hence it was that we thought it advisable to recommend the removal of Fewing's Creek dam in order to lengthen the running stream.

1501. Do you mean that the drainage arrives there by soakage and not by running? We saw no direct communication between the dams—only sluices—and they do not give a running stream. The water of one dam goes right up to the embankment of the one above it.

1502. Now, on the day before Professor Liversidge took these samples of water at the mouth of the Bore, the drainage of the sixty houses mentioned in the 4th clause of your report had been diverted, as I am informed by Mr. Bell, and he thinks that the serious contamination of the water which was found to exist by Professor Liversidge was owing to this cause, which has since been removed; and I gather from the tenor of your report that you think there are other more serious sources of pollution, this one being comparatively harmless;—am I right? I think this drainage from the houses near St. Matthias' Church was

a bad kind of drainage; no doubt the same kind of drainage as from Waverley, but much less in quantity. 1503. Do you think that the mere cutting off that drainage, leaving all other sources of contamination unaltered, would produce any serious improvement in the quality of the water? No, I should think not, because, although it was a drainage of a bad character, it ran over a great deal of grass; it had no distinct, well formed, channel, but spread over a considerable surface of ground, and got well exposed to the sun and air. I am not, therefore, inclined to think that the cutting of this part of the drainage, although a good thing to do, would materially improve the character of the water.

1504. Do you think that, as a considerable time has now elapsed, it would be a good thing to have some fresh samples taken? I think it would be.

1505. I see you recommend that one dam, marked No. 2, in the Lachlan Swamp, should be removed merely for a purifying effect—for the purpose of keeping up the stream. Do you think that would be more effectual than allowing the water to remain in the dam? Yes, I think so. I may attach too much importance to the purifying effect of a running stream; but as it happens that this dam, which is narrow and of great length, though its storage capabilities are not great, does stagnate the water for a considerable distance, I think it would be better to remove it.

1506. Now, considering all the sources of contamination which exist in this swamp—its close contiguity to growing suburbs, and the great difficulty there must be in preventing and removing all sources of contamination—and taking into consideration the value of the land along the Water Reserve—do you think it is worth while to go to great expense to conserve this as an additional water supply, or anything more than a very temporary one? Well, I begin to be doubtful whether it is worth conserving it. I have had great faith in the Lachlan Swamp and the Botany watershed; but it seems to be excessively difficult to preserve the purity of the water. I can see that it is less pure now than it used to be; and I fear that the expense of turning aside all the sources of impurity would be very great; and I begin to be doubtful whether it is worth while to go to much expense with it, or whether it would not be better to give up the whole ground for building purposes or for manufactories, and to go at once to some other source of supply.

1507. We have a great deal of evidence before us that after the water has entered the Bore a very serious contamination occurs, and perhaps to about the same extent—according to analysis—as occurs in the Swamp itself. That, however, if this is a valuable source of supply, might be removed by putting down an iron pipe throughout its length, which appears to be the only remedy. But that would be very expensive, and this valuable piece of land would have to be reserved. The question is, whether it would be worth the money to do it. What is your opinion? I don't think it would be much use to lay down an iron pipe unless you cut off the drainage from Waverley, and if you did that, and by putting a pipe in the tunnel throughout its whole length, prevented any percolation of water from the adjoining ground, you would greatly diminish the supply of water. You would get much purer water from the tunnel, but much less of it.

1508. What was your opinion of the quality of the water for household purposes entering the Bore at the time you made your observations, as far as you could judge from mere observation? I think the water may safely be used. It is not so good as it used to be, but still I think it may be safely used. I should not myself feel any apprehension in using it, though I might take the precaution of having it filtered. But I should feel no alarm, and I don't think the use of it would materially affect the health of the inhabitants.

1509. That opinion is merely formed from the absence of colour, taste, and smell? A small amount of contamination is indicated by colour, taste, and smell.

1510. Are you aware that in the opinion of the highest authorities water may be of good color, taste, and smell, and still possess deadly qualities? Yes, and I suppose that opinion must be well founded; but, in such cases there have been special sources of contamination. For example, in the famous story of the Broad-street pump, which is continually quoted, the water was said to be clear and well tasted, and yet it seems to have been poisoned by cholera germs. I can imagine a case where water is clear to the eye and not unpleasant to the taste, and yet may contain some special poisonous germs, but such cases must be rare, and we have no reason to apprehend any such contamination in the Lachlan Swamp. And with regard to the taste of water a great deal depends on custom. I have very little doubt that a person not accustomed to the water from that Broad-street pump would not have chosen to drink it.

1511. You are aware, I suppose, that a large part of what is called London is supplied with Thames water, which is pumped up and filtered? Yes.

1512. That the water is considered unfit for use without filtering, taken from the Thames, which receives the surface and other drainage from a very large inhabited area? I am not aware that it is considered injurious to health without being filtered. It would be unpleasant to use.

1513. And you think such water as that would be desirable water to supply to a town without being filtered? No, it is desirable to filter it, if the filtration be properly performed.

1514. Of course that is understood? But it is pretty well known—at least it is frequently asserted—that the filtration by some of the London companies is imperfectly done.

1515. Suppose the water from Lachlan Swamp as it exists at present before it enters the tunnel were found—so far as contamination by animal matter is concerned—to be about the same quality as Upper Thames water before it is filtered, should you consider it desirable to supply the inhabitants of a town with it for drinking purposes, without filtration? The Swamp water appears to me to be of that kind that filtration would not greatly improve it.

1516. But supposing it to be of the same quality as the Upper Thames water before filtration, would you supply such water to the inhabitants of Sydney without filtering for household purposes? It is not easy to give an answer to that question, because it depends upon the character of the matter, whether filtration would remove it or not.

1517. We will suppose the filtration removes as much as the filtration of the London water removes, that is about two-thirds, reducing the water to what is called fair drinkable water. Do you think water such as the Thames water is before filtration would be the sort of water to supply to the inhabitants of a town like Sydney, without filtration? I am not in a position to say it would be injurious. I think the Thames water, even before it is filtered, would not be sensibly injurious to the health of the inhabitants—I mean the Thames water taken as high up as the Companies now take it; and it should be borne in mind that filtration has only been made compulsory within a limited number of years, and that water used to be taken pretty low down; London was not in an unhealthy state then; I am not aware that it has been proved to be more healthy now.

Hon.
J. Smith.

22 July, 1875.

Hon.
J. Smith.
22 July, 1875.

1518. Supposing we used this supply from Botany as it is, and for the sake of argument suppose the people of Waverley were attacked by cholera; in such case this water would be liable to be contaminated, from what we may call—for want of a better term—cholera germs; do you think that would be dangerous? I think it would be decidedly dangerous then, as you might get the specific poison into it.

1519. Then, whenever any communicable disease was prevalent it would be dangerous? Yes, if it were communicable by water.

1520. Do you think this land, if it were abandoned as a water reserve, would be valuable for other purposes? Yes, there are admirable building sites upon it, and the water would be very valuable for other purposes.

1521. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] What is about the area of the Water Reserve? 768 acres.

1522. Do you consider this Lachlan Swamp would be valuable if it were used for some other purpose, and not as a water reserve? Oh yes, I think so.

1523. Have you any idea what it would be worth if used for other purposes—if it were sold? It would be all suitable for building purposes.

1524. It could be reclaimed then? Yes.

1525. I suppose land is becoming valuable now in that neighbourhood? I think so, but I really cannot say what it is worth.

1526. *Chairman to Mr. Grundy.*] Have you any idea what would be the value of this reserve? I know that one allotment of land near the Paddington Barracks, not in at all a good position, recently fetched £30 per foot frontage,

1527. Fronting which street? Fronting the Old South Head Road. It was not in a favourable position, being some 10 feet below the level of the road, so that the foundations of any building put up on it would have to be raised 10 feet.

1528. Are you sure you are not mistaken, because land can be obtained at that price in Sydney—good city property? No, I am not mistaken; land fronting the South Head Road, further on, is worth £50 a foot, and fronting Oxford-street £40 a foot.

1529. The more remote parts of the Lachlan Water Reserve—are they of much value? Yes, as much as £10 a foot has been given for land in the neighbourhood of those houses which are mentioned in this report as draining into the reserve.

1530. But I am speaking of the water reserve itself, which is still the property of the Government? I do not mean land absolutely within the 768 acres.

1531. What is your opinion of the value of the reserve if it were turned to some other use? I think it would be chiefly valuable to manufacturers on account of the water. The land valuable for other purposes is on the watershed, and not actually within the reserve.

1532. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Hon. J. Smith.*] You refer in your report to the possibility of turning aside the impurities which proceed from the drainage of Waverley and diverting them to Shea's Creek, or into the sea;—do you think that if those impurities were turned aside it would have a material effect in improving the water? Yes, I think it would.

1533. Then, with regard to the removal of this dam at Fewing's Creek, marked No. 2, supposing these impurities from Waverley were diverted, are you still of opinion that it would be desirable to take away this dam? If those impurities were cut off you might allow that dam to remain; it was only with a view of restoring the running stream to purify the water that we recommended its removal.

1534. Do you think there would be any great difficulty in diverting these impurities from Waverley, either into Shea's Creek or into the sea? I think you had better address that question to Mr. Grundy, as it is a question of engineering difficulties.

1535. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Grundy.*] Will you be good enough to state whether there would be any great difficulty in diverting the impurities from Waverley, so as not to contaminate the Lachlan Swamp? As an engineering question there would be no difficulty in diverting the drainage from Waverley to Shea's Creek; but as to the expense I could not give any opinion at present. Nor can I tell you at present what would be the engineering difficulty of taking the drainage down to the ocean, because I have taken no levels, and I do not know what the length of the tunnel would be through the higher ground between Waverley and the ocean. There would be no difficulty in taking the drainage to Shea's Creek, because there is plenty of fall all the way.

1536. Then, if the impurities from those houses at Waverley were diverted, would there be much danger to the watershed from the rainfall which takes place at that point? I should think not, because the drainage would all go into the sewer, and I quite agree with Dr. Smith in saying that in that case it would be unnecessary to remove No. 2 dam.

1537. *Chairman to Hon. J. Smith.*] Does the drainage from this sheep station, referred to in your report, go directly into the stream leading to the tunnel mouth, or is it subject to filtration before it goes there? The drainage from the quarantine ground is first surface drainage running over the surface of the ground; then it collects into a watercourse, which has been formed artificially, leading to No. 6 dam, which communicates, I believe, with the dam that supplies the tunnel.

1538. *Chairman to Mr. Grundy.*] You have heard what Dr. Smith says of the water which you observed at the mouth of the tunnel as to its fitness for household use. Do you concur with him in his opinion of its quality? I have considerable diffidence in disagreeing with Dr. Smith on a question of chemical knowledge, but personally I do not agree with him. The water, as far as I can recollect it, had a sensible smell, and the taste, though not very bad, was disagreeable, and its appearance was not very good.

1539. Was there any scum upon it? I did not notice any scum upon it, but it had a disagreeable colour.

1540. From what you saw did you think there was any considerable quantity of water entering the tunnel—did you notice any commotion in the water? No, it was perfectly still, and I should have thought there was only a little—a very little—water entering the tunnel. I cannot conceive such a quantity as you describe to be delivered in Sydney, or anything approaching to it, could possibly have been coming in. I do think, moreover, that if there were any leakage from clay puddling, or anything of that kind at the mouth of the tunnel, it would have made a difference in the appearance and agitation of the water.

1541. Do you think it possible that any large quantity of water could enter there at that small depth of 7 feet or 8 feet without some very considerable agitation? I should imagine not.

1542. *Chairman to Mr. Read.*] What was your opinion as to the fitness of the water at the mouth of the Bore for domestic use? That it was not fit for domestic use unless filtered.

1543. What was your opinion as to the possibility of any large flow of water into the Bore? The water appeared to be perfectly still, and there was no appearance of any quantity of water going in at the time. (*Addendum by Mr. Grundy.*) It was so still when we were standing on the platform that we could gradually see the walls which were submerged below the stream, which we could not have done if the water had been disturbed.

Hon.
J. Smith.
22 July, 1875.

1544. Was there any sensible current? None whatever. There was a general discolouration of the water, which appeared to be throughout its whole depth.

1545. *Chairman to Hon. J. Smith.*] Did it occur to you in examining the watershed that it would be almost impossible to prevent foul matter from entering it? It is very difficult on account of the number of houses.

1546. I do not mean from the drainage, but the deposit of night-soil, dead animals, and so on. Is it not practically impossible to prevent impurities of various kinds from getting into it? No; I think it would not be difficult to prevent that.

1547. Supposing a man goes with his cart and deposits a load of night-soil or a dead horse, is there any way of preventing him? Yes; I think if watchmen were employed to keep a look-out that might easily be prevented. There are very few approaches to the Reserve.

THURSDAY, 29 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Bell, E. O. Moriarty, and W. C. Bennett, Esquires, further examined in their places:—

1548. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Will you describe the nature of the last accident which took place at the dams on the Botany Watershed? Yes; if you will allow me, I will read the report which I sent in on that occasion. It describes the accident correctly, better than I could do so without referring to it. It is dated 21 May, 1874. (*Report read.*)

F. Bell, Esq.
29 July, 1875.

1549. I think you state in that report that No. 5 dam was the first which gave way? No, it was No. 4.

1550. How was that dam constructed; was it simply a bank of sand? You mean the old embankment?

1551. I am speaking of the one which gave way? There were two rows of piles in the centre of the embankment. This (*producing diagram of cross section*) will give you some idea of the way in which it was formerly constructed.

1552. Is there any material difference in the dams as they are now constructed from the way they were constructed formerly? We have no timber in them at all now.

1553. They are merely sand banks now, then? Merely sand banks, but they are considerably wider as well as deeper, and the slopes are not so steep.

1554. You say that the dams are merely sand banks, and that it was the waste weir which gave way? Yes.

1555. Did not the dam itself give way? It was the weir which gave way; the weir is in the embankment.

1556. How did it go—was it very suddenly? No, not very suddenly; the man who was watching there saw it going; the water carried the sand away from around the piles and gradually the holes got larger and larger.

1557. Is there a dam No. 3? That was carried away years ago, and it has never been repaired.

1558. And that came down to No. 2? Yes, and burst that too.

1559. When the water got to No. 1 dam, what happened? It went over it also for a depth of 4 feet 6 inches over the whole length of embankment.

1560. It came down very suddenly then? Yes.

1561. And still it did not destroy the dam? It did at last; it gradually made a breach in it, and at last a portion of it went, but the weir stood.

1562. And what happened when it got into the engine-pond? The engine-pond was not completed; we had only got the embankment up to high-water-mark, and the water went through the opening and carried away some houses.

1563. Did it injure the engine-pond dam? Only a little.

1564. No. 6 dam gave way also, did it not? It would have gone but we saved it, and we have made it secure since.

1565. You say that No. 4 dam contained 85 millions of gallons? Yes.

1566. Then am I right in supposing that the combined reservoirs, Nos. 4 and 5, contained 85 and 33 millions of gallons,—that is to say, 118 gallons on the whole? Nos. 4 and 5 dams with their embankments raised contain 135 millions of gallons.

1567. As against 85 millions formerly? Yes.

1568. If this No. 4 dam were to give way now suddenly what effect would it have on No. 2? No. 2 would go too; they would all go one after the other.

1569. And what would happen to the engine-pond in that case;—the danger would be much greater on account of the greater storage of water, would it not? Yes, if there was any danger.

1570. Do you think, if such a thing were to happen, there would be any danger of injury to the pumping works? No, none at all; it could not possibly affect them.

1571. However large the rush of water which might come down? No; they are situated behind a hill and completely protected from the rush of water. We have increased the width of No. 4 dam. The embankment is now 40 feet wide at the top, and we have constructed terraces to decrease and strengthen the slopes.

1572. Have you observed any stream forming below the dam and percolating through the sand? Yes; there is a little percolation but it is nothing to what it was. We sodded it and put a terrace at the base of

- F. Bell, Esq. of it and sloped and sodded it, and then put another terrace at the base of that, and sloped that again and covered it with sods so as to stop the percolation as much as possible.
- 2) July, 1875. 1573. You are quite sure that in all these cases the first thing which happened was the weir giving way? Yes; if you can prevent the water from over-topping the embankment there is no fear; it cannot possibly do that now.
1574. *Mr. Moriarty.*] I should like to ask you, Mr. Bell, whether you do not anticipate a considerable leakage through these sand dams, if there is no clay core or anything of that kind in the centre of the embankment to prevent it? There is some leakage from it, but not so much as when we first constructed it, and it is getting less every day.
1575. I think one of your proposals for supplying Sydney with water was to pump it up out of the sand or well? Yes.
1576. And you anticipated a large supply from the water which would percolate through the sand? Yes.
1577. Is there any reason why the water should not percolate through the banks of the dam as freely as through the sand outside the cylinders or wells which you proposed to sink? These dams are differently circumstanced altogether; they are sodded, and have terraces as well, which prevents percolation to a great extent.
1578. But would not the water be much more likely to percolate through an artificially constructed dam, than through sand which had been *in situ* for possibly millions of years? If the well were deep the pressure of the water would be greater, and you would have the water completely round it, whereas in a dam the water could only be on one side, and then the sods prevent a great deal of the percolation.
1579. Yes, on the upper side they may? On the upper and lower sides.
1580. Do you think these sods would have any effect if the water got through to the back of the embankment? Yes, we have proved it; there is always a little percolation, but it is trifling to what it was in the first instance.
1581. I think I understood you to say that these weirs were in the centre of the embankments constructed by the late Mr. Bell? They were in the very deepest part of the embankment; I know that the weir in No. 4 dam was in the deepest part. I have surveys of them all.
1582. No. 4 dam is below No. 5? Yes.
1583. So that when No. 4 gave way its only effect was to release the water from the lower side of No. 5, and thus No. 5 had a pressure on its upper side and no corresponding pressure on its lower side, and then it went too? Yes, but it showed symptoms of weakness before that round about the weir; they were always patching it up.
1584. Was that rainfall of 7 inches the heaviest ever known in Sydney in a given time? I cannot say; I don't think it was.
1585. Then about No. 6 dam;—how was that injured? The apron in the lower portion of the weir was swept away; it was gradually going, and we let the water off as fast as we could;—in fact the sluices were wide open.
1586. Is there anything above No. 6 dam? No, except the Randwick Road dam.
1587. Was that injured in any way? No, the water was flowing 6 inches over the weir.
1588. Then it was about 2 feet 6 inches below the top of the embankment? About 18 inches.
1589. There is a great deal more water in all the reservoirs now than there was before? Oh yes, much more.
1590. Then if they were all filled and a heavy rainfall took place, would not the water rush down much more freely, and if one of them went would not the danger be greatly increased? No, not with the increased width of the by-wash or escape weir. No. 4 is 100 feet wide and 4 feet 6 inches deep below the top of the embankment.
1591. With what depth? The water at No. 4 embankment is about 20 feet deep.
1592. And No. 6? No. 6 is not so deep; it has about 15 feet of water.
1593. Have you estimated the rapidity with which the water would run off the watershed if a heavy rainfall were to occur—have you estimated the time it would take to run down? It is so very difficult to say. At first when the rain falls you do not see any water running at all; the sand hills seem to absorb it all. The water does not come down at once, but it gradually increases, and begins to run only when the hills become charged with water, and after the rain has ceased for some time it continues to run.
1594. Do you think the whole of it would discharge in twenty-four hours? No; it may be some weeks before it diminishes at all. The flow of water now is very nearly as much as it was after the last heavy rain, and is discharging about five million gallons into the sea every day from the engine-pond dam.
1595. Are there iron pipes still through the centre of the dams? Yes.
1596. Is there any puddling, or anything of the kind, to prevent the water from passing along the side of the pipe? Yes, we first drive in two rows of piles with crossheads for the pipes to rest upon, and they are puddled for 3 feet round them.
1597. But there is no puddling in the dam itself? No.
1598. *Mr. Bennett.*] When No. 4 dam went and No. 5 dam burst, Mr. Bell, what was the difference of level between the waters—what head was on No. 5 dam? No. 5 dam water was about 2 ft. 6 in. higher than No. 4.
1599. How much did the water lower by the bursting of No. 4? I should say about 6 feet on the low side of embankment.
1600. Then there was about 8 ft. pressure on the embankment of No. 5 when it burst? About 7 ft. 6 in.
1601. 7 ft. 6 in. difference between the levels when No. 5 burst? Yes.
1602. You told us just now that there is 20 feet of water in No. 4 dam at present? Yes.
1603. Now what reason can you assign, except the thickness of the embankment, why No. 4 dam should not go, with so much greater head of water than No. 5 had when it went? It was a totally different construction. No. 5 was the original construction; it was very narrow and the slopes were very steep—about one to one.
1604. How do you account for the stability of No. 4 now with 20 ft. of water in it, when No. 5 went with 7 ft. 6 in.? No. 4 has been so much strengthened; it has been widened, and the slopes flattened. The top of the embankment is so much higher from the surface of the water than it was before—4 ft. 6 in. instead of 2 ft., and no weir in embankment as formerly, so that it is impossible for the flood waters to overtop it.

1605. Am I to understand that there is 20 feet difference of level at No. 4, between the water in the dam and the water below; in fact, that the effective head is 20 feet? Yes. F. Bell, Esq.
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1606. You say that provided these dams can be made so that the water does not go over them, they are perfectly safe. At what height, for of course there must be some limit to the height you can make these dams —? If they are higher and deeper they must be proportionally larger.
1607. Do you think you have arrived at a safe limit? Yes, I think so.
1608. Would you think a dam of this sort, 30 feet high, safe? Yes, if it were wide in proportion.
1609. Have you ever stood at the base of one of those dams when it was tolerably full of water — at the exterior base? Yes, I have.
1610. Have you ever felt the ground shake under you as if it were floating? Yes.
1611. Now when the pressure becomes sufficient to lift the peat at the bottom, don't you think the sand would be in a semi-liquid state? No. We removed the peat when we were making the embankment in No. 2, and in No. 4 there was no peat at all; it was all pure sand.
1612. Don't you find the sand become quick very soon? Yes, the lower portion of it is very soft indeed.
1613. And the upper part goes down quickly from its own weight? Yes.
1614. Don't you think that if the percolation decreases with a decreased head of water it may increase with such increased head to a rather dangerous extent? I may say that the percolation is decreasing below.
1615. With a decreasing head of water? No, with an increased head. I attribute that to the interstices being filled up with finer matter or peaty substances.
1616. When the head in a dam increases considerably is not the percolation likely to increase to a dangerous extent? No. If the dams are properly constructed, both as to height and width, there would be proportionally no more percolation through them than in smaller dams.
1617. Yes, but that would add increased force to this percolation, and quietly undermine the dam? I am speaking from my own observation. I find that when the dam is full the percolation is steadily decreasing.
1618. Did not the Randwick dam burst on one occasion? It did at one time, but the water went over the top of it; as it was not completed there was a gap in it. Alderman Green and I were on it at the time, and we were very nearly washed away.
1619. That was the time it carried away the approach to the bridge on the Bunnerong Road? Yes, it was not nearly completed; there was a gap in it and the water got through the gap.
1620. As you were on the spot, was it not possible to fill that gap up temporarily to prevent it from bursting? No, we did all we could, but it was just like working in silt or sand; the water rose so rapidly, about 6 inches an hour, and the embankment was not to its full width nor nearly its full height.
1621. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Perhaps you can tell me what is the fall at the waste weir of No. 4 dam—the one that is 100 feet wide by 4 feet 6 inches? As far as I can recollect there are two grades in it; one is level for about 200 feet, and then there is an inclination of 1 in 152.
1622. And what is the difference of level between the water above and the water below? I should say it was about 12 feet.
1623. And it flows gently down an incline in the waste weir of about 1 in 200? About that. I will ascertain the exact incline. 1 in 152.
1624. Have you computed the capabilities of the waste weir—how many cubic feet it discharges? No.
1625. What is the smallest waste weir in any of the dams? In No. 1 it is 40 feet wide.
1626. By? By 3 feet 6 inches deep.
1627. And what is the fall? It is constructed of brick, and the fall is the same as the slope of the embankment. I think it is 3 to 1, the same as in the waste weir at Randwick. The one at No. 4, which gave way, was only 18 feet wide by 2 feet deep, and the water never went over the embankment; it worked round the piles.
1628. These waste weirs are bedded in the sand I suppose? The brick ones?
1629. The whole of them, the whole thing is sand? Yes; those that are bricked have 3 feet of clay under them, with piles driven in.
1630. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bell.*] Have you not some of these waste weirs going over clay soil? No.
1631. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] What is your impression from what you have heard. Do you think there is any question as to whether these dams are perfectly safe? Well, I have some apprehension about them. I think if we had some of these unusual rainfalls some of them would go, and if one went the others would follow; and I think the danger is increased by the increased quantity of water stored.
1632. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you think it is possible for any quantity of rain which could fall to fill one of these weirs 100 feet wide and 3½ feet deep? I do not know that it would—the mere rainfall; but I think that if one of the dams were to go the increased discharge brought upon them, added to the stream, would be likely to do so.
1633. Do you think water will percolate through dry sand with the same facility as through sand saturated with water? I think, of course, that it will not, until the sand becomes saturated; but if a dam is impounding water it is always in a state of saturation.
1634. It makes no matter what the width of the dam is? Oh yes, of course the greater the width of the sand the longer the time it will take to percolate through it.
1635. Do you think the bed of these dams would be saturated the same as the Lachlan Swamp? I think it is quite as much saturated now.
1636. Do you think if you were to dig down below one of these embankments you would find the sand saturated? Yes, and I don't think if the width of it were double or treble what it is with such material as sand it would greatly affect the percolation. I have never heard that water would not run through sand. I believe it will run freely through it.
1637. Suppose the sand is backed up with turf and faced with turf, would the water go through it in the same way? I do not consider turf on the lower side of the slightest use, except to prevent the ordinary rainfall from injuring the surface. Any water that goes through the sand will go through the turf also. I can understand turf placed on the upper side of an embankment preventing the water from getting through.
1638. But would not the turf placed on the lower side prevent the sand from being gradually washed away? I don't think it would have any such effect; a very little stream of water passing through would displace

F. Bell, Esq. displace it. Sand is a material I should never trust. I can easily understand that a sand backing to a dam which gives weight to it is effective, if you have a clay core; but if there is nothing but sand in an embankment it is only a question of time for the water to go through.

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1639. Do you not think that the coarse grass and reeds growing on the bank have a tendency to bind it together and make it more effectual? I do not think so. I think it is only a question of time. Besides, we know that turf will float, and every one who has been in Ireland has seen it; it will float in its own depth of water. I should doubt very much the effect of grass growing on the top of sand, for as soon as the water got under it it would carry it away bodily.

1640. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Supposing the embankment were covered with turf on the lower side, would not that have the effect of turning the water downwards, more out of sight? I should doubt whether it would have that effect. I think the water would take the most direct course to the surface. The turf may have its good effect in retarding percolation if on the upper side of the embankment, but I don't think if placed on the lower side it would prevent the sand from passing out with the water.

1641. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] Do you concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Moriarty? Yes, and I speak from experience I have had in dams of this character; I have repeatedly seen them. Of course I am not prepared to say they were exactly like Mr. Francis Bell's dams as I have not seen them.

1642. There is not sufficient difference you think between Mr. Bell's dams and those you have seen to prevent them from giving way in the same manner? No.

1643. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bennett.*] Do you think no dam of similar construction, of whatever size or width, would be safe? Yes; that is to say, within any reasonable limit.

1644. Suppose it to be a mile wide? Even if it were a mile wide and composed of sand only I should not be at all surprised to see the water coming through it.

1645. And if it were noticed it might be prevented by proper attention? Yes.

1646. *Mr. Bell to Mr. Moriarty.*] I think you stated that you had seen the water in this embankment percolating through. Why does it not go through the top of the embankment as well as at the base? Because there is less pressure near the top, and of course the sand exercises some little effect, and the smaller the pressure to force the water back the slower the process will be.

1647. As a matter of fact, the water does not go through the top, but only at the base? Well, I have not seen these embankments for years, when the late Mr. Edward Bell was engineer, and I saw a strong stream passing through them. When Mr. Bell was asked by the Water Commission if he expected these sand dams would hold water, he said no—he never thought they would; his object had been merely to retard the flow of water to the Botany stream, and to saturate the sand. I have never seen them since, and I can only speak from what I saw of them years ago.

1648. If the water passed so freely through the embankment would it not be likely to carry the sand with it? Well, it was doing so, because the back portions of the dams had caved in in several places—not materially, but to some extent.

1649. If the water passed through it would it not naturally carry sand with it; and that would be easily observed at the base of the embankment, would it not? Yes, and I did observe that very circumstance, that the lower side of the dam had caved and dropped down in places. There was a little subsidence in the turfing on the lower side.

1650. Have you any idea what the embankments were constructed with—I mean the old embankments? Of sand and peat, I believe. I saw them once or twice only, and I remember asking Mr. Edward Bell the question: "Are you not afraid of your peat floating?" and he said, "No; it has been well rammed."

1651. As a matter of fact, we find that the dams constructed of sand are much better than those that have any peat in them; the weight of the sand is sufficient to sustain the embankment in its position.

1652. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] The dams that you have seen burst;—were they made of sand, or was there a great deal of peat with them? Many of them were made of sand—sometimes with a good deal of peat in them and some clay.

1653. Have you seen one made entirely of sand burst? No, because we never tried it.

1654. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bell.*] How long have these dams been constructed? They have been about a year in existence. The Randwick dam has been constructed about two years.

1655. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] How long has this No. 4 dam been completed? I should say about a year.

1656. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bell.*] Have you been obliged to repair it on account of the sand being washed away from the under side? No.

1657. There has been no subsidence of the dam—it has not sunk at all during that time? Not at all.

1658. *Mr. Moriarty to Mr. Bell.*] There is a good head of water on the lower side of No. 4, is there not? There is no water there at all. If No. 3 dam had been in existence there would have been, but No. 3 was never repaired.

1659. And there are 20 feet above it? Yes. I may say that I am perfectly surprised at the stability of these embankments. I was prejudiced against them at first, but I must say I have entirely altered my mind about them. They are very easily strengthened at any time by putting on another layer.

1660. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] After hearing the opinions which have been given by the other engineer-members of the Board are you still satisfied of the security of these dams? I am perfectly satisfied.

TUESDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. J. B. Wilson examined in his place:—

The Hon. J. B. Wilson. 1661. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to state, for the information of the Board, the result of your inspection of the Crown-street Reservoir? On Thursday last, the 29th July, I was instructed by the Board to visit the Crown-street Reservoir, which I did on the following day. At the time of my visit they had just commenced to let the water run off at the northern division. I remained there till the place was dry, and till it was thoroughly clean; but before the cleaning operation commenced, I found there was about

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about 1 foot of sediment at the bottom of the reservoir. This sediment was composed apparently of two different and distinct substances, the one and of course the smallest portion being a very fine peaty deposit, easily diffused through the water, and causing a considerable discoloration, so much so, that when the men who were working at the reservoir stirred it up, the water became nearly as black as ink. The remaining and the largest portion was composed of very coarse sand, evidently showing that a larger quantity of sand had been originally received into the reservoir, the finer particles of which had been carried away with the water. In the reservoir there was found a large dead eel in a very putrid state, and exceedingly offensive. I examined the reservoir when it was emptied very carefully, with the view of discovering whether there was any possibility of sewage matter entering into it; but I made up my mind—as far as my opinion is worth—that it was absolutely impossible for any sewage matter to enter into that reservoir. One reason which operated largely upon my mind in coming to that conclusion, was this: that when the northern compartment was emptied, the water was standing in the southern compartment up to about 15 inches of the top, and there was not a single particle of exudation from the walls; the walls very soon—in much shorter time than I could have imagined—became apparently dry, and the roof of the reservoir, which is covered with earth, was absolutely dry. When there, of course I was thinking a great deal with regard to the analyses taken by Professor Liversidge, to see if I could devise any reason why the water in this reservoir should be more polluted than the water in the Botany Swamp; and I have come to the conclusion that this pollution has arisen in a great measure from the large quantity of peaty deposit in the reservoir, and not from sewage contaminations. My attention was drawn to it the more forcibly by the perusal of an article which appears in the "*Chemical News*" of the 28th May, 1875. In reporting the proceedings of the Chemical Society, that paper states, that at a meeting recently held, the well known Dr. Able being in the chair, a gentleman present—a Mr. W. H. Deering—read a paper "on some points in the examination of waters by the ammonia method," from which, with the permission of the Board, I will quote a few extracts:—

"An important fact also is that peaty waters give much ammonia by distillation with sodium carbonate, and much also on a subsequent distillation with permanganate solution, which, unless caution be used, might be regarded as evidence of sewage contamination.

"*The President* drew especial attention to the fact that peaty matters existing in potable matters interfere considerably with the indications given by this test; this was a point of very great importance.

"*Mr. W. Thorp* also stated that if the nitrogen in peat waters were estimated by the combustion process, it would be found that the carbon was large in proportion to the nitrogen as compared with sewage contamination.

"*Dr. Russell* could confirm *Mr. Deering's* observations on peaty water, for he had collected some at Dartmoor, which contained some ammonia as salts, and a considerable amount of albumenoid ammonia."

Seeing the large quantity of peaty matter that was in such a diffusible condition in this reservoir I thought this article would be of very great importance, as throwing a light upon the quantity of albumenoid ammonia obtained in these analyses, and I therefore thought it my duty to bring the matter under your observation. It throws a good deal of light upon Professor Liversidge's operations. As I think I previously stated, the men who were employed made the reservoir perfectly clean—particularly clean, when they had done with it. This division I may state had not been cleaned out for eighteen months previously. I was informed by the parties who were at work that the reason why such a length of time had been suffered to elapse since it was cleaned out before was, because there had been an interruption to the outlet of the reservoir into the sewer; in fact it was blocked up, and the water could not be run off. On Monday, 2nd August, I visited the southern division while it was being cleaned out, and found matters very much the same there as I found them in the northern division, with this exception: that there was not nearly the same amount of deposit—only about 5 inches; but the sediment appeared to be of the same character as that in the northern division—first the diffusible peaty sediment, and then the coarse sand; the two together making a deposit to the depth of about 5 inches. I may mention that the reservoir appeared to me to be very well constructed for keeping it clean, provided proper attention is paid to it. The floors are not level, but they slope into the centre of each compartment, where there is a large gutter which communicates with the sewer by a lock, so that the water can be run off; and the orifice where the service pipe comes through is on the higher portion of the floor, consequently a great quantity of sediment might be deposited in the bottom of the reservoir without affecting the supply of water to the city. The service pipe coming into the reservoir in both divisions empties itself within about 6 inches of the floor of the reservoir; consequently, when a rush of water came in the effect was to stir up this peaty deposit considerably, which would not have taken place if the reservoir had been perfectly clean. In my opinion this reservoir should be cleaned out as effectively as it was cleaned out on Friday and Monday mornings, regularly every three months. The facilities for cleaning it out are great and the expense small—it need not under any circumstances exceed £4 or £5. I have taken a little interest since in the examination of water supplied from this reservoir to different portions of the city; and I have been very much struck with the apparent purity of the water compared with what it was before.

1662. That is, since it was cleaned out? Yes.

1663. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Do you concur in the report which the Hon. J. B. Wilson has brought up on this subject? I do—quite; I visited the reservoir with Dr. Wilson.

1664. Did you observe any fish there besides the eel which Dr. Wilson has mentioned? *Hon. J. B. Wilson:* There were a few fish, but the water became so black when it was stirred up that it was very difficult to see them.

1665. Professor Liversidge said there were a great many? *Mr. Bell:* They were some gold and silver carp which were put into the reservoir.

1666. Can you inform the Board when the reservoirs were last cleaned out? The south compartment of the Crown-street reservoir was cleaned out on the 13th January, 1874, and it was cleaned out again on the 7th July, 1874. On the 31st October we attempted to clean out the northern compartment, but were unable to do it. The last record I have of the northern compartment being cleaned out was on the 19th April, 1873.

1667. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] We will now proceed to the question of the sewers. Is there not, Mr. Moriarty, a continual silting up of the harbour by very fine matter, which is carried out in a diffused state, and deposits a sediment which cannot be arrested by any ordinary means? Yes, I do not see how it is possible to prevent it.

1668.

The Hon.
J. B. Wilson,
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E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq.
3 Aug., 1875.

1668. There is a great deal of that fine matter which goes into the harbour, not only through the sewers but from the natural streams which flow into the harbour? Yes, wherever the ground is disturbed.

1669. You think there is no artificial means of preventing this deposit? No, except by some elaborate means which could not be adopted immediately.

1670. What is the greatest depth at which you can practically dredge with any effect? Our Sydney dredge enables us to go to 30 feet; the other only goes to 23 feet.

1671. Does the greater depth of water greatly increase the cost of dredging? It increases the cost of constructing the dredge, but does not much increase the cost of dredging.

1672. But you think you can dredge to a depth of 30 feet easily for all practical purposes? Oh, quite.

1673. Then you can keep the harbour clean by dredging to that depth? Yes.

1674. Now if any matter from the mouth of a sewer is deposited in a shallow place—too shallow for shipping—so far it does no harm? It extends under the jetties and forms banks of silt and stuff which gradually rise to the surface, and at low water become offensive mud banks. That is particularly the case in Darling Harbour, where there are a number of timber jetties, which you cannot get under to dredge, and the spaces between them are so narrow that you cannot get the dredge in.

1675. Is there no contrivance by which you could dredge all these places? I think some plan might be devised, but I have never thought of taking the dredge under these timber jetties.

1676. But if you could dredge between these jetties the matter under them would not signify—in fact the dredge would get the most of it? Well, I think it is important that we should not have a deposit of this solid matter under a jetty, because when the water leaves it and it becomes exposed to the action of the sun, gases are given off from it which are very offensive and injurious to the public health.

1677. I am speaking more with regard to the silting-up than to the health of the inhabitants. If you could dredge between the jetties, any evil, as far as the silting-up is concerned, would be avoided? Yes, as far as navigation is concerned; but it is not possible to get the dredge between them; they are too close together.

1678. Do you think—I am repeating a question. I think, but you have had more time to consider it—that these silt-pits, which it is acknowledged do not produce any purifying effect on the waters of the harbour, would be practically beneficial in preventing the silting-up;—would not the matter caught in these silt-pits be just as largely caught in the harbour, and dredged out wherever it impeded navigation? Well, I should not like to give any evidence which would have the effect of inviting the discharge of that stuff into the harbour. I think the Corporation should be compelled to keep it out of the harbour; there are various ways of doing it. In the first place, if the streets are properly protected, and constructed of some material which will not disintegrate as rapidly as broken stone, a good deal of the mischief would be prevented, and a good deal of the stuff might be intercepted in the gully-shafts and silt-pits. I think it is the duty of the Corporation to prevent it from going into the harbour, and therefore, although it might be cheaper to dredge it up, I should be slow to recommend its going into the harbour.

1679. Should you be inclined to recommend the Government to incur any expenses in forming these silt-pits? No, I would not recommend the Government to do so.

1680. You would not interfere with the Corporation or dissuade them if they attempted to do it? No, I think it is their duty to prevent the stuff from going into the harbour.

1681. Supposing all these matters were in the hands of the Government instead of the Corporation, would you recommend the Government to construct these silt-pits? I do not know that I should, except in those parts of the harbour where a dredge cannot get at them; that is the case all along the eastern side of Darling Harbour.

1682. In case of the Fort Macquarie, for instance, or the Hay-street sewer, you would not recommend them under such circumstances? No, I don't think I should.

1683. *Dr. Alleyne.*] What do you think causes the sewage that comes down to sink? I suppose it is the silt which is mixed with it.

1684. Don't you think that if all the sewage matter were carried into the water without being mixed with the silt it would float about the harbour, and either be eaten by fishes or become decomposed? Well, as a matter of fact, we know that it does not, because the outlets of these sewers are invariably offensive.

1685. I mean that the reason why the harbours and rivers become polluted with animal and organic matter is that this matter is discharged along with a lot of sand and mineral matter, which entangles it and causes it to sink to the bottom and putrify. You can see that this is the case by the bubbles which are continually coming up. There is no sewage matter which of itself will not float, and these matters would not sink and form a deposit if they were not entangled and kept down by some heavier substance; they would either go out of the harbour or else be eaten up by fishes, and they would not create a nuisance. The main sewers catch both the contents of the water-closets and also the street washings, and they are mixed together, and the sewage matter, which would otherwise come up at once, remains at the bottom? At the bottom, near the outlet of these sewers, we find a great deal of putrid mud, which is very offensive.

1686. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you think the dredging power at your disposal is sufficient? It is not sufficient to prevent the shoaling that is taking place at the heads of all the bays, and to pick up all the silt which is shot into the harbour from the sewers.

1687. It is not sufficient to take up all the coarse silt? No.

1688. You would require more power? Yes. It does not take up this fine stuff which goes all over the harbour.

1689. But that is an operation of nature which cannot be prevented in any way. If this stuff were to accumulate so as to be inconvenient for navigation there would be no difficulty in removing it by dredging? No.

1690. And that would be the cheapest way? Yes, I think the Corporation should be made to pave all the streets leading down to the water so as to prevent the silt being formed at all, and I think too that there are many places where silt-pits would be very useful. All along the eastern shore of Darling Harbour we cannot get the dredges in to work, and the result is a gradual shoaling up. Therefore I think if the silt which is causing that shoaling up could be intercepted before it gets to the harbour it would be better, although it would cost more. As you cannot get at the silt with the dredge the next best thing is to construct these pits.

1691. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] Would you recommend the Government to encourage in any way the formation of silt-pits at the mouths of the sewers? I would at special places where they would be of service.

1693. At such places as Mr. Moriarty has recommended? Yes.
1694. Do you concur generally in the opinions he has expressed? Generally, there are some points of difference. W. C. Bennett, Esq.
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1695. Would you recommend the Government to encourage in any way the formation of a silt-pit at the mouth of the Fort Macquarie sewer? No. I think the stuff can be got out there so easily that a silt-pit is hardly necessary, and the silt-pits do not affect the contamination of the harbour, or very slightly.
1696. You heard what Mr. Moriarty stated on a former occasion relating to his plan for carrying the ordinary daily sewage matter flowing from the Macquarie-street sewer into deeper water? Yes.
1697. Do you think that plan is a good one so far as the mechanical arrangements are concerned? Yes; I had some little doubt about this little wooden pin for keeping back the flap; but after a conversation with Mr. Moriarty I think it is the safest and simplest thing that could be devised.
1698. You think it would work well? Yes; it would certainly not cause an accident or burst the sewer.
1699. That is to say, if the pin gave way there could be no accident, except of a very trifling character? No.
1700. And there is no possibility of the pin being strong enough to hold back the flap so long as to cause a serious accident, such as the bursting of the sewer? No.
1701. Do you think a similar plan would be applicable at the mouth of the Hay-street sewer? It would be applicable, but not attended with the same advantages, because there is no current at the Hay-street sewer, and the sewage would have to be let off in dead water at the head of the harbour.
1702. Still it would be applicable as far as these flaps are concerned? Yes, but the present arrangements at Hay-street do not necessitate anything of the sort.
1703. You think the silt-pit constructed there is all that is necessary? For the present I think so.
1704. What I want to ascertain is, whether you think that a similar system, modified according to circumstances, could be carried out at most of the sewers which have been creating such offence? Wherever there is a salient point with a good current, I think this system would be desirable; it diffuses the faecal matter through a greater body of water.
1705. Would this system be applicable to the smaller sewers, such as the Market-street sewer, and others like it? Yes, with some advantage, but not so much. The great advantage in Darling Harbour would be to prevent this offensive matter from being exposed to the sun on the banks at low-water, and becoming offensive.
1706. Do you think it would be worth while to carry out some such scheme, as a temporary expedient? Well, the cost of it would not be serious; it would depend upon the remoteness of any general scheme; if any general scheme were to be adopted, I should hardly recommend this.
1707. Not to provide against the offences created by these sewers for the next two or three summers? No.
1708. You do not expect that any organized system could possibly be carried out in less than three years? No, I do not think it could be done in that time.
1709. It would take about five years? Five years would be about the time.
1710. Well, don't you think it would be worth while to make some temporary arrangement of this kind, considering the great outcry there is about these sewers, and that the evil is getting worse every year? Well—yes; a part of the arrangement would be applicable to other purposes.
1711. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Do you approve of this plan generally, as a plan for mitigating the nuisance at the mouths of the sewers, by carrying the offensive matter into deep water? I think it would answer very well at Fort Macquarie where there is a current to carry the sewage down; but I am afraid that at the heads of the different bays, where the water is perfectly still, it would involve a great deal of trouble in removing the stuff. F. Bell, Esq.
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1712. I am not speaking of the silting-up, but of this scheme as a means of preventing a nuisance? I think it would be very advisable.
1713. Have you studied at all carefully the mechanical arrangements suggested by Mr. Moriarty? No, I have not.
1714. Perhaps you will be kind enough to do so? Yes.

FRIDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1875.

Present:—

F. BELL, Esq.,	HON. J. B. WILSON,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,	E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,	DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, ESQ., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Bell, Esq., City Engineer, further examined in his place:—

1715. *Chairman.*] There is only one ventilating shaft I believe? Only one.
1716. What sewers is that connected with? The principal one is the Pitt-street sewer, from Bridge-street up to Bathurst-street, and the Castlereagh-street sewer. F. Bell, Esq.
6 Aug., 1875.
1717. Is it the system of sewers that discharges at Fort Macquarie only? Yes.
1718. That one area only? Yes.
1719. Are there any other means of ventilation beyond that one shaft? None.
1720. Do you use charcoal to filter the gases at that shaft? We do.
1721. Complaints were made that the shaft had become choked by the charcoal being put into it in too fine a state? I never heard of those complaints; my attention was never drawn to them.
1722. You have made no inquiries about it since? No.
1723. I think you observed in your evidence that the charcoal put in was too large if anything? Yes, it was put in formerly in very large lumps, as large as 3 or 4 inches cube; but they have since been put in smaller.
1724. Are complaints often made in the neighbourhood of the escape of these gases? No, I think not.
1725. Not generally? Not generally.

- F. Bell, Esq. 1726. Do you think the existence of this shaft has had any effect in keeping the air within this system of sewers any purer? I do.
- 6 Aug., 1875. 1727. It is the highest point in that drainage area? Yes, all the sewers lead to it; it is the very highest point.
1728. Is there any other mode of ventilation in any of the other sewerage areas? No, none whatever.
1729. Do you think it desirable that the ventilation of the Fort Macquarie system of sewers should be improved? No, I think it is quite sufficient for it—this one ventilating shaft.
1730. Do you think it would be safe for a man under ordinary circumstances to go into that sewer? At the present time, when any repairs have to be made and it is necessary to go down into the sewers, the man-hole door is taken off to allow the foul air to escape before the man goes down.
1731. There is a dangerous amount of foul air always in these sewers, is there not? Yes.
1732. And that, under certain circumstances, is liable to get into the yards of the houses in the neighbourhood, and even into the houses? Yes.
1733. Then don't you think something should be done to get that system of sewers better ventilated? I have not had sufficient experience on the subject to be able to say. I think the men can go into these sewers, but I think they require to have a second man-hole opened to cause a current of air; there is no current of air in this system of sewers, on account of the self-acting gate at the mouth of the sewer, and the shaft at the other end.
1734. I believe that in a great many if not in the majority of cases the ordinary connections with the sewers from yards was an iron trap? Yes. Since I came into office, about four years ago, I have never signed any house connections without insisting upon the flap-trap being used.
1735. But you have not been instructed to interfere with previous arrangements? Well, that was the system before; but under the old system the trap opened into the sewer itself, and many of the flaps have been swept away.
1736. So that this foul gas is liable to escape, and to get into the yards and also into the buildings? Yes.
1737. Under what circumstances generally does this pressure within the sewers cause the gas to escape into the yards and houses? The foul gas escapes always where there are no flap-traps.
1738. You have not had time to consider this question fully, have you, or to make any proposal for ventilation? Well, I should like to see a ventilating shaft for each drainage area at the highest point, as the gases always ascend; and I am not altogether certain as to the advisability of closing the mouths of the sewers, which prevents the wind getting in and causing a draught of air up to this ventilating shaft.
1739. Don't you think that the existence of these doors, which prevent the influx of air into the mouths of the sewers, tends to diminish the escape of gases into the houses? I am not quite certain about it, and I should like to make some experiments before giving an opinion on the subject.
1740. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] In erecting that ventilating shaft was it ever intended that fire should be used in it? No, not at all.
1741. Would it not be an advantage to have in such a shaft a coke fire constantly burning;—would it not have the effect of consuming these noxious gases? I think so; I think it would answer very well.
1742. It would not only keep up a draught in the sewer, but would tend to the consumption of the noxious gases? I don't think there ever was a fire there.
1743. I believe it has been stated before the Board that there is another opening in the sewer, which disembogues at Fort Macquarie? I saw a hole at Fort Macquarie, about 120 to 130 feet from the mouth of the sewer, but I never understood what it was intended for.
1744. Is that hermetically sealed now do you know? I am not aware; the Inspector of Sewers will be able to tell you.
1745. *Mr. Bennett.*] Are you aware whether there are any private ventilating arrangements—any down-pipes—connected with the private sewers? There were some down pipes, but I think they have all been disconnected since.
1746. You have abolished them all? As far as we know I think we have.
1747. Did you ever notice when the man-holes were open whether the current from the man-hole went into the sewer or out of it? It was out of the sewer. If you stand over the sewer it would blow into your face; there is a strong current coming out of the sewer.
1748. Even in the highest portions of the city? Yes. I recollect in Cumberland-street once, when we were repairing the sewer and the men were down below, and we were standing overhead, the stench which came up was intolerable.
1749. What was the direction of the wind at the time;—do you recollect? It was fine beautiful weather at the time, and I think there was a north-east wind blowing, which would, of course, blow right up the sewer.
1750. *Mr. Chapman.*] Have you not at present gully-shafts in the city, which in dry weather you have to fill up with water, which you have to send round in a cart? Yes, I understand so.
1751. Then in dry weather the trap is of no use at all unless it is filled up by artificial means? No.
1752. Are not many of the houses in the city connected with the sewer by means of these traps? Yes, but then there are flap traps in addition.
1753. In flood times you have already stated that these flaps are washed away? Some of the old ones are and a good many of them have no flaps at all.
1754. *Chairman.*] Has it ever come under your notice, or have you ever heard of these water traps being forced by the pressure of gas within the sewer;—it has occurred elsewhere—that the water has been expelled by the pressure of the gas? There are too many outlets for the gas in this case.
1755. That would only occur where there is a very careful system of trapping? Yes.
1756. Have you heard frequent complaints of foul gases getting into the houses and annoying the inhabitants? Not lately. Whenever we have heard complaints we have recommended flap-traps to be put in, and the evil has been remedied, and we have heard no complaints afterwards.
1757. Still there is no doubt that there is all this large quantity of gas in Sydney confined in the sewers? Oh, there is no doubt about it.
1758. And that is liable, if any accident should occur, to escape somewhere? Yes.
1759. And the remedy you would recommend for this state of things is the erection of ventilating shafts, and trapping all connections? Yes.
1760. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do these escapes of gas, which you say you remedy by recommending flap-traps to be put in, occur more frequently in the higher or lower parts of the city? They have occurred more frequently

quently in the low parts of the city, where the sewers are very flat, and where they have a good fall the gas gets away much quicker than it does in the low places. We had more complaints about the lower part of Pitt-street, near the Exchange, than any other part of the city.

F. Bell, Esq.
6 Aug., 1875.

1761. Do you think these complaints might have been attributed to the flaps having been struck off by the violence of the current? That was the case in several instances.

1762. You think that might have been the cause of the complaints in the lower places as well as in the higher? Yes; still I think there is more gas generated there than higher up; the sewers are larger and deeper, and contain so much more sewage matter for the generation of the gases.

1763. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Is it possible to ascertain the parts of the sewers where there are flap-traps, in order to renew them in case of their being injured? That can easily be done in the main sewers.

1764. I am speaking of the whole of the city? It would be difficult to find them out in the branch sewers; the ground would have to be opened and the pipes examined; you could not very well get at them.

1765. Then I suppose it is a mere question of time—how long they will last—is any provision made for renewing them? They are at present of cast-iron and galvanized.

1766. And hung on wire hinges? Yes.

1767. Would there be any means of repairing these hinges on which the flaps are hung, in case of their being injured? I am afraid not; I am afraid the flap would have to be taken out and a new one put in.

1768. Would it not be judicious to make these hinges much stronger and heavier, seeing the great difficulty there would be in repairing them? Well, it might.

1769. These light iron wires are, of course, in a most unfavourable position for lasting? Being galvanized they will last a long time.

1770. I think the galvanized process is not estimated to last longer than three years;—did you estimate that they would last longer? I estimated them to last about twelve years. I know that some of them which were put in four or five years ago are quite perfect yet, but O'Doherty will be able to give you better evidence on that subject than I can.

Mr. John O'Doherty, Inspector of Sewers, called in and further examined:—

1771. *Chairman.*] We want to learn if you can give us any information respecting the means adopted for ventilating sewers and letting the foul gases escape. Is there within your knowledge anything more than the one ventilating shaft? No; I am not aware of anything.

Mr. J.
O'Doherty.
6 Aug., 1875.

1772. That is the only exit for the ordinary connections? Yes.

1773. Is the atmosphere in these sewers very foul? Well I find when I first open the man-hole a great gust of air comes out; but before going down into the sewer I always stop for half an hour, and when I get into it I don't find so much stench as I found on the top before I went down.

1774. Can you go any distance in the sewer? Yes, I have travelled from the main outlet at Fort Macquarie right up Pitt-street, to about opposite Alderman Macintosh's, and to a man-hole in Bathurst-street.

1775. What man-holes did you open to enable you to do that? At the corner of Bridge-street, opposite the Exchange, where it intersects Pitt-street, that runs right down to Fort Macquarie. Then I got the man-hole opened opposite to where Alderman Rennie used to live, in Pitt-street. Well, the next one I got opened was in Market-street, as near as possible to where Carroll used to keep a butcher's shop, and the next one was close to the Congregational Church, opposite Alderman Macintosh's place.

1776. What time was taken up in doing this? Well, I had a gang of men out opening the man-holes in different places, and I always have a man with me besides for fear of any accident. I started from Bridge-street, opposite the Exchange, and went right away down as far as the outlet, where the flood-gates are. Then I traversed back again and went right up Pitt-street as far as Mr. Rennie's place, and got up there and had a breathing. Then I went in and started again, and went right up to the end of the Pitt-street sewer, and I tried to get up in Bathurst-street, where there is a 3-feet sewer, but I found I could not turn in it, and after going along for a bit on my knees I came back again.

1777. You do not often make such journeys in the sewers? Well, I may say I am continually backwards and forwards in them—once or twice a month.

1778. But do you, as a matter of fact, frequently make such journeys? No, I do not.

1779. How long were you in that particular case? I think as near as possible about three hours.

1780. You did it as quickly as possible I suppose? Yes, I got out of it as soon as I could.

1781. Have you reason to think that these noxious gases escape in various parts of the city? Yes sir; for the last four years I have been doing nothing else with three masons and four or five labourers but attending to these gullys leading into the sewers requiring repairs.

1782. Complaints have been made that these foul gases have escaped and got into the yards and houses? Yes, I have often detected that where people have pulled the trap off themselves.

1783. What have they done that for? I have seen them taking the trap off and pushing the rubbish into the cesspit. Some of them, if the stench-trap in the yard gets stopped up with sand and won't receive the water, lift them up to clean them.

1784. Where are these man-holes—in the streets I suppose? Yes, right along the line of streets, over the sewers.

1785. And when you open them there is generally a strong draught comes up? No, but there is a great stench, and there is one thing I would like to mention that in these man-holes, especially in Pitt-street, we find a good current of air passing along the sewer.

1786. Which way does it go? It is going from the harbour.

1787. Does it go in different directions at other times? Yes, according to the wind.

1788. And there is no ventilation in these sewers that you are aware of, except that one shaft? That is the only one I know.

1789. Does that shaft do any good—does it keep that sewer purer than the others? Yes, it must do a vast deal of good.

1790. Have you found that sewerage area purer than the others? Yes. I have found very bad air once or twice when I opened a man-hole in the Macquarie-street sewer, opposite Sir Daniel Cooper's new house, and also in one close to the Library in Bent-street; that was in summer.

Mr. J.
O'Doherty.
6 Aug., 1875.

1791. Have you found, as a matter of fact, that this ventilating shaft has made the sewers with which it is connected purer than the others? Yes, Pitt-street is connected with it, and I find a much better draught in that sewer than in any of the others. But there is one thing I would like to mention: I have been in Pitt-street at times when we have been doing repairs; I have been sometimes an hour at the bottom of the sewer, and I have found my head to get giddy, and a feeling of faintness come over me which has lasted for the rest of the day.
1792. Do the men who are employed in this occupation work all the day? Yes, but I always give them instructions to come up whenever they want any fresh air.
1793. You think the air is better in the Pitt-street sewer than in the others? Yes, it is worse in the others.
1794. Are many of the private connections with the sewers without traps, do you know? I have never seen any of them connected without having a trap put in.
1795. That is the main sewers? Yes.
1796. Do you know whether there are traps in the private drains off the main sewers? During the last twelve years, to the best of my recollection, in new sewers or gullies, traps have always been put in. The drain is trapped where it enters the main sewer, and the private connections are also trapped where they enter the drain. Shortly after Mr. Bell came into office, in passing the main sewers occasionally, I noticed that when there was a great flood of water the flaps would be wrung off; and Mr. Bell made an alteration in the traps.
1797. Have those flaps been replaced? Yes, generally.
1798. Were these all private connections with the main sewers, or were they any of them connections with street drains? Some of them with street drains and some with private drains.
1799. You have been in office twelve years, have you not? Fifteen.
1800. What means have you of knowing whether any trap to a private connection is in order, or whether there is such a connection existing? That I could not say.
1801. You have no means of knowing? No.
1802. If any particular connection were pointed out to you from a private dwelling into a street drain, would you be in a position to say whether there was a trap there or not without opening up the ground? I would.
1803. What means have you of telling? The only way I could tell you would be by going into the sewer and seeing it.
1804. But supposing it was a drain you could not get into;—is there any book or record of these connections to show whether they are trapped or not? Yes, I have a record of all of them—so many connections made in my time.
1805. And whether they were trapped or not? Yes.
1806. But you have no means of knowing in what condition they are in at present? No.
1807. You are quite sure you have a book containing a record of them? I have a book stating that so many connections were made every year, and they were all made with traps.
1808. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did you ever happen to have two of these man-holes—the two nearest man-holes—open together? No, I have not. I have not gone to such extreme labour.
1809. Have you found a draught of air going up or down these branch sewers when you have been passing them? No.
1810. Do you find the stench greater in the lower or in the higher sewers? I always find the stench greater at the higher points.
1811. *Mr. Chapman.*] Have you not some 20-inch drain pipes emptying themselves into the harbour? Yes, we have 12-inch, 16-inch, 18-inch, 20-inch, and 24-inch pipes.
1812. Now how are the connections to these drains trapped? By D traps; but since Mr. Bell came into office he insisted upon the flap-traps being put in at the sewer as well as the D trap.
1813. Up to that time there were no flaps to these drain-pipes? No.
1814. When the Chairman asked you whether all these connections had been trapped in your time, did you mean that some of them had been trapped on the surface, and not at the drain? Yes.
1815. *Mr. Bell.*] When you were in the Pitt-street sewer do you recollect whether the doors at the mouth of the sewer were off or whether they were on, while there was a current passing, as you described? I always found the doors shut.
1816. Were the doors on at the Fort Macquarie sewer? Yes, the doors were shut.
1817. Was there any air going in from the mouth of the sewer? None. I found once where the door had been taken off altogether.
1818. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] And that current of air you spoke of, coming from the open man-hole when you were walking up that sewer, did it come from the open man-hole by which you had entered? Yes, I believe that gave me a current of air right away up.
1819. And you don't think there would have been any current if that man-hole had not been opened, and the gates had not been opened? No, I don't think so.
1820. Where does the tank stream empty into the harbour? At the old Queen's wharf, at the bottom of Pitt-street.
1821. Is not there a large sewer coming down Pitt-street? A brick sewer comes between Bridge-street and Pitt-street.
1822. And does the tank stream cross it? The brick sewer crosses the tank stream.
1823. Have you ever been up that tank stream? Oh yes.
1824. How is it constructed when it goes under the houses, say in Bridge-street and Hunter-street, is it built of brick and cement? The sides are built up with stone and it is covered with timber.
1825. Have you any idea of the state of that timber roof, whether it is sound or not? I know that some time ago a lot of it was washed away by Mr. Bloxsome's place, but they have been doing a lot of repairs to it lately. At Hunter-street the tank stream is in a very bad state.
1826. *Mr. Chapman.*] Are you aware whether any fire was ever used in the ventilating shaft for the purpose of consuming the noxious gases which arise from it? I am not aware of it; no fire has been used to my knowledge.

FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,	|	E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,	|	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

W. C. Bennett, Esq., further examined:—

1827. *Chairman.*] I believe you have paid some attention to the ventilation of sewers? I have lately.
1828. From what you have learned of the subject do you find that the method of ventilating sewers by lofty shafts, such as that one in Hyde Park, is approved of? It is not generally approved of now.
1829. Do you approve of it? No; I think the reasons I have seen assigned against it are very good ones.
1830. Theoretically and practically? Yes; if the draught is sufficient to be effective at any distance from the ventilating shaft it will be so great under the ventilating shaft that it will untrap all the traps in the immediate vicinity.
1831. That is to say, it will open all the traps? Yes; it will reverse the action of the traps.
1832. It will draw the air from the traps near the shaft instead of drawing it from the remoter parts of the system? Yes.
1833. So that it will keep the air pure near the ventilating shaft, but will not affect the remoter portions of the system; in fact, it will only have a local effect? Yes.
1834. That opinion is based on scientific grounds, and is the result of observations you have made on the subject? Yes; on common sense grounds also.
1835. And if the draught up a shaft of that kind were increased by means of a fire, would not the same remarks apply, only with greater force? Yes, with greater force.
1836. Do you know, or have you heard, of any system by which any considerable extent of sewer could be ventilated by one shaft? No.
1837. On the grounds you have just stated, do you think it possible, in the nature of things, that this could be done? I do not think so.
1838. If, for instance, you had pumping machinery to pump the air out, would it be possible? The same result would take place; you would increase the air near the fan, or whatever arrangement you had for creating the draught, but you would be pumping the air from the portions of the sewer close to the shaft, and leaving the remoter portions unventilated. That system applies to a mine very well, but there the side drives are so regulated that they all draw the air from one opening; there are certain traps in the galleries which are shut, so as to turn the air towards the shaft, under manual regulation.
1839. If then it is impossible to ventilate sewers to any large extent by means of a single opening of any kind, it will be obviously necessary to have a number of openings? So it would appear.
1840. Does that appear to be the conclusion arrived at by European engineers as far as you know? Yes; it has been acted upon in London, Croydon, and other places—at Croydon with marked success.
1841. Is it not a fact that these tall ventilating shafts with and without fires have been experimented upon and finally condemned? Yes.
1842. In what way would you recommend then that the foul air should be drawn off from the sewers? I think the method adopted in London and Croydon, and proposed by Mr. Latham in his work on "Sanitary Engineering" might be adopted here with advantage. These gases being innocuous, or nearly so, if largely diluted, he recommends that they should be diluted and deodorised as often as possible by having a number of openings at intervals of 200 yards apart, immediately over the sewer, in the centre of the street, each hole to be provided with a charcoal apparatus.
1843. Charcoal, I believe, if kept perfectly dry, has the effect of permanently or almost so absorbing and destroying the noxious gases which pass through it; but it is necessary to keep it perfectly dry? Yes; it must be kept dry. Mr. Latham has patented an apparatus for that purpose, which seems to me to be a very good one.
1844. Have you carefully considered the arrangement which prevents this ventilator from being choked with dust from the street or soaked with water getting in? Yes.
1845. And you think it efficient? I think so, and Mr. Latham states that it has proved so in practice.
1846. Are you aware whether it has been attempted to ventilate sewers by means of water-pipes through which water is carried from the roofs of houses to the sewers? Yes, that has been abandoned. In Croydon it was found to produce a great increase in the death rate.
1847. There are obvious reasons why it should be deficient? Yes; to be efficient there should be a charcoal deodoriser on the top, and that would be manifestly impossible.
1848. It has also been suggested that the sewers should be ventilated by special pipes carried from the sewer under the road and up the sides of the houses so as to be beyond the reach of the windows; and there of course as they would not be used for discharging water you might have a charcoal filter. Do you see any objection to such an arrangement? Well, it is a question whether they would be so efficient as the openings in the streets, and they would be much more expensive, besides being unsightly.
1849. And they would have to be of much larger size to be of any use? Yes.
1850. Under what circumstances do you think the greatest pressure would be likely to arise of the gases within a sewer tending to force them into the houses and yards? In the tide locked sewers open to tide the greatest pressure would be at high water; in the ordinary sewers it would be at flood times.
1851. Suppose the tidal waters were kept out? Then it would be an ordinary sewer, and the greatest pressure would be in times of flood.
1852. What would take place when a heavy shower of rain came on in a sewer as to the pressure of the gases? The pressure of the gases would increase considerably, and until the side traps got sealed by the water rising over them, these traps being partially open, the gas would be driven in at the sides of the flaps; and would partially and perhaps completely untrap the sewers, and escape into the air and through the houses and yards.
1853. Under such circumstances, in case of a sudden rush of water into the sewers, and the consequent pressure, the mere flaps would only be a very partial remedy? I would not like to depend upon the flaps at any time to keep out the smell.

W. C.
Bennett, Esq.
13 Aug., 1875.

1854.

- W. C. Bennett, Esq.
13 Aug., 1875.
1854. You would approve of them as a mitigation of the evil? Yes, but they should be supplemented with water-traps.
1855. It appears as a matter of fact, as far as we can learn, that there is no great pressure of gas arising in the Sydney sewers, as we have not heard of many traps connected with water-closets being untrapped? It would not occur so much in the water-closet traps as the ordinary traps in yards and sculleries.
1856. At the same time during heavy showers the gas must escape somewhere? Yes.
1857. What is your opinion as to where it gets out? I think that as the water rises it is driven into the side pipes, and up those pipes perhaps to the outlet, or through any fissures in the earth, or through the man-holes.
1858. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] What is your opinion as to the way in which the gases escape from the sewers in case of pressure arising from the influx of flood water? I think they escape principally through the gully-shafts not being trapped, and also from many of the house connections not being trapped.
1859. The gas gets into the yards in that way? Yes.
1860. The fact of these gully-shafts not being trapped, and the gas escaping into the yards then, has been so far a benefit to the city, as the pressure would otherwise have untrapped the traps in many cases? There are numerous places in the city where the gully-shafts are entirely open for the flood waters to get in.
1861. Would it not be a dangerous thing, unless some very safe exit is made for the gas, to trap all these gully-shafts, and to make all these drains secure;—would it not have the effect of driving these gases more into the houses? I think so; yes.
1862. Until we have some better system of ventilation then it will be better to leave these things alone? Yes; except in some places where the stench is very bad.
1863. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] It appears then that the only safety is in providing some easy exit for the gases in the sewers at more frequent intervals than must necessarily exist at present? Yes, some easy exit.
1864. And a safer exit? Yes; to make it really effective every opening to a sewer should have a charcoal filter for the gas to pass through.
1865. You mean every opening for purposes of ventilation, not every opening? Yes, for purposes of ventilation.
1866. And that should be secured against damp and dirt? Yes.
1867. How would you propose to have these ventilators placed—in the man-holes as far as it was possible to do so? It would be an economy to utilize the man-holes, but I do not recollect the distances between them so as to be able to say whether they would be suitable for that purpose. I think, as far as No. 1 section of sewage—as it is called—is concerned, that as many of these ventilators as possible should be placed at the intersection of streets, so as thoroughly to dilute whatever gases did escape.
1868. And in case of the side drain sewers running into the main sewers to provide against a case where the mouth of such a branch sewer should become stopped by the water in the main sewer rising above it—in which case the gas in the side sewer would be confined—then would it not be desirable to have for every such branch sewer, at its highest point, a ventilator of a similar kind? Yes, and it would be worthy of consideration whether the ventilation would not be as cheaply and effectively done by connecting the highest point of the branch sewer with the next higher main sewer, in section No. 1 especially, and possibly in other cases.
1869. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Don't you think that in connection with the ventilation of sewers the system of flushing the sewers is an important question? Very.
1870. At regular and frequent intervals? Yes.
1871. Might not the flushing process, if judiciously managed, not only have the effect of clearing out all the sediment that would otherwise remain in the sewer, but also, by being repeated at proper times during the day, have the effect of expelling most of the gas from the sewer? Yes, it is possible, on the principle of Gifford's injector; the friction of the water on the gas would expel the gas to the mouth of the sewer.
1872. You state in your evidence that the effect of floods is to expel the gas from the sewer—which of course it does by occupying the place which the gas formerly occupied;—of course the same effect would follow every time the sewer was filled with water, which would result from the flushing process? Yes; I never contemplated flushing the sewers to such an extent as would be done by a flood.
1873. But would any partial flushing have the effect of causing a partial escape of gas? Yes.
1874. And in that way the system of flushing the sewers must be conducive to the public health? Yes, unquestionably.
1875. Is it not a fact that in London the flushing process is an indispensable part of the system of sewerage? I am not aware whether it is done under the new system; under the old system flushing was indispensable for every sewer; I don't think it is under the present system in London on account of the pumping. A great many of the low level systems are pumped; they may flush the minor sewers, but not the main sewers; they do it very largely in Paris by means of barges. In my former answer I referred to the flushing of sewers by the influx of water in addition to the ordinary water going through the sewer.
1876. Is it not possible by means of proper flaps—either half, three-quarters, or full-sized flaps, to impound the water at various points in the sewer in such a way that the ordinary supply of a town may cause a flushing when and where it is desired? That has been done to some extent in Paris; that is their ordinary way of doing it.
1877. *Chairman.*] If the flushing of a sewer were conducted by means of flushing gates, without introducing any additional water into the sewer, that would not have the effect of expelling any gas by increasing the pressure in the sewer at all? It would increase the local pressure slightly where the flushing gate was, but it would have very little effect in expelling the gas.
1878. Would it not expel the gas at that point? Yes, it would to a certain extent but only slightly.
1879. *Mr. Moriarty.*] And the effect would also be to draw in purer air from those portions of the sewer from which the water had been drawn away, by causing a suction? Yes, it would cause a displacement of gas and some fresh air would come in to replace it, but I don't think the effect would be at all appreciable with the ordinary sewer water.
1880. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Are you aware how often, under the old London system, the sewers were flushed? Very frequently; I could not say how often.
1881. *Mr. Bell.*] Would not the necessity of flushing the sewers depend greatly upon the grade of the sewer? Oh yes.
- 1882.

- 1882. Then, with a steep incline, there would be very little necessity to flush a sewer? Very little.
- 1883. Only the low-lying sewers, those that were very flat, would require flushing? Yes, and particularly near the foot of a steep grade, where there would be a tendency to deposit.
- 1884. With regard to the present ventilating shaft—with the means of fresh air coming in and foul air going out, the system being so incomplete—do you think that shaft is of any service? Yes, it is of service to a limited extent; I do not dispute that, in its immediate neighbourhood, but not at the remote end of the sewers.
- 1885. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Is it not a fact that with regard to these ventilating shafts the draught increases in the ratio of the square root of the height? Yes.
- 1886. Then, taking two shafts, one a tall shaft, of say 81 feet high, and the other a short one of only 9 feet high, the square roots of which are 9 and 3 respectively, which would represent the ratios of the velocities of escape of the gases, if the former have an opening of 1 foot square and the latter of about 1 foot 9 inches square, their discharging capacities will be equal, so that practically in such case there would be no advantage gained by the high shaft? Not much.
- 1887. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Are these traps of Mr. Latham's on the level of the street? Yes.
- 1888. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Can you furnish us with a tabulated statement showing the situation and size of the man-holes to the various main sewers in Sydney? I will bring the sections and show them to you.
- 1889. What size are the man-holes—about 2 feet 6 inches? Yes, about that; I think they are all the same size.
- 1890. Do you concur in the opinions Mr. Bennett has expressed generally on the subject of the ventilation of the sewers? Yes, I do.
- 1891. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you also concur in Mr. Bennett's opinions? Yes, but I am disposed to attach more importance than he seems to do to the beneficial effects of flushing the sewers, in expelling the gases as well as the deposits.
- 1892. How would the flushing of sewers by flushing gates, or, if there were any such means, by introducing water into the sewers, affect the arrangement to carry the sewage into deeper water, which you propose to do at Fort Macquarie? It might be made to act rather beneficially in that respect, I think, by holding back some of the water in the sewers until the ebb of the tide, and then allowing it to discharge so as to sluice the whole sewer.
- 1893. You don't think it would injure the gates at all? Oh no, not at all.
- 1894. Do you think there would be any great expense attached to the construction of sluicing gates in the sewers, as they at present exist, with the present water supply? That is a difficult question to answer without some more complete knowledge of the depths of the sewers and their size than I at present possess. It would not add materially to the expense.

W. C.
Bennett, Esq.
13 Aug., 1875.

THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1875.

Present:—

- | | |
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| HON. J. SMITH,
F. BELL, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq., | HON. J. B. WILSON,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE. |
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M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Hon. J. Smith, M.D., M.L.C., Professor of Physics, University of Sydney, examined in his place:—

- 1895. *Chairman.*] You have read Professor Liversidge's report, and the opinions he has stated as to the quality of the water which enters the mouth of the Bore. You have yourself stated that you believe it is, as a matter of fact, to some extent contaminated by the drainage of the adjoining houses; and that in the event of any disease arising among the inhabitants of the watershed, communicable by water, serious danger would occur. Do you then think that this is a desirable or proper water in its present state to supply to the inhabitants of Sydney;—with the contingent risk you mention, do you think it is advisable to continue to supply the city from that source? On the whole I think not; and if it were to be continued I think a good deal should be done to improve it, by cutting off the sources of impurity.
- 1896. We are bound to report to the Government positively whether or not that supply of water should be continued. Professor Liversidge states that it is not safe to supply it without filtration; your colleagues on the Committee say the same thing. Do you concur in the opinions of these gentlemen? No, as a simple matter of opinion I think the water at present is perfectly safe.
- 1897. That is not the question. Admitting for the sake of argument that it is not dangerous at present, do you think it is a proper water to supply to the inhabitants of Sydney for any length of time? I repeat that, looking to the contingencies to which you have referred, it is not desirable; at present the water is sufficiently good.
- 1898. You state in your evidence that you would use that water as it is at present without any alarm? Yes, without any alarm.
- 1899. If there were any disease among the inhabitants of that watershed—any disease communicable by water—would you still use it without any alarm? No, I should not use it then.
- 1900. I understand then that we are so far agreed, that you would concur with us in reporting to the Government, in accordance with Professor Liversidge's recommendation, that this water, unless it can be effectually filtered, should not be continued to be supplied to the inhabitants of Sydney for any length of time? You have introduced the question of filtration, and I am doubtful how far you could improve this water by filtration; but I concur in the opinion that unless something is done effectually to preserve the purity of the water, it is not desirable to continue it as a source of supply.
- 1901. With you then it is merely a question whether the filtration would be effectual. You think that without some effective means of filtration to remove the dangerous impurities it would not be desirable to continue it? I look more to the cutting off the sources of impurity; I do not trust much to filtration.
- 1902. But without an effective system of filtration you would not recommend the water to be used as a permanent source of supply? I do not wish to express an opinion as to filtration; I say that unless the sources of impurity are removed I do not think it would be desirable to continue it.

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1903. They can only be removed permanently by cutting off the drainage from all the private land contained in the watershed? Yes, from all the houses that drain into the watershed.

1904. Which would very greatly diminish the supply? It would considerably diminish the supply; but from this report which we have before us it would appear that it need not be so much diminished as I thought at first, because it appears that the water running down Spring Creek is really remarkably pure, and therefore that need not be cut off.

1905. Then again, in considering whether this is a desirable source of supply, we must go back to the question you have already answered respecting the contamination of the water in its passage through the Bore. If that were prevented—and the only effectual way of preventing it seems to be to lay down an iron pipe throughout its whole length—the supply again would be very materially diminished. Taking all these matters into consideration, would it be worth while, in your opinion, as you have examined the ground while the subject was under your consideration, to recommend the Government to go to any expense, or to encourage any large expense in conserving this comparatively small quantity of water for any length of time? No; I repeat what I said in my former evidence. I do not think it would be worth while to go to any great expense in conserving it. Something might be done—indeed, must be done—to improve it while it is used, for it must be used for some years to come, but it is not, in my opinion, desirable to incur any great expense to conserve it.

1906. There is one matter to which I am bound to refer, though I should much rather not do so. Reports have got about which tend to throw a doubt upon the correctness of the deductions which Professor Liversidge has drawn from his analyses. You are reported to have said that the public have made mistakes as to the inferences to be drawn from his statements. Now, there is no doubt about what Professor Liversidge stated—that the water as it enters the Bore is contaminated to a certain extent, and not fit for domestic use, and this appears to have created some alarm, which has been abated by what has been said outside, whether intentionally or not, as to the results of these analyses, about which so much trouble has been taken and so much expense incurred. It appears to me that if as you say this contamination, as shown by the analysis, is liable in certain cases to spread infectious diseases, that alarm in the minds of the people is the very thing we desire to create. Without such alarm we can never hope to carry any strong measures or to get the people to see the importance of the question. I should like to ask you if you have seen any reason to doubt the results of Professor Liversidge's analyses—that is to say, that they indicate sewage contamination, especially with respect to the water entering the Bore, of which he has made two analyses, the results of which are before us? I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of Professor Liversidge's analyses; but every one of us must use his own judgment in drawing inferences from them. I entirely accept the accuracy of Professor Liversidge's analyses, but I differ with you in your opinion that it is well to create alarm. I think that such alarm is the very thing to spread disease. That has been proved over and over again. In the case of cholera that has been the chief source of danger. If we had an epidemic of cholera here—if there were cases of cholera at Waverley, and the drainage of the houses went into the Lachlan Swamp—there would be danger. I should be very sorry, however, to create a feeling of alarm in the minds of the people, although I would do what I could to remove the source of danger. We have nothing to fear at present. I have said that the alarm which has been raised was unnecessary, and that at present the water is fit for use. But I admit that there is the possibility of danger—that there is a contingent danger—and therefore I would give up the source of supply. But we know it cannot be given up for years to come, and I should be loth to create an alarm in the public mind. We have never had epidemic cholera here, and we have no reason to expect it.

1907. We are not speaking of cholera epidemic in particular? But there are comparatively few causes of disease communicable by water. We have never had an epidemic of typhoid fever either. I add this to my former answer—that although in cases where epidemic diseases are communicable by water every possible precaution should be taken, and no avoidable risk should be run, yet I do not know that there is any proof that the germs which convey these communicable diseases travel very far in water. I doubt whether if there were cholera or typhoid fever epidemic in Waverley, the poison germs would reach the tunnel mouth, especially if the running stream were restored, as recommended by the Committee; because I do not know of any evidence of poisoned germs having been carried for any considerable distance. In the cases recorded where disease has been clearly communicated by water, the poison germs have been traced to some source near at hand. So far as I know they have never been traced to any considerable distance; and I remember that it was stated on good authority during an epidemic of cholera in England as a remarkable thing that at Birmingham, which was supplied with water, contaminated by Bilston higher up on the same river, there was no cholera, while it was raging at Bilston. That I give as an example that the poison germs do not travel any considerable distance in water, since Mr. Rawlinson states that although the cholera was raging at Bilston there was none at Birmingham, though the same water supplied both places. There is no evidence that these poison germs are carried any distance, and even in the case of an epidemic at Waverley, if the running stream were restored, the probability is that the poison germs would not reach the mouth of the tunnel. I therefore will be no party to create any unnecessary alarm. At the same time I would adopt every precaution to preserve the purity of the water, and would seek a more unexceptionable source of supply. I would not seek it only or mainly for this reason, but because it is not sufficient; we require a better and more abundant source.

1908. Don't you think it is better to frighten the people a little, as they require a great deal, or at any rate some kind, of inducement to make them move in matters of this kind;—don't you think it better to frighten them into getting a better source of supply for themselves than to wait until the danger arises, and they have found it out by experience? Well, I think the authorities who would have to decide upon the source of supply are open to reason without being subjected to alarm. It is not the mass of the people who would have to provide the supply, but those who would be amenable to reason.

1909. Do you see any reason to doubt the correctness of Professor Liversidge's conclusions and the results of his analyses in respect to several matters which he mentions—such as the proportions of albumenoid ammonia and chlorine;—do you doubt that they indicate sewage contamination in the manner in which he states? I suppose they must come to a certain extent from sewage contamination, but there are other possible sources.

1910. Will you name any of them? Albumenoid ammonia, I understand, is obtainable from rain water, and it is stated to be obtainable from water in which there is peaty matter, or in fact any vegetable infusion.

1911.

1911. From the inquiries you have made do you think there is any likelihood or possibility of Professor Liversidge being much in error—in respect to his statements of the quantity of albumenoid ammonia in the water entering the Bore—in the inferences he has drawn from the substances existing in the water, or having been obtained from it—that they have been derived from sewage contamination, or that they indicate sewage contamination? I think he has not stated that all the albumenoid ammonia arises from sewage contamination. I think it is pretty clear that some of it arises from sewage contamination, but how much there is not sufficient evidence to show.

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1912. What steps then do you think should be taken to show it; that is a thing which should be cleared up? I do not think it is a thing that can be accurately ascertained.

1913. Then, if what you say is true—that it is impossible to say what proportion of these results is derivable from sewage contamination, and what proportion is due to other causes, the inferences drawn from the results of his analyses would be of no value whatever? What particular inferences do you mean?

1914. The inference he draws from the results, so far as he has arrived at them, is, that the water is contaminated by sewage matter; but if what you say is true—that it is impossible to determine what proportion of this albumenoid ammonia is derivable from sewage contamination, and what proportion from other perhaps innocuous sources, then I say his results would be of no value whatever. Is not that quite clear? No, I don't think that is clear. I think if you find albumenoid ammonia in considerable quantity, more than the usual average, then it is fair to suppose that that excess is owing to sewage matter. As in the case of No. 2 dam, I feel no doubt that there a considerable proportion of albumenoid ammonia must really have come from sewage contamination, because in that case we see that the water comes from a number of houses.

1915. Do you doubt then that the water which at its entrance into the Bore contains about '20 of albumenoid ammonia as against '30 in No. 2 dam indicates serious sewage contamination? I think we may fairly infer that at least the difference between '20 and '30 comes from sewage contamination.

1916. Have you any reason for stating these particular figures. If it be impossible to state from what these substances are derived, it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions? No. I use the number '20 because there are waters affording that proportion of albumenoid ammonia which I am convinced are not injurious.

1917. In what way are you convinced that they are not injurious. Professor Liversidge thinks they are dangerous? I should like to know on what grounds he considers them dangerous with '20 of albumenoid ammonia.

1918. You do not believe it is possible to determine whether this albumenoid ammonia comes from sewage contamination or not;—it is merely a matter of guess work, because you say you believe it to be present when you see the houses from which it comes? I think it is a matter of inference. I think it is impossible to determine what proportion of albumenoid ammonia is derived from sewage contamination and what from other sources.

1919. *Mr. Moriarty.*] If we find that there is a greater quantity of this supposed dangerous matter in the water from the upper part of the watershed than there is in the water from the lower part—that is to say, the proportion of albumenoid ammonia is greater in the Lachlan Swamp than in the water pumped up from Botany; and if we find that in the stream at Botany there is a greater proportion of peaty matter, would you consider it a reasonable inference that the presence of albumenoid ammonia is due to sewage contamination rather than to peat? I am inclined to think that the peaty matter is greater in the Lachlan Swamps than down below. I think that since the construction of these dams and the submersion of so much vegetable matter, the infusion of peaty matter is greater at the Swamps than it is further below.

1920. *Chairman.*] Have you any reason to suppose that any large proportion of this albumenoid ammonia is derived from peat? No; in fact as a mere matter of opinion I don't think much of it would be derived from peat. I think if it were the water would have a higher colour, because we know that peat has a highly colouring effect.

A. Liversidge, Esq., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Sydney, examined:—

1921. *Chairman.*] When we find that the water contains say '20 albumenoid ammonia, do we understand from your report that the whole of that is usually derivable from sewage contamination? No, I should not attribute the whole of the albumenoid ammonia to sewage contamination; but when the quantity is as great as '20 I should be inclined to think from my experience of these analyses that—all other things being equal—about one-half would be derived from sewage contamination, that is to say, from other than natural sources, because all natural waters contain a certain amount of albumenoid ammonia.

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1922. Some of this '10, which is not derived from sewage contamination, would be derived, I suppose, from peat or other vegetable matter? This '10 would include the whole of the albumenoid ammonia derivable from peat and from other vegetable sources.

1923. Have you any means of forming an opinion as to the quantity of albumenoid ammonia derivable from peat at the Botany Watershed—from peat alone? Yes, I have a certain amount of information; I have made some experiments, but I cannot say that they are at all complete. They are experiments which I made with water free from ammonia, which I coloured artificially with extract of peat to rather a deeper tint than the water taken from the Swamp. I then estimated the amount of free ammonia and also of albumenoid ammonia afforded by such artificially coloured water, and I found that the amount of albumenoid ammonia averages from '03 to '06 parts per million.

1924. Was the peat with which you coloured the water taken from the Lachlan Swamp? In two cases it was, and in the other cases it was a specimen from Scotland.

1925. And of the '10 of albumenoid ammonia which you found in the Botany water at the engine pond, you would suppose—speaking roughly—about one half to be due to peat? Yes, about one-half—rather less than one-half, '35 being the average.

1926. And the rest to other, what you would term ordinary or natural, sources of contamination? Yes, together with any slight sewage contamination which there might be; but I should state that the amount of albumenoid ammonia which I found in this artificially coloured solution is overstated, because I overcoloured the water purposely in order to see the very worst of it.

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1927. Then, if anything, the amount you attribute to peat is less than you have stated? Yes.
1928. I think you found the water from dam No. 1 about the same quality as the Botany water—to contain .10 of albumenoid ammonia? Yes, about the same.
1929. That dam is not subject to the direct contaminating causes as dam No. 2? I cannot speak upon that point.
1930. That would appear in point of fact to be about the normal state of the Botany watershed; the immediately contaminating influences are partly derived from peat and partly from other sources? Yes.
1931. You would attribute the additional .10 in the water at the mouth of the Bore to direct sewage contamination? Yes, I cannot see any other possible cause for it.
1932. Is it generally known that river water, or other water used as a water supply, does contain a certain amount of albumenoid ammonia independently of any sewage contamination? There is hardly a river which has been examined that has not been polluted more or less; the average water supplied to London by the companies all contains a small proportion of albumenoid ammonia, but that, of course, is partly due to sewage and partly due to natural sources.
1933. You would expect water which undoubtedly had not been polluted by sewage contamination, to yield a certain amount of albumenoid ammonia? Yes, a very small proportion.
1934. It appears from your report that the quality of the water from two of the dams, which is mixed before it gets to the Bore, is about a mean between the two? Except in respect to the chlorine.
1935. As far as albumenoid ammonia is concerned, but the proportion of chlorine is not quite the same? Not quite.
1936. What would that indicate, supposing the quantity of water supplied by those two dams to be the same in amount? Supposing it received no fresh accumulation of sewage-matter in its passage along the swamp it would signify that the water underwent no appreciable change in that short distance.
1937. Suppose that the purer source was considerably larger than the impure one, what inference would you draw then? That the water in its passage down must be subject to contamination.
1938. If the purer source were larger of course the water when the two joined should be purer? Yes.
1939. Are you perfectly satisfied that the existence of albumenoid ammonia arising from peat does not interfere with the justice of your reports? Yes, I am perfectly satisfied that it does not, because the water from the Lachlan Swamps contains twice as much albumenoid ammonia as the water from Botany; and if anything I am inclined to think that the Lachlan Swamp water—certainly the last sample—is lighter in colour than the Botany water, and the only means of judging of the peaty matter is from the colour of the water. I should be very much inclined to think that there is rather less peat in the Lachlan Swamp than there is at Botany.
1940. *Hon. J. Smith.*] You mentioned an experiment that you made with peat;—did you allow the peaty matter entirely to subside before you examined the sample? You mean in the case of the artificially-coloured solution?
1941. Yes? I allowed it to stand until it was tolerably clear. Of course there would be some matter in suspension, but not much.
1942. But you allowed it to stand before you took the specimen? Yes, for about ten minutes.
1943. Whereas when you took the sample from the Lachlan Swamp you shook it up well before you took it? Yes.
1944. Does not that vitiate the comparison. I think the fair way would have been to have allowed the Lachlan Swamp water to settle also? When I compared the two waters—the artificially-coloured water with the Lachlan Swamp water—they were placed in flasks side by side, and the artificially-coloured water was stirred about, whereas the Lachlan Swamp water was not. But in making the strong solution of peat, with which I coloured the artificially-coloured water, of course I allowed it to stand, because it would have vitiated the experiment if I had got any solid matter in it.
1945. I observed that in all your experiments with Lachlan Swamp waters, you shook the samples well, therefore you must have had some solid particles in them, whereas in the artificially colored sample you had no solid particles? No, not worth speaking of.
1946. Therefore I think there is some doubt about the experiment, and that if we knew that the water from the Lachlan Swamp had been partially purified by standing, we should then be able to tell how much was due to peat and how much to other sources? Yes, but in estimating the ammonia by the decomposition of organic matter, the water was mixed up; in artificially coloring the water the swamp water was not agitated; in fact there was no reason for agitating it, because I wished to get its fair color.
1947. *Chairman.*] When you artificially colored the water with peat did you prepare a solution of peat? I prepared an extract of peat in a small vessel separately, and I added sufficient of that solution to impart to the water a color equal to that possessed by the Lachlan Swamp water.
1948. Equal to the Lachlan Swamp water when it was shaken up? The Lachlan Swamp water was kept quiet, and the other was shaken up to get the right colour.
1949. Would the artificially coloured water if allowed to stand have thrown down any sediment? No.
1950. *Hon. J. Smith.*] Have you tried rain water here with regard to the existence of albumenoid ammonia? Yes, some of it.
1951. What maximum amount of albumenoid ammonia has it furnished on any occasions? In one case the amount of albumenoid ammonia was .13; that was from a specimen collected on June 5th; then on June 6th another specimen of rain water was collected, and the amount of albumenoid ammonia was then .06; rain water collected in the under ground tank at the University after the rain, was examined on the 13th June, and it was found to contain .06 albumenoid ammonia.
1952. Then, if we were to add, say the maximum of albumenoid ammonia in rain water to the quantity supposed to be derived from peat, should we not arrive at the quantity contained in the water at the mouth of the tunnel? Yes; but I don't think we have any right to do that, because the first rain that falls has to pick up all the impurities which collect in the atmosphere, and these we know to be very great, as we perceive when a ray of light passes through a chink into a darkened room, and this has been shewn by examination.
1953. *Chairman.*] You say it is only the first fall of rain which contains comparatively a large amount of impurity? Yes.
1954. Have you made the experiment of taking two samples, one at the beginning and the other at the close of a heavy rain? These two samples were as nearly as possible collected under those conditions; one was taken on the 6th June, and the other on the 13th, after the rain.

1955. Before reporting the result of your analyses, did you fully take into consideration the fact which is well known to chemists that rain water itself contains a certain amount of albumenoid ammonia? Yes.
1956. You had made experiments, and had taken that into consideration? I had not made many experiments, because it is such a well known fact.
1957. But you had examined waters for that purpose? No; because I did not require confirmation—it is a well known fact. There was no real occasion to do it. I made a few experiments for the purposes of scientific inquiry, with the intention to proceed with them.
1958. *Hon. J. Smith.*] What is the maximum quantity of albumenoid ammonia which has been found in rain water in other countries? I could not say from memory—it would depend upon various circumstances.
1959. Do you know if there is any amount estimated as the average quantity? I cannot say that there is any average recorded; but it has been found from the examination of a large number of river waters and others supplied to towns that they contain from '05 to '08 parts of albumenoid ammonia. That albumenoid ammonia is partly derived from the atmosphere, and so long as the rivers, which are mainly composed of rain water, pass over land which is not polluted, they would not contain more than that. I don't think we need consider that rain water contains '20 on an average.
1960. *Chairman.*] You take the rivers which are not polluted as a fair sample of rain water? Yes.
1961. *Hon. J. Smith.*] Is it not understood that in the course of a river this source of albumenoid ammonia gradually disappears? Yes.
1962. Then you would expect to see more of it towards the source of the river? No, not materially; I don't think I should. When I concur with you that it gradually disappears, I mean that it undergoes a greater diminution in its passage over the land.
1963. Therefore you would expect to find more where the rain immediately falls than after it has run for a number of miles? Yes; but the difference would not be great.
1964. Still that would justify us in looking for more albumenoid ammonia in the Lachlan Swamp, where the water has not a distance to run? No, because we find that the water at the mouth of the tunnel contains '21. I take the water in dam No. 1 and the Botany watershed as an average water, and any proportion of albumenoid ammonia above '10 I take as due to sewage contamination.
1965. *Mr. Bell.*] To what do you attribute the difference in the analyses made in your first and second experiments of the water in the Crown-street reservoir? I stated in my second report that I was not prepared to give an opinion upon it without further investigation.
1966. *Chairman.*] It appears that the water taken from the plug at Hyde Park—Bore water—contained a greater amount of albumenoid ammonia than the water at the mouth of the Bore. Do you think that could in any way be accounted for by a larger quantity of peat in that water than in the water at the mouth of the Bore, from what you saw, taking everything into account; did the water appear to the eye to contain more peat? No, it was more turbid, but that turbidity would not be attributable to peat.
1967. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Could it not be attributed to peat? It might be, but from the examination of the sample I should not be inclined to think so; and moreover, there was an increased quantity of chlorine; the amount of albumenoid ammonia is about one-fifth more, and the amount of chlorine I see is about one-eighth; but then the amount of chlorine in peat would be, I think, perhaps, only one-fiftieth part of the albumenoid ammonia, which peat would show. Therefore, I think that chlorine here indicates contamination; and in addition to that, there are nitrates present which show that there is nitrogenous matter undergoing decomposition—a greater quantity of nitrites than at the mouth of the tunnel.
1968. *Mr. Moriarty.*] And that you attribute to sewage contamination of the water during its course? Yes, I can see no other source.
1969. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you consider the excess of nitrogen in the water at Hyde Park over that at the Lachlan Swamp due to sewage? Yes, I should be inclined to attribute it partly to that.
1970. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] In your report you state that chlorine is an indication of the highest value of sewage contamination. Now, in your analysis of the water in pond or dam No. 2 you give 51'80 parts of chlorine, and the water from the Hyde Park plug has only 29'00. Pond or dam No. 1 has 28'50, and the water at the tunnel mouth 26'60. We should gather from this result of the analysis that there was less sewage contamination at the mouth of the tunnel than even in pond No. 1? Yes, if you take that one element alone into consideration; but it would not be right to do that, because the chlorine may have been partly removed in its passage through marsh-loving plants, which contain a large quantity of chlorine in their composition.
1971. Well, but does not it mitigate the result when you see that as far as chlorine goes it shows an improvement? As far as chlorine goes, but perhaps there is an explanation of that; the chlorine may be arrested in its course or taken up by some of the plants I have mentioned.
1972. Is that chlorine in a free state? No, it is in the form of salts, and these might be arrested in their course by plants as I have stated.
1973. But would that be as likely to occur in a running stream as it would in a large reservoir or dam? Well, of course the water passing down from the upper dam to the tunnel mouth is in constant movement, and I think the plants would tend to remove a greater quantity if the movement of the water were slow than if it were fast.
1974. I suppose you are not aware whether there is a great amount of vegetation at the bottom of these dams? That I cannot say, but where the water passes down by the byewash you can see the vegetation.
1975. But none of that comes in contact with the water supplied to Sydney as far as I can understand; the water from the byewash escapes and does not form part of the supply. There is one other question I should like to ask—whether ordinary vegetable matter, other than peaty matter, gives albumenoid ammonia as one of the products of analysis? Yes, but in far less proportion than animal matter; that is to say, the amount of albumenoid ammonia furnished by water containing a given weight of vegetable matter would be far less than the albumenoid ammonia furnished by water containing the same weight of animal matter; the difference would be very great.
1976. What I want to ascertain is, whether water might not contain other vegetable matter such as might not discolor it, and yet might give albumenoid ammonia also as the result of analysis? It probably would, but nothing is known of such matter as far as I can ascertain.
1977. But if that were the case, it might have had an effect upon the water which you impregnated with peat, supposing this non-coloring vegetable matter produced albumenoid ammonia? Yes, supposing it were present, but in that case we should find other indications of its presence; it would have to be present
in

A. Liversidge,
Esq.
26 Aug., 1875.

A. Liversidge, Esq.
26 Aug., 1875. in such large proportion that attention would be at once directed to it. If there were certain vegetable matter not possessing tinctorial effects it would have to be present in such quantities that it would be at once detected; and that large amount of vegetable matter would be just as injurious as the small amount of animal matter yielding albumenoid ammonia.

1978. Perhaps so; but my object was to see whether we could account for this albumenoid ammonia in any other way than from the presence of peaty matter? It might be so, but there is no way of discriminating between the two.

1979. *Chairman.*] Are you satisfied that there was no other vegetable substance except peat which would account for the excessive quantity of albumenoid ammonia? Yes.

1980. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] But there might have been a certain amount of other vegetable matter which would add to the result? There might have been, but I really cannot see how it could have been there. We find the Botany water as 10 of albumenoid ammonia, and Spring Creek 10, both somewhat similar water, and then we have the Lachlan Swamp higher up, the main body of it also similar to the other—and the others are just as likely as it to contain vegetable matter—containing 20, or just twice as much.

1981. Is not the water that fills dam No. 1 in a great measure filtered through a sandhill before it gets into the pond, which would get rid of a great deal of that matter? I do not know.

1982. *Hon. J. Smith.*] One reason why I am doubtful about the effect of filtration is that we have no means of distinguishing between the mechanical and the dissolved impurity. Do you think we could have judged better of the possible improvement by filtration if you had given us two separate analyses of some samples, one with the sediment, as you have done, and one after the sediment had subsided, or after filtration? Yes, of course that would be an experiment directed to that end, but the investigation I undertook was simply to ascertain the quality of the water as it is delivered, and as to its quality at the watershed. I think the experiment you suggest might easily be made, and it would afford a good deal of information.

1983. You stated in your first report that in England it is considered that water supplied to a town should not contain more than 08 parts of albumenoid ammonia in a million. Do you know of any experiments or observations made in order to ascertain whether a larger quantity is unwholesome? Yes, several cases are recorded by Messrs. Wankland and Chapman, showing that, in all cases where waters have been examined after disease has broken out, such waters have contained an excessive amount of free and albumenoid ammonia; they give examples of known bad waters.

1984. Do you remember now what would be the least quantity of albumenoid ammonia which is supposed to produce injurious results? I think they state a case in which the proportion was as low as 15; I am not quite certain but I think that was the quantity. They quote other cases where the proportion ranged from 20 up to several parts per million.

1985. Can you account for the remarkable diminution in the quantity of albumenoid ammonia in the sample of water taken nearest to the Crown-street Reservoir? No.

1986. Don't you think that might be due to the deposition of the sediment? No, not wholly; it might be partially, but not in the main. I think there are other actions going on besides the mere deposition of sediment. The pipes contain a very thick deposit of hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron, which also contains organic matter. It is probably formed in much the same way as limonite at the bottom of peat bogs, which variety of iron ore is known as bog iron ore. The hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron is probably partially separated by low vegetable organisms as is known to be the case in bog iron ore deposits now in process of formation, as in Sweden and elsewhere.

TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. SMITH,
C. WATT, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
HON. J. B. WILSON,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. BELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Hon. J. Smith, M.L.C., M.D., Professor of Physics, University of Sydney, examined in his place:—

Hon. J. Smith, M.L.C., M.D.
7 Sept., 1875. 1987. *Chairman.*] Professor Liversidge in his report states that the water supplied to the Bore contains according to his analyses about 20 per cent. of albumenoid ammonia; and he concludes, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that it may fairly be inferred that about one-half of that is due to sewage contamination. The question I wish to ask is, whether you concur generally in that conclusion? I am really sorry to appear to differ from Professor Liversidge in a case of this kind where I have nothing positive to place against his opinion; but yet I am not convinced that sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that half of that albumenoid ammonia is derived from sewage matter. I was in a fair way of being convinced after the analysis was made of the water from the two uppermost dams, when it turned out that one of them contained 10 and the other 30 of albumenoid ammonia. I was willing to admit that in the one containing 30 there was a certain amount of sewage contamination; and it looked as if the water in the tunnel-mouth was made up of about equal parts of those two waters. But after the explanation given by Mr. Bell, I have felt considerable doubt, and I think, if we wish to settle the question, we must have some further examination made. Mr. Bell pointed out that the No. 1 dam, which contains 10, is frequently emptied, having a sluice in it, while No. 2 dam is never emptied, having no sluice in it. The water in it is therefore comparatively stagnant, and affords an opportunity of dissolving more vegetable matter than the other dam. I was struck with this explanation by Mr. Bell, because it seems to me to account in a large measure for the impurity in No. 2 dam, without admitting that any part of it was necessarily due to sewage contamination. I went over the ground again yesterday, and it is a remarkable fact that of all the houses draining into those two dams, not more than one-tenth drain into No. 2 dam; No. 1, the purer dam of the two, receives nine-tenths of the drainage of all the houses.

1988. Are the houses draining into the impure dam, No. 2, in close proximity to that dam, or is there anything

anything which would lead you to suppose that the contamination is greater there from that or from any other source? They are in rather closer proximity, and there is one source of impurity which does not affect the other dam—there is a soap and candle manufactory near it; it does not appear to be at work at present, but no doubt it has polluted the ground to some extent. So that No. 2 dam has those two causes of impurity more than No. 1—the houses are nearer to it, and the manufactory may have polluted the ground. But when we find that nine-tenths of the houses, including several cow-yards and market gardens all drain into No. 1 dam, which still gives only .10 of albumenoid ammonia, I have some doubt about its origin. Because, as Mr. Watt has pointed out, the organic matter, if taken as pure vegetable matter, ought to give as much albumenoid ammonia as that. I have made a calculation as to the quantity of vegetable matter. Taking the first analysis of the tunnel water, sample No. 1 Lachlan Swamp, we find the following proportions:—

Total solids	...	...	...	...	97.00	parts per million
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	65.00	"
Fixed residue	...	...	...	...	32.00	"

Now it is admitted that part of the loss from ignition is from inorganic matter, and no one knows how much to allow for that. But I imagine that if we take fifteen parts out of sixty-five it would be a fair allowance, leaving fifty for organic matter. The albumenoid ammonia would then be only .4 per cent. of the organic matter. Now, supposing that organic matter to be purely from vegetable sources—entirely from the infusion of vegetable matter—I think any chemist would expect that quantity of .4 per cent. of albumenoid ammonia to be furnished.

1989. Do you mean any kind of vegetable matter? Such vegetable matter as would be found in these swamps. While, therefore, I am quite disposed to admit that some of this albumenoid ammonia may come from sewage matter, I feel at a loss to come to any distinct conclusion as to how much of it comes from sewage and how much from vegetable matter, and I have a strong impression that most of it at the tunnel mouth is derived from vegetable sources. But I think we ought to get a sample analysed as it comes from No. 2 dam; that is the water that flows towards the tunnel. I observe too now that this dam is acting as a filter, as Mr. Bell intended it to do. When the Committee visited it there had been a heavy rain, and it had overflowed, and was in our opinion doing more harm than good; now it is acting as a filter, and there is a clear stream running from it which goes to join the tunnel water. I think we ought to get a sample of the water flowing from No. 2 dam.

1990. I presume then your opinion is that the water in No. 2 dam, being in a stagnant state, and in contact with vegetable matter for some time, absorbs more of the matter which yields albumenoid ammonia. Now we know that a considerable deposit of peaty matter was found in the Crown-street Reservoir, and that water in that reservoir was pumped up from the engine-pond at Botany; therefore there must be a considerable quantity of peaty matter in the engine-pond; and as that is also in a quiescent state it seems probable that there is a large deposit of that matter at the bottom of it. Do you concur in that? Yes.

1991. Then if No. 2 dam at the Lachlan Swamp should be found impregnated with matter yielding albumenoid ammonia as you say, by stagnation, should not the same thing take place at Botany. Do you see any distinction between the two cases? Not a distinction sufficient to account for all the difference; but in the No. 2 dam you have a limited quantity of water in contact with a large quantity of vegetable matter only recently submerged, for No. 2 dam is not an old dam; and when vegetable matter is recently submerged we may conclude that more albumenoid ammonia will come out of it; but I would not say that is sufficient to account for the difference. The variations in the proportions of this albumenoid ammonia are puzzling on any hypothesis;—for instance, in the case of the engine-pond and the Crown-street reservoir.

1992. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] In your evidence given the other day, you stated that there was a considerable risk of contamination from the drainage of houses in the neighbourhood; do you think that risk of contamination could be easily removed by diverting all sewage matter? Mr. Bell has explained that; he has said that he can divert the drainage. I think the chief risk comes from the drainage of Waverley, and if that drainage could be diverted you would be able fairly to maintain the purity of the water.

1993. In fact you think that the risk of contamination arises from the drainage from Woollahra, Waverley, and Randwick, and if that could be diverted the risk would be removed? Yes, in the face of what we have discovered about No. 1 dam I have no hesitation in saying so; but we ought to keep out the drainage from those places.

1994. Have you any reason to suppose, if these sources of contamination were removed, that the Lachlan water would not be as good as it was formerly? I think it would not be quite so good, because, as I explained before, the water is now kept longer in contact with vegetable organic matter.

1995. You have stated in your evidence that you did not think, taking all the circumstances into consideration, it would be worth while for the Government to try and conserve this Lachlan water supply;—now, taking into consideration the number of years which must elapse before the city can be supplied from any other source, do you not think it is incumbent upon the Government or the Corporation to do everything in their power to maintain the purity of this water in the meantime? Yes, although as I think we ought to seek another source of supply, I would not be inclined to lay out any large amount of money in keeping out impurities.

1996. Do you not think, considering the number of years that must elapse before a fresh supply can be provided that it is all important to do everything that can be done? I would make it very much a question of expense. I said before, and I say still, I don't think it is worth while to go to any great expense to maintain the present supply.

1997. In your reply to question 1899, you state that if any disease should break out among the inhabitants on the watershed—a disease which would be communicable by water, you would not use that water; am I to understand that if the drainage from those houses were diverted you would even then object to use that water? I would not object to use it then.

1998. Have you made up your mind that to divert the drainage of those houses would have any effect in diminishing the water supply? Mr. Bell's surveys will probably furnish an exact answer to that question. I would rather not answer it myself.

1999. Do you think it would be proper, on the part of the Government or the country, to allow the drainage from the suburbs of Waverley, Paddington, and Randwick to run into the Lachlan Swamp even although that water should not be used for domestic purposes? If it were not used for domestic purposes I don't see that we need object to the drainage going into it.

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Hon. J. Smith, 2000. Do you not think it would soon get into a pestilential state like Shea's Creek, and, if surrounded by buildings, become injurious, and in short a nuisance? I would scarcely like to say what it might come to; but looking to its present condition, I would not go to any expense about it if it were not used for domestic purposes.

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2001. There is one other question I would like to ask you as a distinct matter of fact: do you think the result of Professor Liversidge's analyses distinctly proves that the Lachlan water is dangerous to health? That is the point we have just been discussing, and I have expressed my regret at being obliged to differ from him; but I have given my opinion that the water entering the Bore is not dangerous to health.

2002. And you think the water entering the Bore is a tolerably good water? I think it is very fair water.

2003. Do you consider it dangerous water to supply to a town? Not at present.

2004. *Mr. Bennett.*] Would not that special danger of disease communicated by poison germs still exist if the first storm waters went into the catchment? I would say yes, with the qualification I gave to a previous answer—that so far as I know we have no proof that these poison germs travel far.

2005. But the danger would not be removed by taking the ordinary sewage away? If you did not prevent the first storm waters from being carried down you would not remove the danger.

2006. But if you did not remove the first storm waters these poison germs might be carried down by these waters? I think your question amounts to this: that if these poison germs get into the water it would be dangerous; I think it would.

2007. What I want to elicit is this: that the danger will still exist unless you provide for the entire removal of the storm waters? Such danger as there may be would still exist.

Charles Watt, Esq., Government Analyst, examined in his place:—

C. Watt, Esq. 2008. *Chairman.*] In reference to the conversation I had with you yesterday on the subject of these analyses, I understood you to say that in certain of the cases, more especially with regard to the water entering the Bore, the water in the engine-pond and some others which yield an excessive quantity of albumenoid ammonia, you found that they yielded a certain quantity of what we may call organic matter as shown by the ignition process, and you considered that quantity of organic matter, even if it were all vegetable or at all events of a peaty description, would be alone sufficient to account for the albumenoid ammonia present, or the greater part of it; and that you found the proportion of albumenoid ammonia to the quantity of this organic matter, as shown by the ignition process, was pretty equal. Is that what you stated? If you will mention any particular cases I shall be able to explain. Referring to Mr. Liversidge's report I find that to be the case with samples No. 1, No. 6, No. 8 which is rather more, No. 13, No. 15, No. 16, No. 20, No. 25, No. 27, and No. 29.

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2009. Then in those cases you feel some doubt whether this albumenoid ammonia has arisen from animal sources? I take seven analyses of the Bore water and I find that the mean quantity of volatile matter is in the proportion of 228 grains to 1 grain of albumenoid ammonia. Taking seven samples from the Botany low level service I find the proportion to be 339 grains volatile matter to 1 grain albumenoid ammonia. Taking 7 samples from the high level service I find the proportion to 275 to 1. From the best sources of information at my command I estimate that the volatile matter of the London Thames water as supplied to the inhabitants is about 160 grains to 1 grain albumenoid ammonia. In making these calculations I have not excluded some of the samples which show evidence of local contamination.

2010. Now if this organic matter, as shown by the ignition process, was ordinary vegetable matter, would you expect it to yield as much albumenoid ammonia as appears in Professor Liversidge's analyses? I should expect it to yield quite as much.

2011. *Mr. Bell.*] Is there a greater deposit from water which contains only a solution of peat than from water which is polluted entirely with sewage matter, both yielding an equal amount of albumenoid ammonia? I can hardly answer that question off-hand, but I should think the water containing the vegetable matter would have the greater deposit. What puzzles me is that water containing so much organic matter should yield so little albumenoid ammonia. There must be a large quantity of woody fibre from the grass in suspension; that is the only way I can account for it.

2012. *Chairman.*] Which yields very little of the albumenoid ammonia? Yes.

2013. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] With regard to the chlorine which has been discovered in the water in some of the analyses to a considerable extent, I should like to know whether you consider this a very reliable indication of sewage matter in the water? In some parts of the world I should take it as a very good indication indeed, but from our water supply being near the sea and other circumstances I am extremely doubtful about it.

2014. *Dr. Alleyne.*] I understand you to say that in this particular case you do not consider it an indication? I do not like to give an opinion about it; I have not been over the watershed very often.

2015. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Have you any objection to give your opinion as to whether, after the consideration of Professor Liversidge's analyses, you consider the water from the Lachlan Swamp dangerous as a supply to the city? Well, I should much prefer that question to be handed over to the medical profession; I am not afraid to drink this water.

2016. *Hon. J. Smith.*] With regard to this loss on ignition—taking the first sample, No. 1, from the Lachlan Swamp, which is shown by Professor Liversidge's analyses to lose 65 parts per million on ignition, do you think fifteen parts would be a fair allowance for the inorganic matter? If the temperature used were not sufficient to volatilize any chloride of sodium, I think that would be a very liberal allowance.

2017. Then leaving 50 parts for organic matter, that 50 gives 20 of albumenoid ammonia, which is equal to 1 grain in 250 of organic matter? Yes.

2018. Suppose that organic matter were entirely of vegetable origin, would 1 grain of albumenoid ammonia in 250 be more or less than you would expect to find? Certainly not more. I have sought everywhere for analyses of Thames water, and as far as I can learn, the proportion of albumenoid ammonia is about 1 grain to every 160 of volatile matter.

2019. Don't you think that in this climate, with a pretty high mean temperature, we might expect a larger quantity of vegetable matter to be dissolved than would be dissolved under similar circumstances in Great Britain? Yes; especially from my own knowledge of the nature of the soil from which this vegetable matter is derived.

2020. Looking to this as a source from which the albumenoid ammonia may be obtained, you would expect C. Watt, Esq. to find more of it in the water here than you would in England? Yes.
2021. Would you therefore consider that the proportion of albumenoid ammonia could safely be taken in this country as a criterion of the wholesome or unwholesome condition of the water? I really do not think so, and it is my impression that this is a growing opinion in England at the present time. I find that Dr. Letheby in his reports is dropping the question of albumenoid ammonia altogether. 7 Sept., 1875.
2022. *Chairman.*] Can you support that statement by any authorities? [*Witness quoted from a report by Dr. Letheby in the Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply, and Sanitary Improvements, in which he gives "Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrogen determined as Ammonia."*]
2023. I understood you to say in conversation at our last meeting, that if you found, as Professor Liver-side did in analysis, that water contained 20 of albumenoid ammonia, you would look upon that water with suspicion, and that you would think it was desirable then to examine the sources of supply to see if it were contaminated? Decidedly—yes.
2024. You would consider it desirable to draw attention to it to see if it were contaminated with sewage? Precisely; it is the source of the albumenoid ammonia I want to know.
2025. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Have you read the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the present source of supply? I have.
2026. Coupling that report with your last answer, would you be inclined to attribute the contamination to sewage matter? I should have some difficulty in answering that question, because I do not know how far the sewage travels, and how much there is of it.

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Messrs. Moriarty, Bell, and Bennett further examined:—

(The Report of No. 4 Committee on Busby's Bore read.)

2027. *Chairman.*] I have to report to the Board that on a day subsequent to the date of this report, when engaged on other business, Mr. Moriarty and I took the opportunity of again visiting the line of the Bore, and I observed that there was a very much larger stream of sewage matter going down the gutter from the houses on the west side of the Barracks—and sewage of a very marked kind, and of a slimy lead color. There was a much larger volume of it than before flowing down into the sand; and to my surprise—the body of water being so much larger—we still found that the pipe supposed to carry all this off was as dry as ever. Messrs. Moriarty, Bell, and Bennett. 10 Sept., 1875.
2028. *To Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you concur in what I have said? Yes, entirely.
Hon. J. B. Wilson suggested that it would be desirable to examine into the state of the tunnel at certain places.
2029. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Would it not be a very serious inconvenience to let the Bore become sufficiently dry to examine it? It is nearly dry now; we are repairing the lock, and in a day or two the Bore will be perfectly dry.
2030. How do you supply the city in the meantime? We pump the water up from Botany.
2031. You turn it into the city mains from the Crown-street Reservoir? Yes.
2032. Then it will cause no special inconvenience to enter the Bore and examine it? No, no particular inconvenience.
2033. Do you take any exception to the statement I have made about this sewage matter going into the Bore? Yes, I do; I do not think any of it goes into the Bore.
2034. Where do you think it goes to then? I think it percolates through the ground from that old quarry-hole.
2035. But you must recollect that the hole is filled up with loose sand, so that the whole of this sewage matter is impounded in it? No, there is a drain to let it off under the road.
2036. There is no evidence of any such drain? You cannot see it; it is closed.
2037. But is it not impossible that this sewage matter could be carried off by a drain from the surface level when it goes into the sand in this old pit, the bottom of which is close to the Bore itself. There is no possibility of any outlet because the bottom of this hole is 25 or 30 feet below the surface of the ground, and any drain must be considerably above it? Mr. Bradridge knew that road before the embankment was formed, and he told me that that quarry-hole was drained, and that the drain had been filled with loose stones so as to act as a filter.
2038. We have it in evidence most distinctly from Mr. Stacey that there is no drain, and that the water soaks gradually away in dry weather, and Mr. Robertson's evidence confirms it? Mr. Bradridge has a section of the quarry-hole before the embankment was formed.
2039. *Mr. Bennett.*] One of the inspectors stated that there was an old jumper hole? That was high up in the shaft; I suppose it was 30 feet up the shaft where the water got in.
2040. We will leave that end of the Bore for the present and consider the entrance of flood waters into the Bore at the other end. Have you any objections to that portion of the report? Yes, because the Bore is a long way off the place you refer to. The large quantity of water that I found going into the Bore was about 150 yards from this road. But I should prefer to postpone the consideration of this report until I can bring a plan showing the position of the shafts, and the position of the road, and also a section showing the depth of the tunnel, and the spot where the water apparently goes into it.
2041. Where do you think all this quantity of water goes? I think it goes into the sand only.
2042. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] Do you think it possible for all that water to disappear by simple percolation through the sand? No, I should think not.
2043. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you think that this water could disappear by percolating through the sand as Mr. Bell supposes? No, and I could see no indication of that on the lower side.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

Hon. J. B. WILSON,
B. PALMER, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Bradridge, Esq., City Surveyor, called in and examined:—

- T. Bradridge, Esq., 14 Sept., 1875. 2014. *Chairman.*] We had some evidence from Mr. Robertson, and also from Mr. Stacey, as to the condition of a certain old quarry-hole which used to exist at the back of the Barracks; there seemed to be some difference of opinion respecting it, and it was suggested that you could give us some information as to its condition before it was filled up;—can you do so? I will do so willingly.
2015. Do you remember the place? I recollect it very distinctly; I lived in the vicinity of it for some time.
2016. When was it filled up? The work of filling up the quarry-hole was commenced in the early part of 1868, and completed at the latter end of that year, or the beginning of the next.
2017. Mr. Robertson says that this hole was about 30 or 40 feet below the natural surface of the ground before it was filled up;—does that agree with your recollections of it? Yes, it agrees with the sections which I have; that is to say, at the upper part of it, on the side next the Barracks, it was about 40 feet, but where the filling has taken place, where the ground was at a lower level than the upper portion, it was about 20 feet from the surface of the Park Road.
2018. I am speaking of the natural surface of the ground; it was stated to be 40 feet below the natural surface of the ground? It was so, as I have explained, at the upper portion, but where the filling-in has taken place it was about 20 feet deep. A part of it on the higher side may be seen now.
2019. This hole was made in the first place for the purpose of taking out stone? Yes, hence the name of quarry-hole, by which it was known.
2020. And it was filled up with sand? Yes, with sand and quarry rubbish.
2021. And the bottom of the hole was considerably lower than the natural surface of the ground? Yes. I will explain the position by means of a diagram. (*Witness made a sketch of the locality.*) I recollect the place in 1865, which was three years before the hole was filled up; there were traces of a drain in it which led to the Nannygoat Swamp. As far as my recollection carries me, the filling-up was done as part of the formation of the Park Road.
2022. Was it in a very filthy and disgusting condition? Yes, it was in rather a disgusting state; dogs and cats were drowned in it, and boys used to bathe there. It is possible that that might have originated the filling up; but as far as my recollection goes it was filled up for the purpose of making the road.
2023. That must have been a subsequent filling-up? No, I think not. I lived near the spot at the time: the filling-up was all done under one contract for the Corporation by Mr. Adam Sharp. I recollect the debris from the quarry being stacked up on the south-east side of it, and it had all the appearance of being in the condition in which the workmen had left it.
2024. There is no doubt that attention was called to that hole, because it was stated that the water in the Bore was contaminated, and that was the reason it was filled up; but I may be mistaken, or the filling up and the formation of the road may have taken place at the same time; at any rate it was filled in, drain and all? Yes.
2025. Have you brought with you a sketch or section of the quarry-hole? I have no sketch or section of it as it existed before it was filled up; but I have a longitudinal section which shows the Park Road, and the line where it was proposed to be before the diversion was made. (*Producing section and explaining.*)
2026. Then the drain to which you have referred could never have kept that hole dry? It left about 12 feet of water in it.
2027. *Mr. Palmer.*] When was that hole filled up? In 1868. The filling in was part of the formation of the Park Road.
2028. Was that the time you saw dead cats and dogs in it? Yes.
2029. What was it filled up with? With sand and with some of the ballast quarried from the higher part of the ground.
2030. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Was the drain left in the same condition when the hole was filled up? Yes.
2031. *Mr. Bell.*] The water in the hole did not appear to run off? No, it always stood at one level. I never could see any change in it; it seemed as if there was no means of drainage except by overflow.
2032. Was there any drainage percolating into it from time to time? Yes, there was some subsoil drainage going into it.
2033. Would not that counterbalance any leakage that might pass from it? Yes, it might.
2034. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] That drain which was filled up with rubble was sufficient to keep the water at one level? Yes. I never saw any change in it.
2035. *Mr. Moriarty.*] The quarry was right over one portion of the tunnel was it not? Yes, the eastern portion of it goes over the tunnel.
2036. And your section shows that there is about 20 feet from the bottom of the hole to the roof of the tunnel? Yes, about that.
2037. *Chairman.*] Do you know how long Mr. Stacey has had charge of the Bore? Mr. Stacey was appointed in January, 1867.
2038. *Mr. Bell.*] Was it your opinion when you saw the water standing there that there was any leakage into the tunnel? No, the fact of the water standing there would lead me to suppose that it did not go into the tunnel.
2039. *Chairman.*] What did you suppose became of the leakage if it did not go into the tunnel? I suppose it would pass into this drain and go towards Nannygoat Swamp, which was much lower than the water in the quarry-hole.
2040. Was the water in dry weather frequently below the level of the drain? I will show you the levels (*pointing out levels on section*). The drain was a very long one, and filled with rubble stone, so that it was impossible to say where the water went to if it escaped, or whether it escaped at all.
2041. *Mr. Palmer.*] Was this quarry-hole filled in under your supervision? Under the supervision of Mr. Edwd. Bell, the late City Engineer.

2072. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Have you been in the neighbourhood lately? Yes, about two months ago.
2073. Are you aware that on the south-eastern side of the Park Road, near the Rifle Range, there is a large open drain? Yes.
2074. Is there any connection between that open ditch and the drain from the old quarry? No.
2075. Where does that drain go? It passes under the road and takes the surface drainage of the land lying eastward of the Barracks—between St. Matthias' Church and the Barracks.
2076. There is no connection between that ditch and the drain from the old quarry? No, one goes to the western side of Nannygoat Swamp, and the other to the northern side. This sketch will shew you (*witness illustrated his meaning by a diagram.*)
2077. *Chairman.*] We are told that where the drain near the east end of the barrack-wall passes under the road a large quantity of water during flood time when it is backed up would seem to disappear into a hole there among the stones. One witness told us that more water appeared to escape there than through the pipe, and upon examining the opposite side of the road there was no appearance of any water escaping. Can you explain how such a large quantity of water could disappear without any apparent outlet? I think it would be very likely to pass under the road, which was constructed of pieces of ballast and stones from the quarry, varying from 3 cwt. to 4 cwt. to the size of your fist. It is very likely that the water passes through them under the road, and becomes absorbed in the sand below.
2078. I suppose all those cavities are pretty well filled up by this time with sand and rubble? I should think not at the bottom. We find in making excavations in material of this kind that although they may be filled in for some 3ft. or 4 ft. from the surface, consolidation does not so readily take place at the bottom.
2079. Have you examined this particular place since your attention was called to the alleged disappearance of a large quantity of water there? I have; the whole of that road is formed of similar material, and a large quantity of water might easily pass through the interstices at the bottom.

T. Bradridge,
Esq.

14 Sept., 1875.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

on the 25th May, 1875,

“To Inquire into the state of the Botany Watershed, and the appearance of the
Water,”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 3RD JULY, 1875.

THE Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botany Watershed, and the appearance of the water, having completed a careful inspection of the same, have now to submit the following Report to the General Board:—

1. Beginning with the northerly part of the area, we find that the drainage of the Barracks, and about 200 contiguous houses, finds its way, chiefly by open cuttings, into lagoons within Moore Park. Part of this drainage crosses the line of Busby's Tunnel, and may to some extent percolate into it. The lagoons in ordinary weather have no direct communication with the Botany drainage; and if they deliver any water into it by percolation it must be through such a thickness of sand as to effect perfect filtration. But after heavy rain the lagoons overflow and form a watercourse, which joins the Botany stream near the Racecourse. In such cases some pollution may be carried into the stream, but the water runs so far over grass that it must undergo a considerable amount of purification. It also forms some temporary lagoons on the way, and these will permit the heavier solid matter to subside. It should also be noticed that the lagoons in Moore Park appear to overflow but rarely; so that Mr. Seymour (who lives in the neighbourhood) was not aware of the fact until informed of it by the Committee. Our first visit to the place of overflow was on June 2nd, only three days after a fall of rain amounting to nearly 5 inches, yet there was no overflow at the time of our visit. Nearly 5 inches of rain again fell on the 4th, 5th, and 6th June. Our second visit to the spot was on June 8th, and the lagoons were then overflowing. Next day the overflow had all but ceased.

2. The drainage into the lagoons was not, as we saw it, offensive; but Mr. Seymour testifies that sometimes it is very offensive, especially in summer. Earth-closets are used at the Barracks, and it is only the house slops and surface drainage that pass down to the lagoons.

3. This source of contamination to the water is not in our view of much consequence at present, but as the houses increase it will get worse. Nearly the whole of this drainage, however, could be diverted and thrown into Shea's Creek at probably a moderate expense. (*See Mr. Grundy's Report to the Committee, appended.*)

4. Beyond St. Matthias's Church a group of houses, about sixty in number, on the north side of the South Head Road, have a natural drainage southward towards the Lachlan Swamps, but an embankment is being thrown up along the road by the Sydney municipality, which has the effect of diverting the drainage down Park Road, whence it disperses on the ground in front of the Rifle Butts. In heavy rain it will reach the lagoons above-mentioned. This drainage could of course be readily taken to Shea's Creek.

5. From this point round to Waverley we observed no material source of pollution; but at Waverley matters become serious. We counted about 180 houses, including two schools and a soap and candle factory, all draining to Lachlan Swamps; and a good deal of ground is still open for building purposes on the same slopes. Several herds of cows are kept here, and the cowsheds add to the pollution of the drainage. We followed down several of the streams that collect the Waverley drainage, and found that by the time they reach the first dam the water, although discoloured, was not particularly offensive to smell or taste. We saw these streams however under favourable circumstances. There had been heavy rain a few days before our visit, which no doubt had washed away a great bulk of the usual impurities, and left the channels tolerably clean. Mr. Seymour speaks in strong terms of the contaminations carried into the water-supply from this locality.

6. As this drainage may have an injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants who use the tunnel water, and seeing that the evil is increasing through the multiplication of houses, it would undoubtedly be advisable to divert the drainage, if it were found practicable without extravagant expenditure. It could be turned eastward towards the sea by tunnelling, or westward towards Paddington and Shea's Creek; and we would recommend that the Board should cause the necessary survey and sections to be made, in order to determine the approximate cost of the two methods. Further, in regard

to the Waverley drainage, we have to observe that the dams recently constructed in the Lachlan Swamps have the effect of checking the flow of water, and instead of the running streams which formerly existed, and which tended materially to purify the water, there is now a connected series of ponds, in which the water stagnates. The submersion of a large surface, covered by the usual scrubby vegetation, gives also an infusion of vegetable matter, which communicates some colour and taste to the water, though not to any marked or unpleasant extent. From these two causes, however, the stagnation of the water and the infusion of vegetable matter, the water at the tunnel mouth is obviously less pure than it was in the time of the Water Commission. We are so strongly impressed with the purifying power of a running stream that we think the uppermost dam in Fewing's Creek (marked No. 2) had better be removed, in order that the polluted water from Waverley may have a longer current, and thus a better chance of being purified. This dam has not a great storage capacity, but it stagnates the water for a considerable distance.

7. At Randwick the drainage of a few houses, and also that of St. Jude's Cemetery, passes down by the side of the Randwick Road, thence to some small lagoons on the Racecourse, and ultimately joins the Botany stream near the south-west corner of the Racecourse. We examined this drainage during and after heavy rain. The water in the upper part of its course was discoloured, but where it joined the Botany stream it was perfectly clear and bright, and quite free from taste or smell. We do not think that this drainage, even though it takes the surface water from the Cemetery, need be the cause of any uneasiness. Of course the mere idea of water from the Cemetery mixing with the town supply is unpleasant, and therefore it might be advisable to make a section from St. Jude's eastward, to ascertain at what expense the drainage could be turned towards the sea. It would probably not be great.

8. On the slopes west of Randwick we found a most extraordinary source of pollution—namely, the quarantine ground for diseased sheep. We say most extraordinary, because it seems to have been established here, close to the Lachlan Swamps, and draining directly into them, only two years ago, at a time when the municipal authorities were strongly impressed with the necessity of conserving the swamps, and when great efforts were being made to get rid of sources of pollution. The drainage from this quarantine ground (where poisonous mixtures are occasionally used for dressing diseased sheep) passes down to No. 6 Dam of the Lachlan Reserve, supplying the tunnel. After heavy rain, some of this drainage may overflow towards the Racecourse, and thence into the Botany stream. The whole of these slopes, although within the catchment area of the swamps, are outside the Water Reserve, and are liable to be built upon.

9. On the Racecourse the drainage from the grand stand and adjacent stables is entirely surface, and spreads eastward over the Racecourse reserve, collecting into two or three small lagoons about the middle,—the same lagoons that receive drainage from Randwick. We do not think that any possible contamination of the water supply from the Racecourse need excite apprehension.

10. The next point calling for attention is the Destitute Children's Asylum. This institution accommodates on an average about 700 children. Earth-closets are used, and their contents are spread from time to time on the cultivated land belonging to the asylum. Bed-room slops are emptied into the earth-closets. Kitchen and laundry slops are carried away to some distance by an earthenware pipe, and after the solid parts are separated by means of silt-pits the water is allowed to spread over a grass paddock and thence to Bird's Gully. It is intended to pump the water from the end of the drain to a higher level for the purpose of irrigation; and this will have the effect of further destroying the organic impurities in it. The houses contiguous to the asylum, about forty in number, besides two or three market gardens, drain also into Bird's Gully. The collected drainage passes down a sandy and rocky channel and empties into Dam No. 5 on the Botany stream. The length of this channel is such that we consider the water must be sufficiently purified before it mixes with the general supply.

11. Along the eastern edge of the catchment-basin we found no special sources of contamination. Towards Bunnerong we crossed several fine streams of clear water running towards Botany Bay. These could be intercepted, and turned towards the engine-pond of the waterworks. At Botany we inspected the enlarged engine-pond and other recent works. A great deal of vegetation is here submerged by the raising of the water-level, and tends to give a slight colour and taste to the water, but such vegetable infusion is not counted injurious to health.

12. Along the western border of the catchment area we found no permanent source of pollution beyond the abundant vegetation submerged by the dams. We observed, however, unmistakeable evidence of the recent deposit of night-soil by the side of the Bunnerong Road. This matter being under the consideration of the Board, steps will no doubt be taken to put a stop to the practice for the future. A good deal of the land on this side, within the drainage area, is private property, and liable to be built upon or otherwise made use of, so as to endanger the purity of the water.

J. SMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

Sydney, 3 July, 1875.

Evidence taken before No. 1 Committee.

SATURDAY, 19 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

F. H. GRUNDY, Esq., | R. B. READ, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you given any special attention to the drainage from the Barracks and the neighbouring houses? Yes.
2. Have you made any reports to the Municipal Council about that drainage? Yes.
3. Have those reports been made public, or can you communicate the substance of them to us? The reports have been made public, and proceedings have been taken against certain parties whose drainage proceeded into the watershed, some of whom were fined and some not fined. Some persons on the Woollahra side were fined for allowing the drainage of their premises to go into the watershed.
4. What do you mean by "on the Woollahra side";—does any part of Woollahra drain into the Lachlan Swamp? Yes, that portion of Woollahra from Piper-street to the South Head Road.
5. You say that proceedings have been taken against some of these people? Yes, and they were each of them fined at the Police Court.
6. On what account were they fined? For allowing offensive matter to flow on to the watershed.
7. And have any proceedings been taken against people living near the Barracks, where the drainage goes indirectly into the watershed? Do you mean on this side of the Barracks?
8. From the houses on each side of the Barracks? No, there have not. Several notices were served on the Colonial Architect in reference to the drainage from the Barracks going to the ground by the Rifle Butts and Moore Park.
9. And what was the result of those notices? Nothing was done whatever. They then commenced to erect water-closets in the officers' barracks, and they laid down a 12-inch drain and connected them with it; upon which I received instructions from the Mayor to go to the place, and as soon as they brought the pipe outside the wall, to break it, and stop the place up as soon as they opened it, which I did. The result was that they formed a large cesspool inside the Barracks, but where it drains to is a question.
10. That is the drainage of the officers' quarters? Yes.
11. And they have water-closets draining into that cesspool now? Yes.
12. But I suppose you are aware that in the men's barracks they use earth-closets now? I know they do.
13. How long have those earth-closets been introduced? They were introduced when the last Military Force was there, and it was on account of the horrible stench which came from the privies in the men's quarters that they were introduced.
14. Now that the drainage of the officers' quarters goes into that cesspool, and there are earth-closets in the men's quarters, do you think the nuisance from the drains outside the Barracks is as great as ever? Of course it is, because there is the same drainage going there—all the house slops and the drainage from the urinals. Previous to the introduction of the earth-closets in the men's quarters there were the ordinary closets, which could not drain there because they were cleaned out by nightmen.
15. Then as a matter of fact are the drains offensive now outside the Barracks? Very offensive in the summer. Of course now you can hardly perceive it, but in summer time the smell is almost unbearable, especially to a person living in the neighbourhood. The stench from that pond on a summer night is something dreadful.
16. To what pond do you refer? It is commonly called Billy-goat Swamp—at the back of No. 6 contract.
17. And in summer time the smell from that lagoon is very offensive? Very offensive. In summer time I have seen many of the Volunteers very ill indeed from the stench coming up from the Rifle Butts. My attention has been called to it thousands of times.
18. You referred just now [to the drainage from the Barracks;—do you think the drainage from the neighbouring houses is also offensive: I mean on each side of the Barrack enclosure? Of course it is.
19. I suppose all these houses have privies connected with cesspits, and not water-closets? Yes, ordinary privies. Some of them at Park Road have earth-closets; I myself have one.
20. In summer time, when that lagoon is very offensive, is there ever any overflow into the Botany stream? Very seldom; after very heavy rain the water rises very high and then goes into the Botany stream.
21. Then do you think that these lagoons are kept down by mere evaporation, or is there any other way for the water to escape? My own opinion is that that lagoon supplies the waterhole on the other side—Duck Pond.
22. If I remember rightly there are three principal lagoons, two on one side and one on the other? Yes; there is one known as No. 6 contract; another one opposite Stacey's; and one on the western side of the road—the ornamental one.
23. Is there any other way for the water in No. 6 contract lagoon to escape besides by evaporation? How else does that lagoon lose its water? My own opinion about that lagoon—No. 6 contract—is this, that when the water is decreasing in it, it is still keeping up in the Duck Pond, and as soon as No. 6 contract is dry, the Duck Pond begins to dry up. That is my opinion. I may be wrong.

Mr. R.
Seymour.

19 June, 1875.

- Mr. R. Seymour.
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24. And therefore you think the water from one percolates into the other? Yes, that is my opinion.
25. Do you think there is any likelihood of water percolating from these lagoons into the tunnel? I could not say. I think there is every likelihood of the drainage that goes across the Rifle Butts percolating into it.
26. Are you aware that after heavy rain these lagoons send a stream down to the Botany drainage? I am not. I have never seen a stream going down from what we call No. 6 contract; but I know there is from the other, below Stacey's, which we used to call Moore's Tunnel, nearer the toll-bar, where it goes under a culvert.
27. After that heavy rain which fell about a fortnight ago, we found an actual stream running down? It may be so. I should be sorry to say it is not, but I have never seen it myself. It must be after a very heavy rain, because, if you notice, the pond lies low.
28. *Mr. Grundy.*] That drain of which you spoke, crossing the road at Moore Park, and the water from which you say probably percolates to some extent, is that the offensive drain to which you referred as carrying away matter from the Barracks and the houses on either side? The houses on the eastern side only, because the other drainage goes down into the sand at the back of the military prison.
29. *Chairman.*] Have you given attention to the drainage from Waverley into the Lachlan Swamp? I have.
30. Does it fall within your duty as Inspector of Nuisances to attend to the Waverley drainage? No, there is an Inspector of Nuisances there, but it falls within my duty to attend to everything that is going into the watershed in the shape of pollution.
31. Have you ever observed offensive matters flowing into the water reserve from Waverley? Yes.
32. Can you describe more particularly the nature of those offensive matters? Yes; Mr. Allen's soap-boiling establishment at Waverley drains directly into the watershed. There was also a boiling-down establishment and a piggery belonging to Mr. Fewings which drained into the watershed. He was brought up at the Police Court and fined, and then he moved down to Coogee Bay I think. Then there is the drainage of all the streets right up to the church which makes its way to the watershed.
33. And you have observed that drainage to be offensive at times, have you? I have.
34. In how many cases have proceedings been taken against persons for allowing offensive matters to go into the water reserve? There were two cases.
35. Namely? Mr. Allen's and Mr. Fewing's. I think Mr. Allen was summoned twice.
36. And what was the result? The case was dismissed.
37. And in Mr. Fewing's case the result was that he was fined and left the locality? Yes, he was fined twice and then left the place, and shifted somewhere down towards Coogee.
38. There are several cow-keepers carrying on their vocations there; do you think the cowsheds are a source of much nuisance? I do.
39. I suppose in that neighbourhood the houses are supplied with common privies—there are no water-closets? Ordinary privies—no water-closets.
40. Connected with cesspits? Yes.
41. Do you think any polluted water from cesspits flows down into the water reserve? It may, but I have not seen it.
42. *Mr. Read.*] Mr. Seymour—I wish to know what grounds were given for dismissing the case against Mr. Allen; was not one reason given, that the drainage passed into what is a recreation ground, and that on that account no penalty could be enforced? Mr. William J. Allen, soapboiler, of Waverley, was summoned to the Water Police Office on the 10th and 17th March, 1873, and the trial came on before Messrs. Hale and Lester, who decided that Mr. Allen's drainage did not flow direct into the water reserve, but on to a piece of land which had been reserved as a public recreation ground for Waverley, over which the City of Sydney had no control. Both cases were dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction.
43. Does that nuisance still exist? It does.
44. And is still very offensive? Still very offensive.
45. *Chairman.*] Passing round from Waverley, can you indicate any other source of pollution on the eastern side of the watershed? Yes; there are several houses which stand between Waverley and Randwick, on the lower side, and there is a very large cow-keeping establishment there.
46. Still further round, what would you indicate as the next source of pollution? Further round you come to the Government sheep station.
47. Have you observed that station to be a source of contamination to the water? Yes, after a heavy rain I have traced discoloured water going from there, getting into the side of the fence, and running across the Racecourse to the Botany Reserve.
48. Do they wash sheep at the Quarantine sheep station? Yes, there were 322 sheep when I was there.
49. And you think discoloured water goes direct from that station to the Botany watershed? Yes, I am sure of it, because we sunk holes on either side of it, and found the water perfectly sweet.
50. Are there constantly sheep there? Yes, I am sure of it; I have never been on the place but I have seen a great number of sheep there. I can see them constantly with my glass.
51. Would there be any drainage from the Quarantine ground, towards the Racecourse, except after heavy rain? It must always go there after rain.
52. But, except after heavy rain, the drainage would sink into the sand? Yes, it would sink into the sand and then percolate through the sand and follow its own course.
53. Have you ever given attention to the drainage from Randwick, which goes down the Randwick Road and passes into the Racecourse? Yes.
54. Have you ever observed it to be offensive? I have.
55. Have you examined the drainage from the Destitute Children's Asylum which passes into Bird's Gully? I have, very minutely.
56. What is your opinion of that drainage? Well, it goes at the back of the Institution to the southward; goes down the public drain and then into an open drain, which I believe is carried straight off to Botany; at least that is what we were led to believe from our inspection.
57. But what is the character of that drainage. Was it, as far as your observation went, offensive? Very—very offensive; it seems to be that the whole drainage of the Institution goes down there.
58. Are you aware that they use earth-closets in that Institution? I am not. Still that would not prevent the drainage from being offensive, because where there is so much washing and house slops, and so many children, the drainage must be very bad; in fact it was so when I was there.
- 59.

59. Can you indicate any other sources of pollution to the water supply, except those we have enumerated? I do not think so, unless I were to give you the number of houses in each municipality. I could give you the number of houses, the number of inmates, and the number of cattle. I find in my report (*referring to report*) of 21st April, 1873, to the Mayor and Aldermen, that the number of houses sending their drainage to the watershed was — in the City of Sydney 33, inmates 159; in Paddington 82, inmates 481; in Randwick 11, inmates 42; in Woollahra 36, inmates 191; in Waverley 172, inmates 801, making a total of 334 houses and 1,674 inhabitants. There were also 77 cows, 39 horses, 10 pigs, and 322 sheep.
60. Do you know whether the number of houses has much increased since you made that report? Yes, it has.
61. Can you give any rough estimate of the present number? I could not; it is out of my jurisdiction. That was a special report, ordered by the Council, and I had to make it when I could spare time from my other duties; it occupied me a couple of months.
62. I suppose it has been no part of your duty to inspect the dams on the Lachlan Swamp? No, that belongs to the City Engineer's department.
63. *Mr. Grundy.*] I should like to know how long that sheep quarantine station has been where it now is? It was put there in the commencement of '73.
64. Do you know why it was put there within your catchment area? I do not know. I made a complaint of it once, which was forwarded to Mr. Yeo, and he reported upon it to the effect that no injury could be done to the watershed by that station, although we had seen some dry tobacco leaves, supposed to contain some chemical matter, going down in the drainage from the place where the sheep are washed.
65. And you do not know why that situation was chosen for the purpose? No.
66. And the Government selected that place? They did so, and in defiance of the Corporation. The Corporation did all they could to get it removed, but the Government would not consent to it. Mr. Road has met us there frequently going out to that place, and knows all about it. There are three classes of sheep there—bad, very bad, and much worse.
67. *Chairman.*] They use a wash of tobacco and other chemicals to dress the sheep with, do they not? Yes; and one of the chemicals Dr. Danséy said at the time would be direct poison if it got into the watershed.
68. And all these matters are liable to get into the watershed? No doubt the drainage must go there. Then there is the droppings of the sheep, which burns everything it comes across until it is a certain number of years old, and what can be worse than that?
69. There is no pollution that you know of entering the water supply about Botany? No, there is none; I have inspected it some dozens of times, and recently within the last few weeks. The drainage passes down by the south dam on one side, and to Shea's creek on the other.
70. *Mr. Road.*] Is it possible that percolation takes place from between Shea's Creek and the Botany water supply? It is impossible.
71. *Chairman.*] There was a dog-kennel, I believe, on the Bunnerong Road; has not that been removed? Yes, but the building remains; at least it was there when I went out some weeks ago.
72. After races at Randwick have you observed offensive matter flowing from the Racecourse into the Botany stream? No, I have not; I have not been out there lately. There can be no doubt there must be a great accumulation of matter on that ground, and that it must wash down there after rain, but I cannot say that it is so from personal observation.

Mr. R. Seymour.
19 June, 1875.

NO. 1 COMMITTEE—APPENDIX.

Francis H. Grundy, Esq., to Professor Smith, M.D.

183, Pitt-street, Sydney,
10 June, 1875.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to your request, as Chairman of Committee, No. 1, of the Sewage and Health Board, I have made an examination of the ground from Shea's Creek to Paddington heights, and also from Moore Park Road and the Barracks across the Rifle Ground, &c., to the first lagoons, and thence to the culvert under the Randwick Road. I find, from flying levels I have taken—first, that the drainage from about 200 houses and the Barracks finds its way on to the Rifle and adjoining ground, and thence into the lagoons. I find that those lagoons are in direct communication with the culvert, under the Randwick Road, delivering, after rain such as that of last week, a somewhat rapid current, having a fall of 7 feet in one-third of a mile—the culvert we know to deliver the water passing through it on to the Botany watershed—so that such of the contamination from the Barracks and the 200 houses as is not got rid of by the way does add to the fouling of the Botany waters.

Secondly, I found (as I suggested to you would be the case) that there would be no difficulty whatever in cutting off all that contaminated water by a drain or sewer into Shea's Creek; it would be on the surface all its length, and might be made additionally useful in cutting off *most* of the house drainage of the Surry Hills, Crown, Bourke, and a number of other streets, which at present runs into the flat low land at the head of the creek, and stagnates there. This drain would be at a much higher level than the low ground mentioned, probably 30 feet, and would cut off a nuisance, delivering the water into the creek anywhere beyond. This drain would be about 8 feet below the houses opposite Moore Park, would have a fall from the Barrack-gate of 3½ feet, and contouring the new houses of South Paddington, would cut off all but two, having a nearly regular descent to the Park Gate of 12 feet in rather less than ½ a mile. The fall for the rest of the distance from Upper Paddington is rapid. If thought advisable, this drain could be continued to Waverley, and cut off the contamination there also, but that would interfere with the area of watershed. I think it might be well to make a more accurate section of this proposed scheme.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS H. GRUNDY.

[No. 2 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 25th May, 1875,*

“To enquire into the Nuisance existing in connection with the Waterhole on the Sugar Company’s premises in Parramatta-street, or otherwise,”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 18TH JUNE, 1875.

THE Committee appointed by the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board to examine certain ponds upon the Sugar Company’s premises adjoining Parramatta-street, having brought their duties to a close, have now to report as follows:—

The ponds in question are supplied by a creek or watercourse, which receives a large portion of the surface drainage from municipalities adjoining the city, the southern branch of the creek having its origin at the back of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, in the Municipality of Darlington, and the eastern branch taking its rise in the Municipality of Redfern.

In all the localities which act as tributaries to the main creek there are at the present time a considerable number of habitations, and many more are being erected, so that the waters which enter the main creek are contaminated from the commencement.

As the creek proceeds towards the Sugar Works ponds it constantly receives fresh additions of foul matters from cesspits, cow-yards, and stables, which allow their fluid matters to leak into it, and other sources of pollution too numerous to detail; and there cannot be a doubt that the watercourse, in the present condition of its banks, is a serious nuisance, injurious to health throughout its entire course.

The water which passes down this creek is first impounded by the Sugar Company in a pond, from which it passes into a dam, and having been used for certain purposes is ultimately returned to its course to the harbour.

The water in the dam was found to yield about thirteen grains of organic matter per gallon. This quantity does not indicate such a degree of impurity as we should have expected in a water which had passed through such a locality. This we think may be accounted for in several ways:—1st. The water in the pond and dam is allowed to settle, and deposits much of its impurities as mud; a sample of which, taken from the pond and thoroughly dried, yielded 8 per cent. of organic matter. 2nd. The engineer of the Sugar Works informed us that during the times of heavy rains he allows the first rush of water, which brings down mud and filth from the banks of the creek, to pass down a by-wash instead of entering the pond and dam. 3rd. Many of the small supplies of foul fluids from isolated dwellings, cow-yards, &c., only just reach the banks of the creek, and there evaporate, yielding their fætid gaseous products to the surrounding atmosphere. 4th. We were informed that the condensed water from the vacuum pans, &c., is allowed to pass into the dam, which would of course dilute the less pure water entering the dam from the creek.

It is perhaps as well for us to state here, that our examinations of these localities took place shortly after very heavy rains, and during cool weather; it is therefore very probable that had our inspections been made during hot and moderately dry weather; we should have felt called upon to have used stronger language with reference to the nature of the fluid passing down the upper part of this water-way.

We now submit the following conclusions at which we have arrived, and the evidence that we have taken, for the consideration of the Board:—

- 1st.—That the watercourse, from its commencement to its termination in the harbour, may be regarded as little better than an open sewer; and upon its banks various foul matters are to be seen throughout its length.
- 2nd.—That as the population in its vicinity, both above and below the Sugar Company’s premises, is rapidly increasing—evidenced by the new buildings which are being erected—its condition must be continually getting worse.

3rd.—

- 3rd.—That in addition to the drainage from human dwellings, &c., within the city boundaries, receives a large amount of foul fluids from the surface drainage of various municipalities before it enters the city.
- 4th.—That it is possible some legislation may be required with reference to the surface drains of such municipalities as act as tributaries to the main creek.
- 5th.—That the Sugar Company use the water only for such purposes as refrigeration, &c., and that it is not brought into contact with the sugar, or any article used in the purification of sugar; for which latter purpose water supplied by the Corporation is employed, and for which the Company pay a large sum annually.
- 6th.—That the Sugar Company appear for some time past to have done, and still are doing all they can legally, to prevent visible foul matters, which they can trace to any particular source, from finding their way into the watercourse above their pond and dam.
- 7th.—That although the Sugar Company may be able to effect this in one or two particular instances, such as in the case of a manufacture yielding some waste products which can be identified so as to yield evidence in a Court of Law, still there are numerous contributions of foul matters which they cannot reach, and which, from their nature, are as bad, if not worse, than the former.
- 8th.—That the Sugar Company do not themselves in any way increase the impurity of the water they receive; their only offences in this respect being its storage and the elevation of its temperature; which latter must, of course, tend to promote the putrefaction of any organic matter which the water may contain, either in suspension or solution; as the temperature to which it is raised is that at which such changes most rapidly take place.
- 9th.—That the Sugar Company use the water as a necessity, because they cannot command sea-water within any reasonable distance, which would be of a much better quality than that which they now have; and the cost of the quantity, if obtained from the Corporation at the present price, would be almost a prohibitive tax upon their important industry.
- 10th.—That the Company might be fairly called upon to adopt some system of filtration for the water before it enters their pond; and that of a sufficiently effective character to remove, at any rate, the suspended organic matter; by so doing a much diminished quantity of foul matter would collect at the bottom of the ponds, and the nuisance of the storage of the water would be reduced to a minimum.
- 11th.—That the Company might also be required to take care that no foul mud be allowed to accumulate in the pond or dam, by having them efficiently inspected and cleaned out as often as requisite. In both of them we found much more deposit of foul mud than should be allowed to accumulate, especially in water which is being continually heated.
- 12th.—That the lower part of the drainage, commencing where the water leaves the Sugar Company's premises, requires early and serious attention, as here it receives many fresh pollutions, and persons passing on the footpath, especially on the north side, cannot fail to have their attention called to its disgusting state.
- 13th.—That houses are being built in the vicinity of this portion of the water-way on ground at a lower level than can be satisfactorily drained by any gravitation system which can be adopted. Residents in these houses must of necessity suffer in health.
- 14th.—That the whole of the districts that we have examined were found by us to be in a state to fully account for any rate of mortality, however excessive, and likely seriously to increase the rate of mortality of districts not in immediate contiguity.

CHAS. WATT,
Chairman.

Evidence taken before No. 2 Committee.

THURSDAY, 3 JUNE, 1875.

Present:—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,

F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.

CHARLES WATT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Samuel Pohlman, Engineer to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you engineer to the Colonial Sugar Company? Yes.
2. I presume that your position as the engineer of the Company gives you a thorough knowledge of every circumstance connected with these waterholes, or reservoirs, or ponds;—what do you call them? Yes, they are dams or reservoirs.
3. There are two of them, are there not? Well, the outside one we scarcely call a dam.
4. You might say there is a dam and a waterhole? Yes.
5. Your position then is not what is usually called that of an engineer so much as that of superintendent of the works? It is part of my duty as the engineer to look after the water supply from these ponds.
6. Are these ponds, or is this dam and pond, in the exclusive possession of the Sugar Company? Yes.
7. No other person has any right-of-way of any sort into it? No, except the Government.
8. No private person has a right to hold land where that dam and pond are situated? No; the nearest approach to anything of the kind was the other day when we gave the Corporation the option of running a sewer through it. It was considered by them, I believe, as I told you the other day.
9. Then you can exclude the public from the dam and pond and prevent different matters from being thrown into them? Certainly we can.
10. But, as a fact, is the dam and pond used in any way now by the public? No.
11. Nothing is thrown into them by the public? No; it is securely fenced in.
12. It was not when I went up; I only saw one side fenced? A portion within the enclosure is fenced off on two sides for the purpose of making a bonded store. The whole property is enclosed by a 6-foot fence.
13. After the water enters your ground, any further contamination which it may suffer rests with the Company? Yes, and I may say that at the present time we have a suit going on —
14. I will ask you a question about that presently. Are you familiar with the drainage area from the houses, manufactories, stable-yards, and other sources which supply that pond with water? Well, I am familiar with the place, but I cannot speak as to the quantity of drainage.
15. Generally speaking, you know the localities? Yes.
16. Have you ever heard of, or have you yourself received, any complaints in reference to any disagreeable effluvia arising from the pond or dam? I never have myself.
17. You have received no complaints yourself or heard of any from other quarters? No complaints have ever been made to me, but while I was away from the works at one time I heard that Mr. Seymour had made a complaint about some water that was stored there being impure, and the water was let off at once, and there was an end of it.
18. I ask you the question, because being an officer of the Company you would know whether complaints had been made frequently? There have not, or else I should have heard of them.
19. Not by the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer? No; Mr. Seymour made a complaint, as I have just stated, and we let the water away at once. That is the only time I ever heard of anything of the kind, and the thing has never occurred again. There was no means of letting anything pass away at that time. It was represented to Mr. Seymour, I believe, that there was something wrong there, and he went on to the ground, and the matter was rectified at once.
20. Then at that time all the water received along the water-course went into your pond or dam? Yes, everything.
21. And now you have some other arrangement, have you not? Yes, as I explained to you the other day.
22. Now what becomes of the surplus water. You have more water coming in than your pond and dam can take? Our pond is always full, and whenever rain falls, which is likely to cause a heavy stream for a day or two, we have a sort of storm-race, which is kept open for, perhaps, days together, and then when the creek is washed through the water-valve or gate is closed, and the surface-water goes on one side.
23. Then the only difference now is, that you have the means of stopping the water from coming into the pond which you had not before? Yes, exactly; and there is always a man in attendance day and night when the weather is at all bad at that floodgate.
24. Have you at any time taken steps, legal or otherwise, to secure the water going into the pond from pollution? Yes, we have.
25. Will you inform the Committee whether this has happened more than once, and whether what you have

Mr. S.
Pohlman.
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Mr. S.
Pohlman.
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have done has proved effectual? Yes, we have taken proceedings twice against the same person, and been successful, and a suit is now pending against him for the third time, and each time the result has been that we have had the water as pure as we could wish it to be,—nothing whatever to complain of.

26. Have these proceedings always been against the same individual, or different individuals? Against the same individual, as far as the Company were concerned, but there have been other proceedings by the municipality —

27. We shall have that from the municipal officers. Whatever proceedings have been taken have been against the same person? Yes.

28. Are you generally of opinion that the Company have done all they could to prevent the water coming into your ground from being polluted? I believe they have done everything they could do. They have spared no money in carrying out anything suggested either by myself or any one else to avoid a nuisance.

29. For what purpose do you use that water on your works? For condensing and working in connection with the pumps.

30. Do you feed your boilers with it? A portion of it only.

31. Have you perfect confidence that no portion of that water ever, at any time, comes in contact with the sugar, or with anything that has to be added to the sugar? No, it does not.

32. Not with the sugar itself, or with anything that is added to the sugar in any shape or form? No; with nothing that is added to the sugar, or could possibly mix with the sugar.

33. I wish to have this in evidence, because the public are anxious to know whether any portion of it is used either to purify the sugar or for any other purpose connected with the sugar? It is not used for the sugar in any way.

34. Is it possible that the water in this pond becomes polluted in any way by any drainage or anything in your paddocks? No, it is not.

35. Nothing lying about the banks which might cause the water to be contaminated, or from anything from which disagreeable and offensive vapours could arise on your premises? No.

36. No refuse matter of any kind, connected with your operations, are thrown into that water? No.

37. If the water is any worse after using it it must be from your operations and not from anything outside? Yes, if it is worse. With regard to its being used there is the washing of bags; they are washed in the water which is used for the vacuum pans. It is then at a temperature of perhaps 90° to 100°. After we have collected the matter from the bags they are thrown into this water, washed, and partially dried. We pass them through a regular machine for the purpose of drying them, so that nothing can come from them.

38. May I ask you what becomes of that solution which comes out of the bags? It goes out into the creek in the lowest level of our ground.

39. It does not find its way into the treacle? It would be impossible, unless mechanical means were used to lift the water, because it is the lowest level on our ground.

40. Is there at all seasons of the year a stream entering the pond, and permanently leaving it, sufficient in your opinion to prevent the water from becoming stagnant? Well, it has been my experience that it is so.

41. Sufficient to cause a circulation of the water, so that it does not become absolutely stagnant? Yes, that has been my experience.

42. At all seasons of the year? Yes; provided people on the creek, that is, the residents in the neighbourhood, do not run any offensive matters into the creek.

43. Then it is your opinion that there is such a quantity of water going into the dam and permanently leaving it at all seasons of the year as to prevent the water in that dam from being stagnant? Yes.

44. When were these ponds cleaned out last? I should say about two years ago was the last time.

45. Do you think that is sufficiently often to clean them out, considering the quantity of water you have to deal with? Well, it is sufficient for the inner one, that is the larger one.

46. You think it is sufficient for the dam? I do, for the dam.

47. And is it for the receiving pond? Yes, if we get nothing but good water from the creek into it. If I thought otherwise I would do it oftener.

48. As a fact you think that once in every year and a half is sufficient? I think so. The water has been made quite unfit for use by running things into it. It has been cleaned out about three times in four years.

49. Can you yourself suggest anything that could be easily done, or with moderate facility, to ensure that water from contamination previous to its entering your ponds—anything that could easily be done? There is no doubt it could be done, but I am not certain whether I could do it without the application of pumping power. It might be done to a certain extent without that, but to do it thoroughly I believe I should require a large filtering place and some pumping power.

50. Don't you think if you filtered off that suspended matter from the water it would become less objectionable and offensive in the summer time? Yes, perhaps so.

51. Should it become necessary to adopt some system of filtering before the water enters the pond, would the Company undertake it do you think? I have no doubt the Company would. I might take upon myself to say that they would carry out anything I made up my mind to recommend.

52. Do you know at all whether the water which passes out of your ponds, after it leaves your works and before it enters the Blackwattle Swamp, is used for any manufactories, or for any other purposes at all? Not to my knowledge, and I do not believe it is in any way.

53. Mr. Grundy.] You tell us that the water after entering your premises receives no further pollution of any kind? None whatever.

54. Did we not see certain decomposing sugar bags and other things which were thrown into your paddock and soaking into the pond, which gave out a very unpleasant odour? Not into our pond; that goes into the waste water creek.

55. You spoke of the comparative purity of the water in the dam? Yes.

56. You did not explain to us, I think, that that comparative purity arose from the pond being a sort of catchment area for the water that goes down the creek, where it has little or no motion left, and therefore purifies itself by depositing the debris that is carried down with it? No, we have gone down to the extreme end of our boundary, so that the water may go round and cool again.

57. But, besides that, it deposits the debris that comes down. Is not the water more pure in the dam than in the pond? Well, I don't know; I think not. You saw the water going from the creek into the pond.

58. *Chairman.*] You are aware that when we visited the Company's works on Tuesday last, after that heavy rain, we inspected the water. Was it better or worse then than usual, as the result of that heavy rain? It was not so clear as it will be in a week's time, and in a fortnight's time it will be still clearer. The dam will be purer in every way in a week or a fortnight. It was so in the middle of summer when there was no rain at all. You could take the water and boil it, and there was no smell whatever. All the mud and clay subsides during the dry weather.

59. *Dr. Dansey.*] Is the dam or waterhole, *alias* pond, supplied only by the drainage into it, or is it otherwise supplied? It is otherwise supplied—that is partially.

60. But the principal mass of water in the ponds comes from the drainage of the neighbourhood? It comes from the creek; the other supply is merely from the roofs of our buildings, and the city water when we have done with it.

61. What do you use the water from the city for before you send it back to the dam? For the animal charcoal, which has to be cooled down by water. It is in fact almost immersed in the city water. We have a hose to supply the water, and when it is put into the cistern, which is 20 ft. x 9 ft., there is a large quantity of fresh water comes from it. That goes back.

62. But that is not a large quantity? There is a good quantity of it.

63. After using the city water to wash the animal charcoal does it not take from that animal charcoal a certain quantity of saccharine matter to the pond? We could not afford that; we don't let it go as long as there is a particle of saccharine matter in it.

64. Then it goes back pure water? Yes.

65. Does not the filth coming from the creek into the pond settle in the bottom and sides of the pond? Well, there is some—there is bound to be some; but the creek is run through pretty frequently, and we avoid that as much as possible by attention.

66. In quiet, warm, and dry weather, does not the smell from the exposed sides of the dam become offensive? They are not exposed; they are always kept up to the same level—the dam is never sufficiently empty to expose a large surface of the banks. In addition to the water that comes in in dry weather I have a well of pure water from which I can pump 25,000 gallons a day if necessary, so that there is always some water going down the creek.

67. *Chairman.*] Have you ever seen faecal matter brought into your property by the creek before it enters the pond? I have not.

68. Have you ever seen soap-suds and such matters as that coming in? I have seen them in the creek, and also all such things as would be likely to come from the soap factory; but I have never seen them in the pond or dam.

69. And that would be likely to cause the actions of which you have spoken? Yes.

70. *Dr. Dansey.*] Have you ever been obliged to scoop this scum from the surface of the water? Yes, I have—soap refuse and grease. I might say it has almost been taken to the Town Hall in barrow-loads. I took a lump of it once when Mr. Chapman was Mayor, and I sent for him to see it. We had repeatedly to do the same thing.

71. Could not this pond be done away with and the works carried on as well with a supply of water from the city main? They could.

72. Do you think the city could supply you with water now? The works could be carried on if the city could supply us with a quantity at a reasonable rate, but I do not believe they could supply it.

73. *Mr. Grundy.*] Does your reply mean because the supply to other places in the neighbourhood on the same level as yours is insufficient, and there would not be enough for the additional supply you would require? Yes, both at the Glebe and Redfern; at neither place can they get it two feet above the ground floor, and that being the case they would never get it at all if we were supplied from the city, except on Sundays, when we were not working.

74. *Dr. Dansey.*] Have you any opening at the end of the dam towards Parramatta-street to let off the water? We have a surface outlet at the north-west corner, and a bottom outlet at the north-east corner.

75. *Chairman.*] I believe you use a large quantity of animal charcoal in your works, do you not? Yes.

76. Is this animal charcoal at any time prepared on the works? No, it is not made there—it is only cleaned.

77. Do you burn the bones there at any time for the purpose of making the charcoal? No, we have done so years ago.

78. When did that operation cease to be carried on in your premises in Parramatta-street? We have not done it for the last four or five years.

79. Do you stack any bones of any kind, either boiled or unboiled, in Parramatta-street? No, nothing of any kind comes into the yard.

80. Do your operations oftentimes give rise to any quantity of residuary matter—what may be termed rubbish? Nothing worse than sugar bags.

81. But in large quantities I mean. Could you make an estimate—so many tons per week of refuse, not including of course the usual scum from sugar, or anything of that sort? No, that goes away with the sugar bags; there is nothing else except perhaps some flakes of mats, such as you saw in the paddock, which was all the rubbish we have made for the last two or three years.

82. Then all residuary matters are of such a character as to admit of their being burnt up, and so as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood? Yes, and they will be in a very short time; there is a little clay and dirt, but that goes with the bags.

Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, called in and further examined:—

83. *Chairman.*] I believe, Mr. Seymour, your duties as Inspector of Nuisances cause you to be familiar with certain ponds or dams on the Sugar Company's land adjoining Parramatta-street? Yes.

84. When did you last visit those ponds? About a fortnight ago.

85. Have you personally inspected the various tributaries which supply those ponds with water? I have on two or three occasions.

Mr. S.
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Mr. R.
Seymour.

3 June, 1875.

Mr. R.
Seymour.
3 June, 1875.

86. Do you know where that water leaves the Company's land—at what point, and where it runs into the harbor? It leaves the Company's land at the north-east corner of the pond, and then goes under the road where Pemell's Mills were formerly, alongside the Sugar-works, and then crosses Parramatta-street and goes down to Blackwattle Swamp.

87. Is that way from the Company's premises, where it meets the road, covered or uncovered? It is not covered until it gets to Parramatta-street, and it goes under the road, and then it is uncovered until it gets to Blackwattle Swamp.

88. Can you produce any plan showing the surface drains that lead into the creek or ditch which supplies the ponds on the Sugar Company's premises, of which we are speaking? No, I have nothing of the sort; that is not in my department.

89. Do you call it a creek or a ditch? It is a natural watercourse.

90. Where does this watercourse first come under the control of the Sydney Municipal authorities—first come within the city boundary? At the corner of Wattle-street, one portion of it, and the next portion at the junction of Cleveland-street, between Darlington Municipality and the Sydney Municipality.

91. Is that the first point at which the City Corporation have control over it? Yes, that is the first point.

92. And what are the other municipalities through which this watercourse passes before it enters the Sydney Municipality? Redfern and Darlington and a portion of Newtown.

93. Have you or any of the municipal officers made any report to the Mayor and Aldermen as to the condition of the waterway which runs the water into the Sugar Company's ponds? Yes, I have a copy of the report sent in to the City Council on the 22nd October, 1872, by Dr. Dansey, the City Health Officer and myself. This was the result of our inspection, and it gives you a description of the different tributaries. (*Report read as follows*):—

“ Office of Inspector of Nuisances,

“ Town Hall, Sydney, 22 October, 1872.

“ To the Right Worshipful the Mayor.—

“ Sir,

“ We have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, we visited, on October 21st, the creeks complained of by the Sugar Company, one running from Redfern and the other from Darlington to Chippendale.

“ The head of the creek at Redfern is at the back of Mr. Mulcahy's Soap and Candle Manufactory, in the Botany Road, but the drainage of Redfern, from Pitt-street on the east and Redfern-street on the south, flows into this creek, which, near its confluence at Chippendale with the creek flowing from Darlington, is dammed up and is full of very offensive matter. The drainage of a portion of Chippendale and of the whole of Darlington and Shepherd's Paddock flows into the creeks.

“ In addition to the ordinary house and street drainage we find the following offensive matter running into the creeks, viz.: The drainage from Mr. Mulcahy's manufactory, above referred to; contents of a most filthy drain from water-closets and premises of Messrs. J. Coates, M'Call, and Forsyth, on the opposite side of the Botany Road; drainage from two double water-closets of houses in Yarnold-street, the property of Mrs. Jane Lloyd (this last as well as the street drainage of Yarnold and Hart streets flows across an open paddock for a distance of about twenty yards and is very foul); drainage from a cowyard and pigsty in Yarnold-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Foster; drainage from two water-closets of houses in Edward's lane, off Shepherd-street, Darlington, the property of Mrs. Coleman; and drainage from two water-closets of houses in Vine-street, belonging to Aaron Loveridge.

“ We were informed that a number of water-closets in Redfern also drain into the creek which supplies the Sugar-works.

“ We have, &c.,

“ G. F. DANSEY,

“ City Health Officer.

“ RICHARD SEYMOUR,

“ Inspector of Nuisances.”

(True Copy.)

94. That report was the result of certain complaints which the Sugar Company had made to the City Municipal Council, and they set the Council in motion? Yes, but I may say that we were in motion some two or three years previous to that.

95. Was there any other document that you know of in the possession of the city authorities in reference to this watercourse previously to this one? No, not that I am aware of. There was a letter in the Town Clerk's office, which could not be found, written some eighteen months before this.

96. But you used previously to call the attention of the municipal authorities to the state of this watercourse, did you not? Oh yes.

97. Did you do so on more than one occasion? Yes, on several occasions.

98. Are you aware whether the Mayor and Aldermen have examined the condition of this locality themselves? Yes.

99. On more than one occasion? I only know of one.

100. And that, I suppose, was in consequence of your previous statements to them? Yes; and then I received instructions to prosecute the Sugar Company.

101. But I thought you said the Sugar Company set you in motion, and in consequence of that you made a report of the water going into the Company's works? But what I am talking of was previous to that.

102. Previous to that you made a statement to the Corporation with reference to the Company's ponds? That's it.

103. And then the Mayor and Aldermen determined to prosecute the Sugar Company? Yes.

104. What was the result of that prosecution? We commenced a prosecution against them, but of course we had only our own witnesses, who did not reside in the locality.

105. We are speaking of the ponds only now? Well, to the best of my belief we commenced a prosecution against them on account of the pond and the burning of bones.

106. Well, what became of it? The case fell through; there was such a balance of evidence on their side—three witnesses to one against us, and all residing in the locality, that we had no chance. You will understand that we summoned them under the Police Act for not keeping their premises clean, and allow

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an offensive smell to be created, and that summons was to include the state of the ponds, the burning of bones, and the heaps of bones on the premises.

107. Then, if I understand you, the Corporation have taken no separate action against the Sugar Company with regard to the state of that pond? No, it included them all; that was the only way we could summons them.

108. Do you think the Mayor and Aldermen are at present aware of the condition of that watercourse which supplies the Sugar Company's works with water? I could not say at the present time.

109. Altogether they have had sufficient information from the reports you made to them to place them in possession of the condition of the ponds? Yes, they were aware of it at the time of this report and before it.

110. Are you aware at the present time (for this is 1875 and your report was in 1872), whether there are cesspits, cowsheds, stables, or other sources yielding offensive matters, which drain into the watercourse? I am sure there are, because there is no alteration on the premises since I went out. The street drainage goes just the same way. There is no alteration, except in the drainage from the closets in connection with the city in Shepherd's Paddock, which we had stopped, and we had the parties prosecuted. That was on our own side, and we could interfere there. I believe Mr. Loveridge had his altered —

111. Then do you think there are any cesspits, or cowsheds, or places of that sort coming under the control of the city authorities, which drain into that watercourse now;—have you taken any action to prevent such drainage? We cannot prevent persons from throwing their house drainage in. It can only be remedied by a system of sewerage.

112. You could not prevent the drainage from cowsheds going in? No, we could not.

113. The closets for instance;—could you not prevent them from oozing out and polluting the watercourse? Yes, I could prevent the leakage from closets, but I could not prevent the ordinary drainage of stables or cowsheds from going there, because that is the ordinary drainage. I could prevent cow manure or stable manure in quantities from going into it.

114. Then you think the city authorities have done all that it was in their power to do towards keeping that watercourse free from contamination? All that we could do, considering our position with regard to these closets—all we have the legal power to do; but as far as the house drainage is concerned, which runs through these open gutters, we have no power to prevent it. That creek was formerly the original watercourse, and there is no sewerage in Chippendale or Shepherd's Paddock that we could make them connect to. There is nowhere else it can go.

115. Is the land through which this watercourse runs before it enters the Sugar Company's works the property of the City Municipality, or private property? Private property.

116. *Mr. Grundy.*] But although it is private property, if the city authorities chose to make a covered drain they have sufficient power to do so under the Municipal by-laws, have they not? No, I don't think they have—I am sure they have not.

117. If they wanted to make a covered sewer they have no power? I don't believe they have.

118. Then they have no control over that nuisance at all? No. The only way we can do is to prosecute owners of property when they allow anything offensive to collect on their premises.

119. *Chairman.*] When the watercourse leaves the road it goes into private property? Yes; but to keep the place in something like a healthy state the Corporation keep a staff constantly for cleaning out the old creek from Parramatta-street, and where it falls into Blackwattle Swamp.

120. Does the whole of that creek, from the time it first of all passes under Wattle-street bridge to the time it meets Blackwattle Swamp, pass through private property? Yes, except where it passes under the road at Parramatta-street. It was the old original watercourse.

121. You have, I suppose, in the course of your rounds, on duty, many a time stood on that bridge in Parramatta-street? I have.

122. Have you ever perceived any unpleasant odours when looking over that bridge? Yes, the smell is very bad.

123. Is it always the same in summer and winter? Yes, I may say I have heard hundreds of persons complain of it.

124. *Mr. Grundy.*] I think a little explanation is necessary about this creek. It divides into two creeks I believe. Is that on your property, or in the other Municipality? It divides at the boundary, and then forms two creeks, one of which goes to Redfern, and the other to Darlington.

125. And each of these creeks is equally objectionable and equally polluted by the slops and filth from the various houses and streets through or under which it passes? Yes.

126. *Dr. Dansey.*] In this large area, the drainage of which goes into the creek we have been speaking of, there are a great number of butchers' shop;—are there not? There are.

127. In which we believe there is a continual slaughtering going on—on the premises? There is no doubt of it.

128. And the washing and blood from those places must all run down into this creek? Yes.

129. Are you aware of any nuisance of any kind or shape connected with the Sugar Company's Works, other than those ponds, and that nuisance which we are informed has now ceased—the burning of bones? It is a question whether they have ceased to burn bones.

130. *Chairman.*] We have it in evidence stated positively that they have ceased to burn bones and do not accumulate any bones boiled or unboiled, and we wish to know whether, apart from that, you know of any other nuisance created by the Sugar Company on their premises—anything that would come within the scope of our investigation? No; there is nothing else that I know of.

Mr. R. Seymour.

3 June, 1875.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 10 JUNE, 1875.

MEETING OF No. 2 COMMITTEE.

Present:—

F. H. GRUNDY, Esq., | G. H. DANSEY, Esq.

CHARLES WATT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Bradridge, Esq., City Surveyor, called in and examined:—

- T. Bradridge, Esq.
10 June, 1875.
131. *Chairman.*] You are City Architect, I believe, and also City Surveyor? No, only City Surveyor.
132. Does your office as City Surveyor cause you to be possessed of any plans of the watercourse which feeds the ponds on the Sugar Company's works and goes to Blackwattle Swamp? I have plans which shew the locality to a certain extent, but not to the head of the watershed, because we have no plans beyond the boundaries of the city. I have a plan here which shows some of the suburbs (*producing plan*), probably as much as you want to see, but not in detail.
133. You submit a plan shewing the creek which supplies the Sugar Company's ponds with water? Yes.
134. We observe from these plans that a considerable portion of fluid comes from other municipalities, and enters into the city municipality? Yes, there is a considerably larger area without the city, and a larger number of houses.
135. There are two creeks which supply this water from other municipalities, and the junction takes place about 100 yards inside the city boundary;—is that correct? Yes.
136. As a matter of fact does not a large amount of water enter the city boundary from other municipalities by these creeks? It does.
137. What are the names of those municipalities? Redfern and Darlington. The drainage from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum goes into that creek, but I do not think it is within any municipality.
138. If so it would be in Newtown, would it not? I cannot say, as I have no jurisdiction beyond the city boundary.
139. Are you aware whether any steps have been taken by the municipal authorities to construct any sewer so as to carry off to the harbour the fluids which find their way into the Sugar Company's ponds? Yes. Some years ago plans were submitted by the City Engineer to effect that purpose, and the money was voted by the city to carry out the work, but their finances were in rather a bad condition, in fact there were no funds to draw upon for it. The plan proposed by the City Engineer was to construct a branch from the sewer in Abercrombie-street through the Sugar Company's land, and along the watercourse as far as the city boundary.
140. That would shut out the Sugar Company from the use of this water? Yes, it would have that effect.
141. Have the city authorities permission from the owners of land there to carry out a sewerage system of that kind? I do not know, the matter not being in my department, whether permission was given or not; but as far as the Act is concerned I do not think they have the power to enter upon private property. It was with the consent of the Sugar Company, and I think I have seen in the office an offer on the part of the Sugar Company to allow the construction of a sewer through their land.
142. But you say that would shut out the Company from the use of the water? Yes.
143. I wish to ascertain from you whether the city municipal authorities have any legal power to compel certain municipalities to join them in any system of sewerage of that kind? They have not; but I think from the wording of the Act, which says "sewerage of the city and suburbs," they might have power to enter the suburbs and to construct a sewer, although that may be a doubtful question, but they have no power to enter upon private property. They may under the Act construct sewers in "streets, ways, and places," but not on private property.
144. Do you think that in this respect the city authorities require more legal power? I think they should have power to construct sewers on private property if it were considered advisable to do so.
145. And to compel other municipalities, whose waters they have to receive, to contribute to the expense of those sewers? I think so, on a principle of equity.
146. Have you recently inspected this watercourse? I have not within the last month or five weeks.
147. That is sufficiently recent for my purpose. Will you kindly give us your opinion in reference to its condition at the present time as to its affecting the public health in any way? I certainly think it must be very prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants living in the neighbourhood; so much so, that I would not live in the vicinity of those creeks.
148. You think there is so much drainage from the habitations in that district as to cause the water passing down those creeks to be of a disagreeable and unhealthy character? I do, and I should say it was dangerous to health.
149. Did you observe when you were in that locality any closets which appeared to overflow, or any other foul matters which ran off into these creeks? No, I did not follow the course of the creek.
150. Still you are of opinion that there must be a good deal of that drainage? I believe there must be from privies.
151. I am speaking of this creek now after it leaves the Sugar Company's works. Have the city authorities taken any steps towards covering it in any way? What I mentioned in a previous answer the engineer proposed to do—to construct a sewer—was proposed for that creek also.
152. In that part of it? In the creek which is common to both.
153. And you think there would be no difficulty in that creek with regard to levels? There were difficulties which we overcame by intercepting the waters in the upper part of the watershed and carrying them off in another direction.
154. What was the nature of those difficulties? The main sewer from the upper part of the watershed would not have been available for the lower part during stormy weather, because it would be above the level of the ground on either side, and if you tried to drain the ground on either side into it by tapping the sewer, the water in the sewer would run out on to the land instead of the water from the land flowing into the sewer.
155. Can you state what is the catchment area within the city boundary, and also what are the catchment areas within other municipalities which drain into the Sugar Company's ponds—in fact the total area, showing the area which belongs to each municipality? I will furnish the information to the Committee.
156. There is one question I should like to ask you, Mr. Bradridge, whether the original devising of these sewers is in your department or in that of the City Engineer? In that of the City Engineer.

T. Bradridge,
Esq.

10 June, 1875.

157. I mean the first initiation of the work? It is not in my department.
158. It must first originate in the City Engineer's Office? Yes.
159. And you supply all the levels I suppose? No; each office takes its own levels.
160. *Mr. Grundy.*] But you would originate a suggestion, if you thought it desirable, for the consideration of the City Engineer? Oh yes.
161. I was going to ask you whether, when the plan to make a sewer which was to carry off the water from that creek was likely to be carried out, any protest against it was made by the Sugar Company, or did they agree to it? No; I think they acceded to it.
162. Was any protest made by any other landowner? No, I think not; the difficulty was that the Corporation had no funds to carry out the work, although the money had been voted for it.
163. There is a sewer which takes most of the water to Blackwattle Swamp, is there not? Yes.
164. Could not that be made use of to take a great portion of this drainage from the higher parts of both these creeks? It could be made use of no doubt; it was intended that it should be brought into operation; but the Sugar Company's dam burst at the time the sewer was being finished.
165. Then there is no reason why that scheme should not be revived, and that sewer be to a considerable extent, more or less, as the capabilities of the ground will allow, made useful? No reason whatever. I may as well tell you how it was that the Company resorted to this mode of supply: At the time their letter was written they were receiving a supply of water from the city, and were not taking anything from the dam as it had burst, but the Corporation, as custodians of the water, raised the assessment upon them, and made them pay a much higher rate. The Company were then driven to adopt some expedient to supply themselves with water, and then came the construction of this dam.
166. We have been told that the city authorities could not give the Company a constant and sufficient supply of water on which they could depend at any price? I cannot give you any information on that point, as it is out of my line, but the City Engineer will be able to tell you all about it.
167. *Chairman.*] Is there anyone who would interfere if the Corporation attempted to shut off the water from the Sugar Company's ground? The Company would protest against it, and I think they would have good reason to do so; they have been using it for a very long time.
168. *Mr. Grundy.*] It may be important for us to know, if this water should have to be taken to the main sewer, what is the flattest gradient per mile which it is proposed to adopt? That would depend in a great measure upon the size of the sewer. If it was a grand trunk sewer to take the discharge of the whole of the city, I should say from 3 ft. to 5 ft. per mile, but if it was only to take a main which was subsidiary to the main trunk, the gradients I should adopt would be 1 in 240.
169. But for a larger system you would have about 3 ft. per mile? From 3 ft. to 5 ft. per mile.
170. You would take 6 feet if you could get it, I suppose? That would of course depend upon the velocity which could be obtained at the head of the sewer to start with.
171. *Mr. Dansey.*] Is the dam a natural watercourse enlarged, or is the gully for the overflow of water to run off the natural watercourse? That is a question which probably no man living can decide. The dam has been there for fifty years, and I don't suppose anyone could tell where the watercourse was originally. It is on the Company's property, and they are at perfect liberty under certain legal rights to make any diversion they like, so long as the water enters the creek again where it leaves their property.

[No. 4 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 28th May, 1875,*

"To Visit and Examine the line of Busby's Bore."

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 5TH JULY, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

1. We have the honor to report that on the 25th day of June we visited and inspected the line of Busby's Bore, accompanied by Mr. Robertson, Inspector of Waste Waters, and Mr. Stacey, Inspector of the Bore. We took evidence on the spot which was not reported, but a portion of which has since been placed on record and is appended to this Report.

2. From Hyde Park to the Gaol we do not think that there is any danger of the water being seriously contaminated by percolation. It is hardly necessary to state our reasons for this opinion; they will be found in the evidence. Near the Ice House shaft, as it is called, at the junction of Dowling-street and the South Head Road, the Bore passes partly through soil, and is constructed in such places of loose masonry without mortar. A considerable area, having no sewers, is drained by what was originally a natural water-course, but which is now an open drain of a very disgusting appearance. It passes under the road, and over the Bore, and it can scarcely be doubted that percolation of offensive matter must take place from this drain into the Bore.

3. In this immediate neighbourhood also, and in close proximity to the Bore, and at a higher level, there are a considerable number of cesspits. It was considered necessary by the city officers carefully to caulk and cement the sides of the shaft immediately adjoining, in order to prevent the contamination of the water, but it seems to have been forgotten that, at a lower level, and adjoining the shaft, the roof of the Bore consists of loose masonry or slabs without mortar.

4. From this point to the Rifle Butts we do not think that any considerable percolation is likely to take place, but we have no doubt that at the back of the Barracks a very large influx of water occurs. That such influx does occur somewhere is proved beyond doubt by the evidence before the Board.

5. The Park Road forms an embankment at the back of the Barracks. For some distance, at a depth of about 40 feet, the line of the Bore coincides pretty nearly with that of the road. Between the road and the Barrack wall there existed many years ago a quarry hole reaching within a yard or so of the Bore. So near did the quarry approach to the Bore, that in the year 1872 Mr. Stacey in clearing out the Bore found at this point what appeared to be a shot hole, through which a large quantity of water entered, and which he stopped up. The Bore here passes through sandstone, which must have been much shaken by the operations, first, of making the Bore, and secondly, of excavating the stone from the quarry of which we are speaking. Some years ago this quarry-hole was filled up chiefly with sand, and when the road was made, pipes were laid under the road and over the Bore to carry off the drainage. We observed that all the drainage from the Barracks and from the houses recently built on the sandhill to the west of the Barracks flows into the sand which fills up the quarry hole. In fact, the whole arrangement is something between a sink and a filter. We observed the drainage trickling over the sand, appearing in some places and disappearing in others. The pipe under the road, which is supposed to carry off the drainage (into the Botany Watershed), we observed to be perfectly dry. We cannot doubt that the greater part of the every day drainage from this inhabited area finds its way into the Bore.

6. At the eastern side of the Barracks is another area consisting of sand and rock on a steep slope, and occupied by a very considerable number of recently built houses. The drainage from this area also is supposed to be carried off by a pipe under the road and over the Bore, which, at or near this point, as we are informed by Mr. Stacey, is formed of open masonry.

7. Mr. Allum, a bricklayer, who lives within a few yards of this point, and who appears to us a very intelligent and trustworthy witness, informed us on the spot, and afterwards in the Board Room, that all the houses on the area of which we are speaking have cesspits; that the water which comes down

during heavy rains is very offensive, he supposes from the overflow of cesspits. That the pipe under the road is quite insufficient to carry off the flood waters which collect in considerable quantity. That some months ago this flood water overflowed into his well, which thereupon became stinking and unfit for use. He pointed out to us a hole near the mouth of the pipe which is supposed to carry off the water, and through which he stated that as great, if not a greater, part of the flood waters passed than through the drain pipe. Being surprised at this singular disappearance of so large a quantity of water into a hole in the ground, he examined the other side of the embankment forming the road, but found that none of it escaped that way. There can be no doubt that the whole of this water found its way into the Bore.

8. Mr. Stacey seems to have firmly believed that he had succeeded in stopping all percolation into the Bore, and, as appears by his evidence, has persistently endeavoured to maintain that any such percolation is impossible. We told him on the spot that there is no doubt whatever that such percolation must take place somewhere, and called upon him to state at what point in his opinion, formed from his own knowledge and observation, he should think it most probable that this influx should take place. He answered without hesitation, either here, that is at the eastern end of the Barrack wall or yonder, that is, near the other end.

9. We do not feel called upon to report generally upon the subject of the supply of water from the Lachlan Swamps, but merely to state the results of our personal observations and inquiry, which satisfy us that a large quantity of contaminated water must find its way into the Bore at the points we have indicated.

I have, &c.,

M. B. PELL,

Chairman of Committee.

Evidence taken before No. 4 Committee.

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE, 1875.

Present :—

M. B. PELL, Esq.,

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Bradridge, Esq., City Surveyor, called in and examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] We are told, Mr. Bradridge, that you constructed a road near the Park Road, at the rear of the Victoria Barracks? I saw it constructed; I was assistant surveyor at the time.
2. That road forms a sort of embankment, does it not, diverting the drainage from its original course to a certain extent? Yes; it concentrates it at a certain point.
3. There is a certain piece of ground on the western side of the Victoria Barracks—a sandy tract of land? Yes.
4. Where did the drainage from that land flow before this road was made? I forget which way it ran; I think in the direction of the watershed. But at that time there were not many houses in that direction, though there has been a good deal of building since.
5. There was an old quarry-hole at the back of the Victoria Barracks;—has that been filled up recently? It was filled up subsequently to the formation of the Park and previously to the formation of the road.
6. What state was that hole in at the time the road was constructed? The hole had to be filled before the road was constructed.
7. What state was it in; what was the size of it—was it a large hole? It was about six chains in length with a width of about one chain.
8. What was about its maximum depth? About 12 feet—shallowing off.
9. Was it a receptacle for any kinds of deposit from the drainage in that locality? I think not, beyond what came out of the Barracks—the subsoil drainage from the Barracks.
10. Did you observe in what direction the water flowed from this piece of hilly land (*indicating position on map of Sydney, showing the line of tunnel*) on the eastern side of the Barracks, between Regent-street and the Barracks? As nearly as possible in the direction it now flows—through the pipe drain.
11. Through this lagoon (*indicating position on map*)? Yes, towards Nannygoat Swamp.
12. These are the lagoons you can see from the road? Yes.
13. How long ago was it that this embankment was constructed? It was in '68 or '69.
14. Your duties do not lead you to observe specially how the water flows in these localities at present? Yes, I notice that they flow into the watershed. (*Witness produced a trial section of the Park Road.*)
15. *Mr. Moriarty.*] What is the vertical scale of this section? 20 feet to the inch.
16. Then it would seem that the level of the water from that quarry-hole is about 20 feet below the present level of the road? Yes, about that.
17. Then there would be about 7 feet or 8 feet of water in it? Yes, I think in some places it is deeper.
18. That would bring it down nearly to the level of the tunnel, would it not? The water level was about 25 feet above the top of the tunnel.
19. *Chairman.*] What exit was there for the water there? There was an open drain to the Nannygoat Swamp.

T. Bradridge,
Esq.
25 June, 1875.

Mr. D. C. Robertson, Inspector of Waste Waters, called in and examined :—

20. *Chairman.*] You remember accompanying us last Saturday along the line of the Bore? Yes.
21. Did you observe that the surface drainage from the portion of land on the western side of the Victoria Barracks, near Moore Park Road, goes down through a straight gutter along the Park Road? Yes, I did.
22. It flows into a mass of sand, does it not? Yes, a marshy place.
23. Did you observe, while we were there, that it was slowly trickling along the sand? I did.
24. How is that water supposed to be carried away? Well, it is supposed to percolate into the Nannygoat—that pond or lagoon on the side of the road.
25. By means of a pipe? Yes, there is a pipe which is supposed to take it away, nearly opposite the Park gate.
26. And did you observe at the time, while this drainage matter was slowly trickling along the sand, that the pipe which is supposed to carry it off was perfectly dry? I did; I put my hand into it, and it was perfectly dry.
27. You told us that that mass of sand—a great part of it—was used for filling up that old quarry-hole? Yes.
28. And that hole was so deep as to be in close proximity to the Bore itself? Yes, it was very deep.
29. It was filled up with sand? Yes.
30. And now it appears to act as a sink for receiving this drainage? It appears so.
31. Now where, in your opinion, does the water go to which does not flow through this pipe—what becomes of it? I can hardly say where it goes to.
32. Do you think it is likely that it goes into the Bore? Yes, I should think it would, as far as my experience goes; I don't profess to know much about the formation of the Bore itself.
33. Do you remember that quarry-hole before it was filled up? I do.
34. What was about its depth below the natural surface of the ground? To the best of my recollection it was about 30 or 40 feet.
35. Used it to become charged with water in rainy weather? Yes, I never saw it dry.
36. Did it overflow after heavy rain? Yes, the lower portion of it, where the carts used to go into the quarry to draw stone.

Mr.
D. C. Robert-
son.
25 June, 1875.

- D. C. Robert-
5011.
25 June, 1875.
37. And in dry weather the water would subside? Yes.
38. Which soaked away before? Yes, it would be full in wet weather, and would then gradually go down.
39. Do you remember that we observed another piece of ground on the other side of the Victoria Barracks—on the eastern side—with a considerable number of buildings upon it? Yes.
40. The drainage of which is supposed to be carried under the road by means of a pipe? Yes, there is a large pipe there for conveying the water under the road.
41. Have you ever observed this place yourself—I mean lately—after heavy rain? No, sir, I have not.
42. We have it in evidence from Mr. Stacey that this particular portion of the Bore is constructed of open masonry, without mortar; also that, in his opinion, that is the place, if any, where the large quantity of water, which undoubtedly gets into the Bore by percolation, must enter. You have no doubt then that the large quantity of water which goes in must be the drainage of this area to which I have referred, which is partially covered with houses? There can be no doubt of it, if it is the same formation as Mr. Stacey describes.
43. If you remember, we also visited a portion of the Bore near what is called the "Icehouse Hotel," on the South Head Road? Yes, there is a shaft there.
44. You are aware that what was formerly an open watercourse flows at present under the South Head Road at that point, and then finds its way down to Rushcutter's Bay? Yes.
45. Before it reaches the South Head Road it receives the surface drainage of a considerable district, does it not? Yes, there are a considerable number of houses there.
46. Having no other system of sewerage? No, that is the principal sewer which takes off the drainage.
47. Mr. Stacey informs us that the Bore in that locality through which this drainage flows for some little distance is formed of open masonry? That I cannot say.
48. Of course it is loose soil requiring masonry. Can you feel any doubt that some of this drainage matter must percolate into the Bore? Well, sir, there is a great depth between the bottom of that drain and the top of the tunnel. It is possible that the drainage may percolate through it. The drain has a very rough bottom—rough stones here and there with some clay over them. As far as I can judge the bottom of the drain is likely to let water through it.
49. Are you aware that in that neighbourhood, close to the Bore, there are houses with cesspits on a higher level than the Bore? Yes, the majority of the houses are higher than the Bore; in fact, I might almost say the whole of them.
50. Can you think of any other place where water is likely to percolate into the Bore? No, I can think of none, except between the Sacred Heart and the Rifle Range; that is the most likely place.

Mr. George Allum called in and examined:—

- Mr. G. Allum.
25 June, 1875.
51. *Chairman.*] You live on the Moore Park Road, I believe, on the eastern side of the Barracks? Yes.
52. On a low level close to the Moore Park Road? Yes.
53. You remember meeting us there on Saturday last? Yes.
54. There is an area which you pointed out to us, the drainage of which flows through a pipe close to your house, or is supposed to do so, under the Park Road? Yes.
55. It is a sandy soil in that locality, is it not? Yes, a sort of mixture of rock and sand.
56. About how many houses are there in that direction—speaking roughly? About 50 or 60.
57. All having cesspits? Yes.
58. Do these cesspits overflow after heavy rain? Well, I never saw any matter out of the cesspits, but the water is continually flowing there after rain, and it leaves a tremendous smell behind it.
59. Where do you suppose that smell comes from? I should imagine it comes from the water which flows down after the rain.
60. After the last rain some of that water, you told us, flowed into your well? Yes.
61. And you have now left off using it? Yes.
62. Is the water in your well disagreeable in taste and smell? It does not smell bad, but it tastes bad, and the people won't use it.
63. Did it smell badly after the last rain? Yes, for the first few weeks it smelt very bad, and then we cleaned the well out, but it didn't seem to do it any good.
64. Is that pipe under the road sufficient to carry the water off during heavy rain? Not half of it; the water backs up, and accumulates to a depth of four feet. The pipe would not carry off half an hour's rain.
65. You pointed out to us a certain hole on your side the embankment, through which a large quantity of water flows? Yes, it goes into that hole, the bottom water fills the pipe, and there is an overflow sufficient to fill a 4-inch or 6-inch pipe.
66. Where does it go to? That I could not say. I have been right down to the Shooting Range to see, but I can't say where it goes to.
67. Are you aware that the Bore is almost immediately underneath it? Yes.
68. Are you aware that it is made of loose masonry without mortar? I have been informed so.
69. Then where do you imagine the water goes to? I should imagine it finds its way into the Bore.
70. Can you imagine that it goes anywhere else? No; that is the opinion I gave my wife when we went on to the Rifle Range to see where it went to. I said then it must go into the Bore.
71. And that drainage is the overflow of cesspits and other foul matter? Yes, whatever goes down the hole must go down there.
72. Did you ever take notice how the drainage goes on the Sydney side of the Barracks? I don't know anything of that side of the Barracks.
73. I mean from that part fronting Moore Park, on the western side of the Barracks? I don't know how that drains at all. I know the place well, but I know nothing about the drainage.
74. Is there any other information you can give us on this subject? No, I am not aware of anything else. In my opinion the only way to protect the Bore from being contaminated would be to have a sewer along the Moore Park Road, with connections to the houses at the back, so as to carry off the drainage from the houses there.

[No. 7 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 16th July, 1875,*

“To examine and report upon the outlets of the City Sewers discharging into the Harbour.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

1. On Wednesday, 21st July, we landed on the south side of the Bay, and saw that there was an extensive flat before the bridge, consisting of sand and stinking mud, brought down by and deposited from the water of the sewer over the foreshore. The mud, where the tide has left it bare and exposed to the action of the sun, is the source of effluvia offensive to the sense of smell, and possibly deleterious to health.

2. In addition to the large sewer under the bridge, there is another sewer discharging through the abutment on the western side of the Bay, and there is also much drainage by open water-courses, bringing down, among other things, feculent matter and other waste from the houses in the neighbourhood.

3. We understand that a survey of the Bay has been made by order of the Government, with a view to its speedy reclamation. But up to the present time no action seems to have been taken to provide for the proper drainage of the surrounding country.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

4. We next visited Woolloomooloo Bay. On the east side of the Bay we observed a number of small sewers extending from Potts' Point to the large main sewer discharging into the centre of the Bay; this sewer was foul in the extreme. A large bank has been formed just at the outlet of the sewer by the silt and organic matter involved with it, and at the time of our visit a large stream of fetid sewage was flowing into the Bay.

5. This sewer being situated at the head of a Bay in which there is little or no current, the sewage matter, by reason of its somewhat lesser specific gravity, floats on the surface of the salt water, oscillating for a greater or less time backwards and forwards with the ebb and flow of tide.

FORT MACQUARIE.

6. From Woolloomooloo Bay we proceeded to the outlet of the main sewer at Fort Macquarie, and here as in the last case a considerable bank of silt has accumulated, the material of which consists for the most part of street detritus. By reason of the comparatively strong current at this point, the sewage matter is more diffused, but it is still offensive, and during the prevalence of certain winds the effluvia from it must be carried over a considerable area of the northern part of the city.

TANK STREAM.

7. The Tank Stream which discharges into the head of Sydney Cove was in an equally bad state as the sewer at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay; the water flowing from it was inky in colour, and apparently putrescent, and floated on the surface of the Bay to a considerable distance from the outlet of the sewer. Close to this is another large sewer, discharging the sewage from George-street North and its neighbourhood, and its condition is hardly better than that of the Tank Stream; both deposit dark coloured decomposing slimy matter which we are told is esteemed as a rich manure, and has been used for such purpose at the Botanic Gardens. But it is well to call attention to the abundant bubbles rising to the surface in this neighbourhood, the product of the continuous decomposition of the organic matter involved in the deposit.

DAWES' POINT TO HEAD OF DARLING HARBOUR.

8. From Dawes' Point to Miller's Point we observed several small sewers, but they did not attract our attention as being particularly offensive. Thence upwards to Erskine-street, King-street, and further on to the head of Darling Harbour, there are several sewers, discharging matter of the most offensive kind, which, in each case, by reason of the jetties either directly over them, or in very close proximity to them, has resulted

resulted in the accumulation of banks of filthy and putrid mud, extending to a greater or less distance from the shore. This mud is of the class of material well known to be a fertile source of noxious effluvia. We next examined the Market Wharf silt-pit, and found that it had been cleaned out but recently, and that a considerable quantity of stuff that had been taken from it—still remained on the wharf. On taking portions of this stuff into the hand, and bringing it close to the nose there was sufficient evidence of where it had last come from; but it was by no means offensive to a bystander. On gauging the pit we found about from 6 inches to 8 inches of sediment in the first compartment, and none in the second. There is no indication of silting up at the outlet of this sewer since the construction of the silt-pit. This pit contains when full about 100 tons, and we are informed fills about every six months. The area drained by it being about 11½ acres.

9. The main sewer at the head of the Harbour, which drains a very large area, cannot be said to be in a better state than those at Woolloomooloo Bay and Tank Stream; the sewage discharged is equally offensive and greater in quantity.

10. Silt-pits have been at this point constructed by the Corporation for the interception of the silt and other matter brought down with it, but they do not appear likely to have much, if any, effect in purifying the effluent water which must continue to flow into the harbour in much the same state in respect to its original impurities as hitherto.

BLACKWATTLE SWAMP.

11. On September 1st we visited Blackwattle Swamp, the reclamation of which is rapidly progressing; the sewage brought down by the Abercrombie-street sewer and by the open drain which joins it is at present carried off by an open channel and discharged under the causeway at Lyndhurst. There is a considerable area of unreclaimed land belonging, as we are told, to the Lyndhurst authorities, where the sewage stagnates, giving off effluvia bad in every respect; but it is reported by one of our Committee that the proprietors are about to remedy the nuisance without delay.

H. G. ALLEYNE,
Chairman of Committee.

Board Room,
Sydney, 16 September, 1875.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,	|	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,	|	E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE.		

M. B. PELL, ESQ., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of the Committee appointed to examine the outlets of the sewers discharging into the harbour having been read, the Chairman and Members of No. 7 Committee were examined in their places:—

1. *Chairman to Dr. Alleyne.*] In observing the mouth of the open sewer at Rushcutters' Bay did you notice the quality of the sewage as it appeared to the eye? Yes. Dr. Alleyne.
2. Was it clear or muddy? It was not clear; it was not of the same quality as the sewage coming out of Woolloomooloo Bay or the Tank Stream, but it was evidently tainted with organic matter of some kind. 20 Sept., 1875.
3. It was discoloured? Yes, discoloured.
4. Did you notice if there was much flow of water? Not any great quantity.
5. It is simply an open drain, without any artificial sewerage? No, it is a pipe-drain under the bridge at the head of the Bay.
6. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Is there any system of sewers discharging into Rushcutters' Bay? Yes, there are two sewers draining into Rushcutters' Bay, one extending as far back as William-street north and south, and another going down by Judge Hargraves', which drains all the area at the back of Elizabeth Bay. Mr. Bell.
7. Those are earthenware pipes? Yes.
8. Do they carry off the flood waters? To a certain extent; there are gully-shafts connected with them.
9. Is there not a considerable catchment which drains into Rushcutters' Bay? Nearly all Paddington drains into Rushcutters' Bay; but I am speaking of the open drains within the city.
10. But at the main outlet into the Bay—under the bridge—there is no sewer? There is no general sewer above the bridge; in fact there is no general sewer at all; but there are two 18 or 20 inch pipes discharging into the lower part of the Bay. I gave the area and the size of these pipes in my former evidence.
11. *Chairman to Dr. Alleyne.*] At the Woolloomooloo Bay sewer you found very offensive matter discharging? Yes. Dr. Alleyne.
12. Was it black or of a dark colour? Yes.
13. And offensive to the smell? Yes.
14. But at Fort Macquarie you found the sewage was not so offensive? No, it was not offensive at all.
15. It does not create such a local nuisance? The deposit can be seen through the water to be chiefly clay and sand washed from the streets.
16. And at the Tank-stream you found it bad again? Abominable.
17. Black stinking stuff? Yes.
18. And you found it of a similar quality at the Queen's Wharf? Yes.
19. Did you find the smaller sewers along Darling Harbour discharging matter of the same offensive character, or were they not so bad? The sewage was of the same kind, but the sewers being smaller, it was less in volume and quantity.
20. Was there a large discharge of water from the Fort Macquarie sewer? There was not much in the evening when we passed it.
21. That was the ordinary dry outfall? Yes.
22. Still it was a continuous stream? Yes.
23. It was discoloured I suppose, though not dark or turbid? No, I don't think it was.
24. Was it clear? I don't think it was remarkably so at that time; the tide was nearly out, though it was not dead low water. I formed my opinion of the character of the sewage discharged there from the deposit seen at the mouth of the sewer.
25. At the head of Darling Harbour, at the Hay-street sewer, I see you found the matter discharging very offensive? Yes.
26. In spite of the silt-pits? Yes.
27. Was it as bad as that discharged from the Woolloomooloo sewer? Yes.
28. Was it as bad as that at the Tank Stream as to quality? Yes, pretty much on a par with it.
29. You make no mention in your report of the Abercrombie-street sewer, which discharges into Black-wattle Swamp;—did you observe that? Yes, it was as bad as any of them; the fact is, nothing could be worse than the open drain running almost parallel with it.
30. They both discharge together finally do they not? Yes, bringing down stuff of the same quality.

- Dr. Alleyne. 31. As bad as that from the Woolloomooloo sewer and the Tank Stream? Yes.
32. And worse than that discharged at Fort Macquarie? Infinitely worse.
- 20 Sept., 1875. 33. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you concur in what Dr. Alleyne has stated? Entirely.
- Dr. Alleyne. 34. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Dr. Alleyne.*] Do you think the difference in the character of the sewage discharged from the Fort Macquarie sewer from that discharged at Woolloomooloo Bay, the Tank Stream, and Darling Harbour, is at all influenced by the fact of the sewer at Fort Macquarie opening into a tidal current? No, I do not think so; in fact there is very little current at Fort Macquarie; of course, there is more there than at Woolloomooloo Bay. The current at Fort Macquarie is rather inwards, and probably there is as little of the solid contents of the sewage removed by the tide at that point as from the mouths of the other sewers; and on looking from the boat into the water, the deposit is seen to be large in quantity and of a different character from that at the mouths of the other sewers.
35. Have you any theory by which you can account for the difference in the sewage from the Fort Macquarie sewer and that discharged from any of the other sewers? I have not; but I may tell you that I remarked at the Blackwattle Swamp that the motion of the water was extremely sluggish; in some places it was hardly perceptible, and at the very commencement of the open water-course it was just as black, and filthy, and dirty, as at the entrance into the Bay, or worse. But at Fort Macquarie the stream is always actually running with more or less rapidity; there is a better fall there, and a more rapid discharge, and the sewage matter does not settle and ferment; that is probably the reason. In places like the head of Blackwattle Swamp, Rushcutters' Bay, and the Tank Stream, the water is sluggish.
- Mr. Moriarty. 36. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you concur in the results which Dr. Alleyne has given—speaking generally, in all his evidence? Yes, I think so; I think the difference in the offensive character of the discharge between Fort Macquarie and the other sewers is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the other sewers are simply elongated cess-pits, in which the sewage matter stagnates in a considerable portion of the pipe.
- Mr. Bell. 37. *Chairman to Mr. Bell.*] Do you concur in these statements and conclusions? I quite concur in them.
- Dr. Alleyne. 38. *Chairman to Dr. Alleyne.*] Do you think the evils at present produced at the mouths of the sewers would be mitigated by carrying the sewage into deeper water? I think it would mitigate them very much, but I think we should not lose sight of the necessity of dredging, so as not to allow any organic matter to accumulate, even in deep water. The expedient proposed would only be a mitigation of the evil by depositing the filthy matter in a place where it could be more easily and effectually removed.
- Mr. Moriarty. 39. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you concur in that opinion? Yes; but I would like to go a little further. I do not regard the scheme to carry out the sewage into deeper water as a complete remedy for the evils existing, but I think it will mitigate them, though not entirely do away with them.
40. You think it will prevent the unsightly accumulation of foul matter on the banks at low tide? I do. There is one matter I think the Board might consider in addition, and that is whether the owners of water-side properties should not be compelled to remove the mud from under their jetties. Under many of these jetties in Darling Harbour, from the dirt which drops from the planking and other stuff washed in, banks are formed which are covered with black, stinking, putrid mud; and when the tide recedes they create an intolerable stench. Now I think these mudbanks should be cleared away; the question is, who is to do it?
41. What you propose amounts to this: that the deep water should be brought as near as possible to the mouths of the wharves; these people have brought shallow water to them? Yes. I think it would be a great thing to adopt some scheme to compel these persons to remove these offensive mudbanks, which are forming the same nuisance and are of the same character as the stuff at the Blackwattle Swamp. This matter was brought under my notice some years ago. At the outlet of the Fort Macquarie sewer the bottom was composed of rocky ledges. The consequence was that the filthy matter from the sewer flowed down and covered these ledges with a film some inches thick, and this created an intolerable nuisance when the tide receded and the matter became exposed to the sun. The result was that we found it necessary to reclaim that portion, and we covered it over, which removed the nuisance to a great extent. The same thing is occurring now at Darling Harbour.
42. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Moriarty.*] Would there be much difficulty in compelling the owners of these properties to remove the nuisance; how do you think it could be done? I think it could only be done by hand.
43. Would not the same result be arrived at if each individual wharf were filled in; I do not mean the navigable space between the wharves, but under the wharves, between the piles. Would not that prevent the accumulation of filth in places where it is almost impossible to remove it? It might to some extent, but it might exaggerate the evil, and it certainly would restrict the water space.
44. *Chairman.*] But in such cases as you refer to, where the filth accumulates under the jetties, if the jetties were built of solid stone such a thing could not happen? Then the dredges would have to go between the wharves. I think the time will soon come when all these temporary jetties will have to be done away with, and good substantial jetties erected in their place. There is an intolerable nuisance there; it was represented to the Government last year, and it all arises from this very cause.
45. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Would it not be better to compel the owners of these jetties to fill them up, so as effectually to get rid of the filth underneath them? Well, I am averse to restrict the water space; we must keep the harbor open. I think a different sort of jetty should be constructed in place of these little trumpery jetties, so that a dredge could get at them.
46. Then you would have to bring in a comprehensive measure to compel these people to build their jetties upon proper principles? Yes, it would be necessary to bring in a Bill.
47. And you would have to suggest the principle on which they should be constructed? There would be no difficulty about that.
48. *Chairman.*] Would you have solid stone wharves? No; I would have them of iron; I would have them built out a certain distance, and then constructed with long bays—30 or 40 feet—on iron piles, of such a form that a dredge constructed for the purpose could get under them, instead of the present trumpery wooden jetties with a whole forest of piles under them. I do not see why we should not recommend that a Bill be brought in for that purpose, as the Corporation are bringing in a Building Act which is quite as much an interference with private property.

TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present :—

HON. J. B. WILSON,	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,	E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE.	

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Davies called in and examined :—

49. *Chairman.*] You have made an examination of the sewers in Sydney under Mr. Moriarty's direction? Yes.

50. We have your report, or a portion of it, before us, which will now be read; and if you have any particular remark to make, or anything to explain, you will have an opportunity of doing so. (*Mr. Davies' report read paragraph by paragraph. Vide Appendix.*)

Mr.
W. Davies.
21 Sept., 1875.

MAIN SEWER, FORT MACQUARIE.

Par. 1, read—"Outlet of Sewer."

51. *Mr. Bell.*] Is there any invert at the bottom of the first portion of the Fort Macquarie Sewer? It is a square-bottomed sewer, not oviform. I call the present bottom an invert.

Par. 2 read—"From flood-gate to Elizabeth street."

52. *Mr. Moriarty.*] You mention in your report that the invert opposite the junctions of Macquarie, Phillip, and Elizabeth Streets, is damaged by the great rush of water. Is it so much damaged as to require re-bricking, or does it only require re-rendering? I don't think it would be any use rendering it unless you put in invert blocks.

53. Then it would have to be taken up and re-set? Yes, the bricks are so much worn by the scour; the water comes rushing in so hard.

54. Would not a good rendering with strong hydraulic mortar, so as to form a strong concrete, answer the purpose? I don't see how you could keep the water back, but it might last some years so.

55. *Mr. Bennett.*] You state that the highest water-line at this point is 3 feet 6 inches above the invert. Do you mean to infer that it has never had more than 3 feet 6 inches water there; it is a 6-foot sewer? It is 6 feet high, and it may be higher, but that was the highest indication I could get.

Par. 3 read—"Elizabeth-street to Bridge-street."

56. *Chairman.*] Does this part of the sewer require immediate attention? No; the rendering is nearly as good now as it was originally; it never was put on properly.

57. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did you notice the flood height in that sewer in the neighbourhood of the Exchange? The height is the same all along that flat part; it is 3 feet 6 inches.

Par. 4 read—"From junction of Pitt and Bridge Streets."

58. *Chairman.*] Did it appear to you that comparatively few of the houses along this street can be connected with the sewer? As far as connections are concerned that sewer is perfectly useless. I may explain that there is a sudden fall from George-street into the Bridge-street sewer which causes the damage.

Par. 5 read—"Bridge-street to Hunter-street."

59. *Chairman.*] When you speak of connections along this length, do you refer to house-connections entirely or to all kinds of connections? Anything at all that opens into the sewer; if there is a flap on I open it, and if I see a pipe coming into the sewer I call it connected; if I see no pipe leading in I call it not connected.

60. Was that one from Spring-street connected? Yes, it was an open pipe; it had no trap on.

61. *Mr. Bell.*] Do you think, Mr. Davies, that re-rendering that portion of the sewer from Bridge-street up to Hunter-street would make it permanently better than it is at present; you say the bricks are good, but the cement is washed out from the joints? Yes, re-rendering would make it better, if practicable.

Par. 6 read—"Hunter-street to Market-street."

62. *Mr. Bennett.*] What is the size of these square holes in the sides? 2 feet square.

63. They were left open for some sewer or drain to connect? Yes, but there is nothing connected with them.

64. Do you think they ought to be bricked up? Yes, to make them water-tight.

65. *Mr. Bell.*] Do you think that portion could be re-rendered also, or should a part of it be taken up and re-made? If you ask my opinion I think it would be best to have your invert blocks.

66. Does the rendering go up to the spring of the arch? Yes.

67. Would you recommend invert blocks to be put in? Yes; wherever I have found them I have found the sewer in good order.

68. *Mr. Bennett.*] But don't you think, without going to such a great expense as that would entail, that 2 or 3 inches of good quick-setting cement would be sufficient? Yes, provided the water could be diverted to allow the cement to set.

Par. 7 read—"From Market-street to Bathurst-street."

69. *Chairman.*] How did you find the air in the sewer? It was good on the whole, except where there is a little depression opposite the Exchange.

70. Was the air bad there? Not very; we had a man opening the man-holes in advance, and one behind.

71. Was the air bad from the man-holes when they were opened? Well, I tried an air-lamp in every hole as it was opened according to my instructions, and the air had no effect upon the light at all.

72. Was there much stench when the holes were opened? Yes; there was more on the top than there was down below.

THE TANK STREAM.

Par. 8 read—"From Circular Quay to Queen's Place."

73. *Chairman.*] Where do the gases escape to from these square holes? Well, you can see daylight through them in many places.

74. *Mr. Bennett.*] Where do they go—into the yards I suppose? Into the yards; the whole neighbourhood of this sewer is made ground and the gas escapes through crevices in all directions.

Par. 9 read—"Queen's Place to Hunter-street."

75.

- Mr. W. Davies. 21 Sept., 1875. 75. *Mr. Moriarty.*] The people living in these houses must get the whole benefit of the smell from this sewer? The sewer is right alongside them. The row of houses goes down across the sewer, and the hole is exactly in a line with the front of them—about 3 ft. or so in front of them—and whenever the sewer is full in flood time the water goes right up and enters their houses.
76. The flood waters you mean? Yes, an ordinary fresh would do it.
77. *Mr. Bennett.*] An ordinary fresh fills the culvert up to the roof? No, not to bore; I think the water-line is about the same as in the other sewers—3 ft. 6 in.
78. That is to say, the water-line goes within 18 inches of the roof? In this place it would hardly do that because it is a very wide sewer.
79. You did not take particular notice of the height of the water-line there? I did not.
- Par 10 read—"Hunter-street to King-street."
- Witness.*] I beg leave to correct one remark in my report: "This chamber in the Tank Stream, to which I refer, is not made by the sewer; it was an old building, which had been left open years ago; it might have been a cellar.
80. *Chairman.*] You mean it was not formed by the sewer, but in the sewer? Yes.
81. *Mr. Bennett.*] Perhaps it was one of the old tanks? If it was intended for a tank it would have been a very indifferent one.
- Par 11 read—"King-street to Victoria Theatre."
82. *Chairman.*] Does the old sewer at the head of the Tank Stream carry off any sewage matter or water? No, not much.
83. Have you examined the Abercrombie-street sewer? Yes.
84. And the sewer in Hay-street? Yes, I have examined all the main sewers.
85. What is the mode of formation in the case of the old sewer at the head of the Tank Stream? 6 inch flagging on clay and square walls on each side. It is about 4 x 3 ft.; as it is an unused sewer I did not take particular notice of it. But I noticed that the flagging had been washed away and undermined and was dangerous; there might be houses just over it. It goes in a diagonal direction over to the Victoria Theatre.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,	|	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,	|	E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,

Dr. ALLEYNE.

M.B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Correspondence in reference to sickness on board H.M. ships, lying at Farm Cove, having been read, H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D., Health Officer, was examined in his place:—

- H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D. 24 Sept., 1875. 86. *Chairman.*] I wish to ask you a few questions in reference to the letters which have just been read. It appears that on the 10th April, 1874, fever broke out on board the "Barracouta," which was attributed to the contamination of water by sewage. Was that the case? It was not on that date that fever first appeared on board the ship. I am aware that there were cases of fever on board of her before she sailed from Sydney on her cruise to Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Melbourne; but having heard that the number of cases had much increased, and that there was reason to believe that the disease had assumed an infectious character, I proposed to the Government that when she returned to Port Jackson she should be placed in quarantine, as there was no proper place in Sydney for the reception of her sick people. She arrived on the 10th April, and was detained in quarantine.
87. I think it was somewhere about that time, when the crews were said to be suffering from sickness, that you visited most of the vessels lying here? Yes; having heard the late Commodore express the opinion that the cases of fever which had lately occurred on board of H.M. ships were to be attributed to the fact of the ships lying within the influence of the effluvium arising from the discharge of sewage at Fort Macquarie, and not being quite satisfied of the correctness of that opinion, I visited all of the foreign-going vessels lying in harbour at that time in Sydney and in Darling Harbour, with the view of ascertaining the state of health of the crews. I found the crews of all those vessels healthy at that time, and I was informed that there had not been lately any cases of fever or other kinds of sickness on board of any of them. I did not visit the intercolonial traders, as I believe that the crews of such vessels for the most part live on shore. My inspection was made three or four days after the Barracouta had been placed in quarantine.
88. And these ships, many of them at least, were lying off the mouth of the sewer at Fort Macquarie? Not at Fort Macquarie. There was a vessel lying broadside on to the Tank Stream, which was discharging right on to her side, and stinking frightfully; other vessels were lying alongside, or in the immediate vicinity of exceedingly offensive sewers, but there was no case of fever on board of any of them, and their crews were healthy.
89. Do you think all those ships lying alongside the Circular Quay, Queen's Wharf, and Campbell's Wharf were as much exposed to the influence of the sewers? Yes.
90. More so than the men-of-war? Much more.
91. It was somewhere about that time that sickness broke out on board the Vernon? It was on the 7th April that I was instructed to make arrangements for removing certain cases of sickness from the Vernon to the Quarantine Station.
92. Where was she lying when the sickness broke out? She was lying between the Domain and Garden Island.
93. About the same place the men-of-war occupied? A little more towards Woolloomooloo Bay, between the Domain and Garden Island.
94. The Vernon was then removed to Mossman's Bay? She was removed to Mossman's Bay.

95. Do you know where the Vernon and the men-of-war lying at their usual anchorage drew their water from? They drew their water from the plug at the Government Jetty at Farm Cove.
96. Did any of the merchant-men draw their water from the same place? I believe not.
97. They have other plugs from which they obtain their supply? Yes.
98. Where did the Vernon get her water from after she left her place? From the main at Farm Cove, for two or three days.
99. Where did she get it from then? I advised that they should cease to water at Farm Cove, and the ship was then watered from the main at Sydney Cove.
100. Did the sickness on board her disappear when she went to Mossman's Bay? When she went to Mossman's Bay the sick were taken out of her and treated on shore; at the same time she ceased to water from the plug at Farm Cove, and the sickness soon disappeared from among her people.
101. Does it not appear then that the fever was caused by the water they drank, and not from the effects of the effluvia from the sewers? That was the conclusion that I came to.
102. Do you know whether the water they had been using on board the Vernon had been bad before the sickness occurred? I have been informed by the people on board the Vernon that some time before the boys began to get sick the water obtained from the plug at Farm Cove had been occasionally very offensive, often brackish, and sometimes stinking.
103. From what we know of the way in which Sydney water has been polluted, this offensive condition might have been intermittent—at one time it might have been pure, and at another time offensive? That is very likely to have been the case.
104. Might it not have happened that the water, though ostensibly clear and pure, contained the germs of enteric fever? That is my opinion. I do not think that chemists are yet able to detect such germs.
105. Can you give any opinion as to how far there was a probability that the bottom of the harbour, where these vessels were anchored, was contaminated by sewage? I do not think that it was at all likely to be polluted to the extent to which the statements made in the letter just read would lead one to believe was the case. We know that certain parts of the harbour are polluted by sewage deposits, and, as I am informed that it was the custom some twenty years ago or more to discharge the contents of the punts which had been filled by the dredging machines into the deepest parts of the harbour, and among others into that part between Garden Island and the Domain, it is quite possible that some of that stuff may have drifted over the bottom of Farm Cove. But I do not think that the anchorage has been polluted by the discharge of sewage matter at Fort Macquarie. The actual condition of the anchorage may be ascertained by a very simple and easily applied test.
106. Do you know anything of the bottom of the harbour about there? I have been told that it is blue clay.
107. Was there enteric fever in Sydney at the time this sickness occurred on board the men-of-war? There were cases of typhoid fever in the Sydney Infirmary at that time.
108. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Were there any cases of measles on board the ships at that time? It was reported that there were cases of measles on board the Vernon; but that did not create the alarm which caused the ships to be removed from their usual anchorage.

H. G. Alleyne,
Esq., M.D.

21 Sept., 1875.

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Davies called in and further examined:—

109. *Chairman.*] When you speak of "connections" in your report, do you mean street or house connections—can you judge when you look at them whether they are house connections or street connections? In some cases—not always. I judge by the deposit of street-metal and sandy gravel.
110. Are the bulk of them—I am speaking of connections generally—house connections or street connections? They are house connections except at the corners of the streets, and then they are street connections.
111. From what you have seen of these sewers, do you consider that the great bulk of the matter which goes into them must come from the street connections? According to the present number of house connections the greatest portion of the matter comes from the street connections.
112. Did you find in the Woolloomooloo system of sewers any of the new traps with improved flaps? Yes. You will find that I have noticed them in my report—that the new flap-traps act well, and particularly those that are like the one produced. The flaps are let into the side of the trap, which protects them from being wrung off; but there are comparatively few of them.
113. *Mr. Bennett.*] Was the silt at Woolloomooloo different to the silt in the other sewers—was it coarser and more like street detritus? It is sand. I found where it was silted up to a depth of 2 ft. that about 1 ft. of it was hard sand, and on the top of that was soft sewage matter floating. I do not know what effect a heavy flood would have on that upper stuff; it might carry it all away.
114. But not the hard stuff which lies below? No, it would take a very heavy flood to do that; it is hard consolidated stuff with street-metal in it—quite hard. The present sewage-flow is not anything like sufficient to clear the matter out of the sewers.
115. You did not observe the silting-up so much in the oviform sewers as in the flat ones? No, except in places here and there where there was a slight depression in the bottom.
116. *Chairman.*] Did you observe the character of the sewage matter discharged from the main sewer in Hay-street? There is none at the mouth proper.
117. You did not examine the mouth of the sewer? No, the sewage has been diverted. I went as far as the broken part, where the men were working; I did not examine the other part.
118. Did you examine the silt-pits in the new portion of the sewer? No, I did not go so far.

Mr.
W. Davies.

27 Sept., 1875.

- Mr. W. Davies. 27 Sept., 1875. 119. In examining the sewer at Blackwattle Swamp you came out at Tooth's Brewery did you not? Yes, I could not get up any further, as the sewer diminished in size, and there was a lot of hot water coming down there. The water about there was very much discoloured—I suppose from the beer—and smelt very strongly, and the sediment from the brewery makes a lodgment on the sides of the sewer.
120. Did you find a good many of the connections choked up and inoperative? Yes, particularly along Pitt-street.
121. Speaking generally of all the sewers you have examined, were a great many of them choked up? Only those which had what I term the old Commissioners' traps fixed close so that they would not work.
122. Were there many traps like that choked up? No, not very many; where there are only open pipe connections there is nothing to choke them.
123. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] You state in your report that between Hunter-street and Market-street "there are eighty-nine connections nearly equally divided on either side; all the traps used are the Commissioners', but not a third of them are doing their work properly. The flaps were either fixed, open, or closed; the closed ones were forced open with crowbars, and the pipes were found filled with very offensive sewage matter. This length requires immediate attention, as it is in a very bad state." Now what you are asked is to state the number of those that were found filled with very offensive sewage matter—can you say how many there were? No, there were a good many.
124. *Chairman.*] Were there many where the traps were permanently closed? Yes, a good many along that length.
125. Could you form an idea how the sewage matter that ought to go down these pipes which were choked up was disposed of—what became of it? If the connection was choked up it would filter through the sides wherever it could—the fluid portion of it.
126. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you examined the sewers in Macquarie, Phillip, Castlereagh, and Elizabeth streets? I have been examining Macquarie-street sewer to-day, and I find that instead of being one of the best connected sewers it is one of the most defective. I shall send in a separate report on this sewer from Hunter-street to the Mint.
127. Have you examined Phillip and Elizabeth streets? No. I shall examine Phillip-street to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON, | F. BELL, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, ESQ., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Davies called in and further examined:—

Mr. Davies' report on Busby's Bore (*vide Appendix*) read paragraph by paragraph.

"Hyde Park to Shaft No. 4 at Ice Works.

Report read, paragraph 1. "From the iron mains at Hyde Park to near Riley-street the culvert is of stone, 9 feet x by 2 ft., covered with flagging.

"Along the bottom for the whole length there is a deposit, varying in depth from 9 to 21 inches, consisting of fine earthy matter. (*Sample No. 1.*)"

- Mr. W. Davies. 30 Sept., 1875. 128. *Chairman.*] Was it black peaty matter, or mud? It was not exactly black, but of a filthy colour. I wish to remark that I did not see any difference in the colour of the sediment right through the tunnel.
129. Was any water running into it when you were there? There was 2 ft. 5 in. at the bottom.
130. Was the water running when you were there, or was it stagnant? It was running, but very slowly; it was not stagnant.

"No water was observed percolating any part of this culvert.

"At Riley-street the tunnel is through shale rock. The roof and sides are dry; there is sediment along the bottom from 6 to 9 inches in depth. The shaft at this place is dry."

131. Do you mean dry at the top and at the sides? Yes, it was dry throughout.

132. Was there any water at the bottom? There was no water percolating even through the bottom—I am speaking of the shaft.

133. Was there any water in the tunnel? Yes, there was about 2 ft. of water at the bottom; the shaft comes in at the roof of the tunnel.

"Above Riley-street the tunnel is through hard sandstone. At the Court House shaft a little water passes through the bottom of shaft; it is clear and sweet.

"Between the Court House shaft and the Ice Works there is a pipe connecting with the gaol, branching off about 18 inches above bottom of tunnel. This pipe was perfectly clean."

134. Does the water running through this pipe supply the gaol? When the tunnel is in bore this pipe supplies it with water.

"After a minute examination of the tunnel between the Court House and the Sand Hills I was unable to discover traces of contamination by sewage matter."

135. You mean that you could not by yourself detect any contamination? No, I could not see any indications of it either on the roof or on the sides.

136. That is to say you did not perceive any smell or dirty appearance? No; generally, when sewage matter percolates, it leaves a deposit of offensive black matter on the sides, but if the water is clear it leaves the sides clean.

137. Then I understand that as far as you could judge the water percolating was free from contamination? Yes.

"The Ice Works shaft and the roof and sides of tunnel were dry.

"From

"From this shaft to the Provost's there is an accumulation of matter which, owing to the unevenness of the bottom, varies from 3 to 9 inches in thickness. There is a slight soakage of wholesome water through the roof and sides of tunnel, but this leakage only amounts to what is called 'bleeding.'

Mr. W. Davies.
30 Sept., 1875.

"No. 1, Park Road.

Paragraph 2 read. "In this shaft water percolates freely through a fissure in the rock 12 feet below the surface.

"There is only surface drainage to the houses in Park Road, and the surplus water and sewage matter finds its way to the old quarry-hole, and is there absorbed by the made ground. I have no doubt that it afterwards reaches the shaft, since there is nearly the same volume of water running off the drainage area as there is running into the tunnel through the shaft."

138. Mr. Palmer.] You state that you have no doubt the sewage matter reaches the shaft. Do you consider yourself competent to express an opinion upon it? I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind from the foul matter left on the sides, and I pointed this out to Mr. Bell. I say I have no doubt; that is the expression I use, but I do not say I am right—that is my opinion. There is a sample of the water which can be tested, and will prove whether I am right or wrong. I am merely stating my honest opinion about it.

139. Do you consider yourself competent to give an opinion on sewage contamination? Yes, I think I am. I am a practical man, and have had experience in many matters of this kind.

140. Well, I can only say that the evidence of Professor Smith directly contradicts your opinion. "The tunnel is sound and good, and no water runs in at any point except at the shaft alluded to above.

"The sample bottle (No. 5) is filled with water from this shaft.

"From Provost buildings there runs an old drain discharging into the quarry-hole opposite the shaft."

141. Is that at the back of the Barracks? It is from a building in the Barracks.

142. Mr. Bell.] Is it a surface drain? Yes, it joins the Park Road drain in the old quarry-hole.

"Sample No. 2 was taken from the bottom of tunnel, where there is a deposit from 3 to 9 inches thick.

"As far as could be ascertained the air in this portion of the tunnel was pure. The highest water line shown on sides is 8 feet, but at the time of examination, owing to the irregularities at the bottom, there was a depth of 9 inches of water on the bars and 4 feet 6 in the holes of the bottom of tunnel.

"Shaft No. 1, Park Road to Pound Paddock.

Paragraph 3 read. "This length is in good order. The roof is dry, with a slight filtration of clear water through the sides.

"The sediment is much the same as in other parts, varying in depth according to the unevenness of the bottom. At No. 12 shaft there are three culverts, 4 ft. x 2 ft., with a lodgment of sand and fine earthy matter at the entrance, and on the bottom from 12" to 15" in depth."

143. This part of the tunnel is chiefly rock, is it not? Yes, all through, except the weak part where the culvert is.

144. Are there any fissures or cracks in the rock, or is it quite solid? There are no fissures or cracks to be seen, but it has never been properly trimmed; it has just been cut out of the solid rock and left untrimmed; there is no percolation there through any part except where it is stated further on in my report.

"Pound Paddock Shaft to No. 20 Shaft at Rifle Range.

Paragraph 4 read. "In this length pure water freely passes through roof and sides. I was unable to go further than Shaft No. 16, as the water was up to full bore. At this shaft there is a culvert."

145. Was the water running in this part of the tunnel? It was running very slowly—you could just see the movement in it.

146. Mr. Palmer.] When did you make this examination—was it during the time that the tunnel was closed? Yes. The outlet locks were opened at the bottom of Hyde Park, and whatever surface water was running was running very slowly; and during the progress of repairing the lock at the mouth there was a certain amount of leakage going through there as well.

"At No. 17 Shaft I found 3 ft. of water. At No. 20 the bottom is uneven, and the tunnel is silted for a depth of 12 to 15 inches in the holes.

"Shaft No. 20 to the mouth of Tunnel.

Paragraph 5 read. "From No. 20 to 24 the roof of the tunnel is very low, and the water is to full bore. On the roof and sides clusters of vegetable matter (sample No. 4) are found, which emit an offensive peaty smell. Clear water percolates the roof and passes freely through the roof and sides.

"Along the bottom there is a sediment from 3 to 9 inches in thickness. Sample No. 3 was taken from here.

"There is a strong and offensive odour of decayed vegetable matter along the whole of this length.

"General Remarks.

Paragraph 6 read. "The tunnel throughout is most irregularly driven, being in a zigzag without any apparent lines.

"There is no fixed gradient, but the bottom consists of a succession of bars and hollows, so that the silt fills up the hollows from bar to bar with a depth of from 3 to 15 inches.

"The roof varies from 4 feet to 9 feet in height; the lowest parts are always in full bore when the lock is open, thus confining the foul air in the high chambers formed in the roof.

"If there were three or four ventilators on the shafts they would tend greatly to purify the water as well as the air.

"The sides are not trimmed, but form so many shelves and nooks, with a sediment of fine peaty matter lodging on them, from 1/2 to 1 inch thick.

Percolation.

Mr.
W. Davies.
30 Sept., 1875.

Percolation.

Paragraph 7 read. "From Hyde Park to Pound Shaft the percolation is very slight, only what is termed 'bleeding,' and the water is clear and sweet with exception of No. 1 Park Road. From Pound Paddock to No. 24 the percolation is stronger, but the water is in all cases sweet and clear."

147. *Chairman.*] In speaking of the water from No. 1 Park Road you did not I think explain to us what you saw to make you think it was contaminated? I judged by the discolouration of the stuff on the sides of the shaft.

148. Was there any smell about the water at the time you took it? Well I was down below, and it was not very easy to tell accurately because everything smelt the same there. I merely say that I took it as an indication of sewage matter when any water percolating discoloured the sides; clear water does not leave any discolouration.

149. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did there seem to have been any effort made in this No. 1 Park Road Shaft to point the fissure so as to stop the water from entering the shaft—had anything been done? Nothing had been done.

150. Did the water come in through a natural fissure of the rock? Yes.

151. Was there any trace of this fissure having been stopped before? No.

152. Could it be stopped and the water kept out? It could be by breaking into the solid rock, by caulking it, and then putting in good cement.

153. Do you think the water came out of any other fissure? Well, I cannot say; it is difficult to say where water may get through; it might lift up and come through some other fissure.

154. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say, then, that if this leakage was stopped it might perhaps break out in some other place? It could not be stopped unless the rock was solid, because if it was stopped in one place it would find its way out somewhere else.

155. Are there any other fissures? The nearer you got to the surface the more fissures there are.

156. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Is there any other way for the water to escape? The whole of the ground is made ground, and of course I could not see into it; I could only judge from the indications in the shaft. I think this water could be diverted from the shaft and into the old watercourse—into the lagoon.

157. You are of opinion that this water could be diverted from the shaft? I think it could decidedly.

158. *Mr. Palmer.*] I should like to know, Mr. Davies, what position you hold and what experience you have had in these matters? I have been for the last sixteen years in the Harbours and Rivers Department.

159. *Chairman.*] What has been your employment latterly? I am still in the department, on the Wollongong and Kiama Breakwater.

160. What is the nature of your employment there? I have the superintendence of the Government works there.

161. Have you had any previous experience in underground workings such as this tunnel? Yes, I worked on the whole length of these tunnels in Sydney until they were finished, under Mr. Randall.

162. Then you have had a good deal of experience in underground workings? Yes, I have been mining in Wales since I was a boy.

163. *Mr. Palmer.*] You had the mouth of the Ice-house shaft in the tunnel left open the other day? The men were ordered to close each shaft as soon as I had passed it; I had no responsibility in the matter. With the permission of the Board I would like to examine the new part of the Darling Harbour sewer; I was examined upon it the other day, and I had not inspected it.

164. You gave evidence on the condition of the sewer up to where the break occurs; the rest is new work and not in use—Have you any reason to give why it should be examined? No; perhaps Mr. Bell could give you all the information you require about it.

Francis Bell, Esq., City Engineer, further examined in his place:—

F. Bell, Esq. 165. *Chairman.*] Did you examine the Bore, or any portion of it, while it was free from water? I examined one or two of the shafts that were opened.

30 Sept., 1875. 166. You did not go down into the Bore? No.

167. Which of the shafts did you examine? I examined the first one on the Park Road.

168. Did you go down the shaft yourself? No, I did not.

169. Then you can hardly judge of Mr. Davies' evidence whether it is correct or not? Mr. Davies was with me and I believe he went down on a subsequent occasion; we could easily see where the water was coming in, and that it was perfectly clear.

170. Have you any reason to differ from the report Mr. Davies has sent in as to facts? I was rather pleased with the report on the whole.

171. What I ask you is—have you any reason to believe that Mr. Davies is incorrect in his statement of facts or not? No, I have not.

172. Some weeks ago, Mr. Bell, I believe you discovered that some of the flagging at the mouth of the Bore had become displaced, and that the water was entering the Bore at that place instead of at the legitimate opening? Yes.

173. And in consequence of that displacement particularly you had the Bore emptied and repaired? I had.

174. Is it now so effectually repaired that the water can only enter by the sluice-gate through which it is intended to enter? It is.

175. Can you tell at all how long it was before the tunnel was emptied from the time this leakage was discovered? I should think it was about five or six months; it was from a depression of the sand on both sides of the lock that I suspected this leakage, and I also saw a slight eddy at those places.

176. If you remember when Professor Liversidge first visited the Bore, and also when the Committee of which Professor Smith was Chairman visited it, they both most distinctly stated that there was no sensible flow of water into the Bore at that time;—do you remember that; it is in evidence? Yes, I am aware they said so; but I do not agree with the inferences they drew. At that time the water was entering the tunnel through earthenware pipes, from the outside of the protecting sand bank to the lock in the mouth of the tunnel, and therefore there could not be any current observable at the surface.

177. Was the defect in this flagging so great as to render it possible that a large quantity of water—say half a million of gallons a day—could pass through? It was. F. Bell, Esq.
178. As much as that? Yes, I think so. 30 Sept., 1875.
179. *Mr. Bennett.*] When the tunnel was opened this last time, Mr. Bell, was all the water run off? As much as we could—in fact it was all run off.
180. All the water was stopped to the far end? Yes, we stopped all the water for about a day.
181. Did you notice what water was running out at this end—at Hyde Park? I think there was none at all.
182. Then there was no percolation? There is percolation through a good part of it. I may mention that we could not open the locks into the city. When the tunnel is not working we shut all the locks and turn the water from Crown-street Reservoir into these pipes; we have no other way of getting rid of the water in the tunnel but through the mains to the city.
183. You do not know whether the water increased in height when it was dammed up? No.
184. *Chairman.*] In the report dated 17 October, 1872, referring to the former occasion when the Bore was emptied, you say, alluding to Moore Park—"the remainder from that to the mouth of the tunnel in the Lachlan Swamp would have been nearly all under water had it not been for the three Californian pumps which were kept going night and day, in order to get rid of the large quantities of water which must have entered through fissures in the rock from springs in the tunnel itself, as the water was entirely shut off at the mouth by dams and sluices"? Quite so.
185. Are you not surprised to find that now there is not such a large quantity percolating as there appeared to be then? I believe there is the same quantity coming in now from the same place.
186. So much as to require the use of three Californian pumps day and night? Yes, that was the case. Of course they could not examine this place because the tunnel was full bore.
187. Still if the water had been going in at such a prodigious rate it would have been observed? Well I may say that if that hole was drained by the pumps there would be a much greater percolation than when it was full of water.
188. Are you aware that before this tunnel was completed—when it was originally made before they had reached the swamp—a considerable portion of Sydney was supplied from it, there being no doubt the same quantity of water percolating from springs? I was not aware of it.
189. It was a dry season when you examined it before, but the present season is drier, and therefore there would not be so much water coming in.
190. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Would it not be advantageous in examining that leakage at No. 1 Park Road if you were to sink down outside the shaft; it is only about 12 feet deep? I think it would be advisable to divert the drainage from going near the shaft, and to have the fissures of the rock in the shaft itself thoroughly caulked and cemented so as to stop all percolation.

MONDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,		F. BELL, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.,		W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
DR. ALLEYNE.		

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Davies called in and further examined:—

191. *Chairman.*] In your report on the Macquarie-street sewer from junction with main sewer to King-street, page 6, clause 29, you state that there is "a great scouring on the invert; in some places the bricks are worn half through the inner ring, and the rendering gone for 9 inches up the sides";—Do you think this sewer will require immediate repair, or will it do for some time longer without repairing? Where whole bricks are gone from the rings it requires immediately repairing; the gradients are very steep, which causes the scouring. Mr. W. Davies.
11 Oct., 1875.
192. You think that requires immediate attention? I do, sir.
193. Did you observe any offensive smell arising from that sewer between Bent and Hunter streets? No, nothing particular to distinguish it from any other part.
194. Was this sewer from Bent-street to King-street in pretty good order? The sewer on the sides and arch was in good order—it was what I call in good order on the whole.
195. It does not want anything doing to it? No.
196. Do you think there is fall enough in that sewer to remove the sand and sediment by means of flushing? Yes.
197. *Mr. Bennett.*] What has caused that deposit of sand and sediment—is there any particular reason why it should be there? There is no head of water to flush it down.
198. It has not drifted in from any of the side openings? No.
199. *Chairman.*] Are there any invert blocks in this part of the sewer? No, there are not.
200. Are the Infirmary buildings drained into the Macquarie-street sewer? Yes, that is where most of the sewage comes from.
201. Are there proper traps on most of the sewers? Yes, what I call Commissioners' traps.
202. Are they in good working order? No, the flaps have got fixed open in many cases.
203. Are the Infirmary buildings connected with the Macquarie-street sewer? Yes.
204. How many pipe drains are there? One large pipe drain.
205. With one of the old Commissioners' traps on it? Yes.
206. Which does not act well? No.
207. You say in the latter portion of your report on this sewer that all the traps are in good order? Yes, in the upper part of the sewer; the improved traps are in good order; on the right-hand side going up all the new connections are in good order.

- Mr. W. Davies.
11 Oct., 1875.
208. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did you find the Phillip-street and Macquarie-street sewers as bad as the Pitt-street sewer? They are not so bad taking them as a whole, but parts of them are quite as bad.
209. But generally they are better? Generally they are better. (*Flap with broken hinges produced.*) I find that the links of these flaps are not properly welded, and a very little forces them open. All the improved traps have flaps let into the sides.
210. *Chairman.*] In your report on the Elizabeth-street sewer, from junction of main sewer to Bathurst-street, you say "the invert is much worn in places"—is it so much worn as to require immediate repair? Yes, there is a hole in the invert at 30 feet from the outlet, and three bricks washed out, and further on there is another hole, 3 feet long, with both rings gone.
211. Do you think it would be worth while to take up these bricks where they are worn, and put in invert blocks? Invert blocks would be much better than the bricks.
212. *Mr. Bennett.*] Don't you think it would be much better to replace the bricks that are worn with good hard bricks of the same shape or with concrete—would not it be a most difficult job to put in invert blocks, as you would have to undermine the whole of the sewer? Hard bricks would do.
213. Would not it be far cheaper to put in hard bricks? That would depend upon the first cost of the blocks. I do not know what they cost.
214. *Chairman.*] From Park-street to Bathurst-street you say the sewer "is in a very bad state; a deposit of offensive sewage matter, 3 inches at Park-street, and increases gradually to 1 ft. 9 in. at Bathurst-street." What sort of material is this offensive matter—is it sewage, or what? It is sewage, nearly all of it; it comes from nearly the head of the sewer.
215. There is not much fall in this sewer, I suppose? No, not a great deal; the flow of water is very trifling; there is hardly any.
216. And this deposit of offensive matter arises, I suppose, from the want of flushing? Yes.
217. Do you think the surface water could be got into it to flush it? Yes, water should be got into it in some way to flush it.
218. Do you think the bulk of the houses are connected or unconnected with this sewer? I should say that, on the whole, there is not one-third or perhaps one-half of them connected. I have taken particular note of the number of connections, and if you count the houses you will find there are very few connected. If it would be of any service, I could furnish details from my notes, and show you the number of connections all along, but it would take a good deal of writing.
219. This report applies to the whole length of the street? Yes.
220. From the junction of the main sewer up to Bathurst-street? Yes. There may be two or three houses connected with the same pipe.
221. Then we come to Castlereagh-street, from junction of main sewer to Bathurst-street. At the head of it there is a deposit of silt of the same description as that you mentioned in the other sewer? Yes.
222. And arising from the same cause? Yes.
223. This occurs where the gradients are flat, and there is no flow of water to flush the sewer? Yes.
224. Is there anything else you would like to state in reference to these sewers? No, I do not think of anything more. I have given you my opinion as far as I can. The great thing is the want of flushing the sewers, but this has been a remarkably dry season.
225. And that might account for a great deal of this deposit? Yes.
226. Here is a letter you have sent in, dated to-day, which I will read.

"Sydney, 11 October, 1875.

"The Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

"Sir,

"On the 8th instant the City Engineer made remarks touching the veracity of my report on the 'Busby's Bore,' to which I give a most direct contradiction.

"The City Engineer said that he was informed 'that the sample bottle No. 5 was not taken from the place indicated in my report, but that it was taken from the bottom of the shaft'. Now, sir, whoever the informer was, he has stated what is not true.

"In my presence, and in the presence of Mr. Gillespie (who stood on the top of the shaft the whole time), the sample was taken by two of the Corporation men named Gregory and Sullivan from the spot named in my report. If you have any doubt in the matter, I would much like for the above persons to be examined.

"W. DAVIES."

227. Did you take the sample now produced yourself? I took the first sample myself, but the bottle was broken in transmission.
228. Who took the sample sent to the Board—the sample now produced? Gregory and Sullivan.
229. How is that indicated—is there any number on the bottle? It is marked and labelled.
230. Describe to us how they took it? The water does not percolate sufficiently to form a stream, and the hand has to be held against the wall so as to make a spout, and the sediment that is in it came from the hand held against the wall, so (*placing his open hand at right angles to the wall.*)
231. Did you scrape it down with your hand? No, there was no scraping; only the hand held against the wall to throw the water off.
232. Just describe how you took the first sample? I took it in exactly the same way.
233. Did you take it yourself? I took it myself.
234. Describe how you did it? Just as I have shown you. I gave the men directions to lower me down, and between 12 and 15 feet down where the water was percolating through I laid my hand against the wall just to divert the water and make it run off the wall into the bucket.
235. And did you scrape the dirt from the wall into the bucket? Oh no.
236. Have you got any of the water you took? No; the bottle was broken.
237. Now describe how this sample was taken—by whom was it taken? By Gregory. I sat on the top of the shaft, and Mr. Gillespie was there; I did not know who he was—I had never seen him before; but seeing him take particular interest in it I thought he might be one of our aldermen, and I said to him "Do you take notice of my taking this sample?" and he said "Yes"; I then asked him his name, and he said he had no objection to give it. There were two men on the top besides, carters, all Corporation men.
238. What distance from the top did that water come in? As near as possible, about 12 feet from the surface.
239. On which side of the shaft did it come in? On both sides, but mostly on the side next the Barracks.
240. Was there any coming in on the other side? Yes, but less of it.
241. Was it coming in all round the shaft? No; only through fissures in the rock.
242. Fissures in the natural rock? Yes.

SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

243. Were these fissures in the rock well marked—could you trace them? Yes; they were about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch open—what we call slack-backs.
244. Were they vertical or horizontal fissures? They were diagonal.
245. Is that shaft wholly in rock or is it backed—has it got any masonry lining? There are 3 or 4 feet of masonry lining on the top.
246. Then it is 6 or 8 feet from the surface rock where this water comes in? Yes, about that.
247. Did you see the sample taken by these men? Yes.
248. And you saw them lay their hands against the wall? Yes.
249. *Mr. Palmer.*] Did you take the sample, or did Gregory? Gregory took the last one.
250. And you took the first one? Yes.
251. And if any one states that you drew your hands down the wall and drew dirt into the bucket he says what is not true? Yes; if he calls my holding my hand against the wall to make a spout for the water scraping the dirt down, he certainly does.
252. *Chairman.*] Are you quite certain that there is no mistake about the water, and that this bottle is not the one you took? Yes, because it was never out of my possession until I brought it to the office.
253. How did the other bottle get broken? It got broken in transmission from the Park Road to your office.
254. And all the water was lost then? All the water was lost of course.
255. *Mr. Bennett.*] Were you low enough down to see that the men took the sample exactly as you took yours? Yes, exactly in the same place, and in the same way.
256. And you did not drag your fingers along the wall? No.
257. And they took the second sample in the same manner? Yes, in the same manner. I beg to add one word:—The two men who took the last sample were with me when I took the first, and lowered me down the shaft. I had only two men all along; they went through the tunnel with me. I do not know who the men on the top were.
258. *Chairman.*] Have you Mr. Gillespie's address? I asked him where he lived, and he said somewhere up in Paddington.
259. Had you any object in bringing muddy or dirty water to this Board? Not the slightest.
260. Are you interested in any way in bringing in muddy water? Not in the slightest degree.
261. Was there much moss or other vegetable matter on the sides of the shaft near where this water was percolating through? There was a black slimy discoloration; it was highly discoloured.
262. The side of the shaft you mean? Both sides of the shaft, just where the water ran in through these fissures.
263. Did the water seem to be dirty when you took it? No, it appeared when first taken to have a whitish hue on it.
264. Was it as clear as it is now when it was first taken? No, it had to settle down—it was thick at first.

Mr.
W. Davies.

11 Oct., 1875.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

SEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF ;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 3RD JANUARY, 1876 ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND CORRESPONDENCE ARISING OUT OF STATEMENTS THEREIN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

3 *March*, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

SEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We have the honor to draw your attention to the accompanying Progress Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into "the crowded state of dwellings and areas in the City of Sydney."

2. The Committee have very properly selected the state of the City watch-houses as the subject of their first Report, not because it is under existing arrangements attended by evils at all comparable in extent to those arising from other causes brought under their notice, but because it is a matter under the control of the Government and capable of being speedily and effectually set right.

3. In the recommendations of the Committee we cordially concur. The evidence which they have taken on this subject is so mixed up with that relating to other and more serious matters, on which the Committee have not yet been able to report, that it cannot conveniently be laid before you at present. The greater part however of the evidence relating to the particular subject under consideration is quoted in the Report itself—certainly quite enough fully to bear out all their conclusions.

4. In calling your attention particularly to some of the most glaring evils brought under our notice by the Committee, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise, as we have had occasion to do with respect to several other matters, that the state of things disclosed in this Report, should have been so long suffered to exist in the midst of a wealthy, civilized, and humane community. Mr. Chapman, who has long been an active member of the City Council and was twice Mayor, informs us that he had no idea of the horrible state of the watch-houses until he visited them as a member of the Committee. It is not surprising then that the public generally are equally ignorant. It is obvious to us, and it seems to be the growing opinion, that there should be some permanent sanitary authority, willing and able to drag all such abuses to light without fear or favor, and to keep them constantly and prominently before the public until a perfect remedy is applied.

5. The evils connected with the existing state and management of some of the City watch-houses are explained in detail in the Report of the Committee, and are comprised under the following heads:—

- (1.) Grossly inadequate accommodation.
- (2.) The almost total want of ventilation whereby the inmates frequently suffer partial suffocation.
- (3.) The absence of any system of classification of prisoners, except according to sex.
- (4.) The absence of suitable arrangements to provide for the necessities of prisoners, and to secure any approach to decency and cleanliness.
- (5.) The absence of any systematic attendance upon those suffering from prostration or debility, caused by drunkenness or other causes.
- (6.) The improper situation of some of the watch-houses.

6. Before making any observations upon these several heads, we must remark that we learn with much pleasure that the Committee are satisfied that the prisoners are treated by the Police with humanity, and that their comfort is as well attended to as is practicable with the grossly inadequate accommodation and appliances provided. In no case did the Committee receive from the inmates any complaints against the police.

7. With respect to the first and second heads, it is sufficient to remark that the members of the Committee who visited the Central Police Station compare the sufferings of the inmates of one of the cells to those of the captives in the black hole of Calcutta, or to those of negroes in the hold of a slave ship; and that Dr. Smith,
speaking

speaking of a cell at the same station measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 13 ft. high, where 17 females had been huddled together in a promiscuous mass on the floor, states as his deliberate opinion that the inmates would have been suffocated except that the door was occasionally opened to admit a fresh victim.

8. In this cell an old woman was moaning for a drink of water and Mr. Chapman assures us that although there was a vessel of water in the cell it was impossible for her to get at it in the crowd and the darkness.

9. It is really surprising, whilst so much attention has been paid to the health and well-being of convicted criminals in the regular prisons, that there should have been such a total neglect of the watch-houses, which are intended for the reception of persons guilty of trivial offences, or arrested on suspicion only. The law provides that a drunkard under certain circumstances shall be punished, but it could hardly have been intended that his punishment should commence until after his full restoration to consciousness and reason. Until that takes place common humanity requires that he should, if taken into custody, be treated at all events with ordinary care, and not be thrust with a number of others, more or less in a similar state, into a dark and filthy den without even a breath of fresh air to revive him.

10. We are informed also, that it happens not unfrequently and without any fault of the Police, that a person suffering from some kind of fit or faintness which is mistaken for intoxication, and requiring care and attention, and above all things fresh air, is thrust into one or another of these pest houses, and being supposed to be merely dead drunk, is left to lie on the floor amongst vagrants and drunkards to recover (or die) as best he can. Dr. Dansey tells us that on one occasion he was sent for to attend upon an inmate of the Cumberland Police Station who was unconscious and supposed to be dying; upon being removed into the open air the patient immediately recovered consciousness.

11. It is a fact not pleasant to think of, that perfectly innocent and respectable persons, arrested by mistake, for mistakes must of course be made sometimes, are occasionally doomed to pass the night, or possibly two nights, in these horrid places in the company of vagrants and drunkards sometimes reeking with filth and swarming with vermin, sometimes suffering from loathsome diseases.

12. The following improvements should be made at once:—

- (1.) The existing cells should be better ventilated, if it were only by knocking holes in the tops of the walls, and making openings in the lower parts of the doors and walls.
- (2.) The cells should be kept constantly lighted from without, so as not to increase the heat and closeness within.
- (3.) Prisoners should be classified as far as practicable, and better arrangements should be made to provide for their ordinary necessities.
- (4.) Proper attendance should be provided for prisoners requiring it, and arrangements should be made that they may have a sufficient and accessible supply of water to drink.

13. Finally, we recommend that a sufficient sum be placed on the Estimates to build commodious watch-houses in the best available situations to supersede those in George, Cumberland, and Parramatta Streets, and to make additions and improvements at Darlinghurst.

14. In conclusion we beg to draw your attention to the very objectionable practice of confining persons arrested by the Police on suspicion of being of unsound mind in the cells at the Central Police Station. We are informed by Dr. Alleyne that the Receiving-house at Darlinghurst was intended for such cases, but that it was diverted from its original purpose by being proclaimed as a place for the reception of the insane, so that it is available at present for those only who have been legally pronounced to be insane, and not for those arrested on suspicion, as was intended. We are of opinion that a portion of the Receiving-house at Darlinghurst should be reserved for the immediate reception of persons thus arrested.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

Board Room, Sydney,
3rd January, 1875.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE, AND HEALTH BOARD,

on the 26th October, 1875,

“To inquire into the crowded state of Dwellings and Areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs so far as it affects public health.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 22 DECEMBER, 1875.

SIR,

1. In carrying out the inquiry into “the crowded state of dwellings and areas in the City of Sydney,” the members of this Committee, in the course of their personal inspections, have discovered that some of the City watch-houses afford at times notable examples of overcrowding; and as they believe that this overcrowding, coupled as it is with bad ventilation and other sanitary defects, must prove a serious though unintended aggravation of the punishment involved in simple confinement, and is not only a great physical discomfort for the time, but is likely to create ill-health and to spread disease, they think it advisable to report the matter at once to the Board, with the view of having it brought forthwith under the notice of the Government.

2. There are five Stations in Sydney where the Police may lock up offenders for the night,—the Central Police Station, the Water Police, the Parramatta-street, the Cumberland street, and the Darlinghurst.

3. The Central Police Station has been visited three times by members of the Committee—twice at night and once by day; the Parramatta-street twice—one night visit and one day; the Cumberland-street three times—two day and one night; the remaining two stations had each a night visit. The following extracts from the evidence tendered to the Committee by the visiting members will convey to the Board some idea of the present condition of these various Stations:—

4. *Central Police*—Messrs. Read and Chapman report that they found it on their first visit “in anything but a creditable condition, owing to the wretched ventilation, the overcrowded state of the cells, and the almost total absence of the necessary provision for health and cleanliness.” * * *
No. 5 cell contained eighteen prisoners. It measures 18 ft. x 15 ft., giving 270 feet floor space and 3,510 cubical feet air space, or 15 ft. floor space, and only 195 cubical feet air space to each inmate. This is frequently considerably reduced as the number of prisoners is increased, which is not unfrequently the case, for the police did not seem to think the room contained at all an unusual number. No. 6 cell was occupied by 11 females. It is about 11 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., giving 93.5 ft. floor space and 1,209 cubical feet air space, or 8½ ft. floor space and 109.8 cubical feet air space to each confinee. A comparison between these dimensions and those enforced by the English Legislature in lodging-houses will shew that it is no light punishment to be locked up, especially during the summer, even for one night in a Sydney watch-house. In London it is required that in Metropolitan lodging-houses there should be 30 ft. of floor space and 240 cubical feet of air space for each inmate; any quantity less than that indicates overcrowding. It will be seen that the only distinction made in this place is that of sex. All persons locked up for the night, whatever may be the charges preferred against them, or whatever the class to which they belong, are thrust indiscriminately into the same place, where for the next twelve hours they are compelled to breathe the foul atmosphere of a dirty overcrowded prison. There are no gratings let into the walls to supply fresh air where it is most needed, except in No. 5 cell, where there are eight gratings on the same side of the wall—four above and four below—and none on the other side, so that for purposes of ventilation they are nearly useless. A faint ray of light comes in during the day through a pane of glass about 6 in. wide high up in the wall, and there is no ventilation, except through the centre of the ceiling, where, as in all the cells, a ventilator is fixed communicating with a central ventilator in the charge-room, above which the gas is occasionally employed in some way to produce a current of air. We doubt much whether this system of ventilation is effectual at any time; when we visited the place it was not in operation, or if so the result was imperceptible. In No. 6 cell the small pane of glass had been taken out, and the atmosphere was much less oppressive. The floors of the cells are of cement, and in one corner of the cell was a galvanized-iron bucket which served as a urinal, and smelt most offensively.

offensively. The doors fit, as a matter of course, very closely, and as there are no windows in the cells, with the exception of the pane of glass mentioned which does not open, it is evident that the means of ventilation described are insufficient, and that there should be some mode adopted of admitting air in the lower part of the room. There appeared to be no reason for crowding so many persons into such a limited space; there were several empty cells, among which they might have been distributed, and which would have afforded an opportunity of classifying them to some extent; the clean might at least have been separated from the unclean. That this is absolutely necessary was suggested to us rather unpleasantly just after we had left the room, by the sound of a person vomiting within the cell—one of the eighteen crowded into the cell, 18 ft. x 15 ft. We could only express a hope that if among the other seventeen there should happen to be any youth inclined to intemperance, who was here expiating his first offence, the horrors of a night in such a place would have its due effect upon him, and that the Magistrate before whom he would appear in the morning, would be lenient towards him, in consideration of punishment already received. * * * We scarcely think it would be worth while to attempt to repair and improve this building. It has been a long time in use, and is utterly unsuited to the purposes required. It is time now that it should be pulled down and a more commodious watch-house erected upon an improved plan, and with special regard to proper ventilation and appliances for cleanliness. In the meantime the present cells require daily effectual purification, and they certainly should not contain more than six inmates each."

5. After a second visit they report further:—"We have already mentioned the size of the cells, of which there are six. We examined them again very carefully, and satisfied ourselves that the ventilators in the ceilings, which are all connected with a central ventilator in the charge-room, are quite insufficient to purify the rooms; in short, the means of ventilation are entirely inadequate to the purposes for which they are required, especially in a hot climate, and considering the overcrowded state of the cells. No. 4 cell—18½ ft. x 10 ft., and 13 ft. high—was occupied on Sunday night by ten male occupants. No. 5, which is 18½ x 14 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft., had twenty-four inmates, and I can fancy that their sufferings during the whole of that hot night must have been almost equal to those of the captives in the memorable black-hole at Calcutta, or those of a gang of negroes in the hold of a slaver enduring the horrors of the Middle Passage. Alderman Chapman, unsuspecting of the reception which awaited him, walked boldly into the room, note-book in hand, but was met with such a foul blast of hot polluted air—such a combination of atmospheric impurities—that he was obliged to seek safety in flight, and to rush into the open yard, which he reached with the same haste and the same intention as passengers on board ship unused to the sea, seek the side of the vessel in bad weather at the commencement of a voyage. The inmates of this cell, as far as we could see from the glimpse we obtained of their position, were lying on the cement floor in two rows packed closely, and with a narrow space between them. They were pretty quiet on the whole, having probably no breath to spare for unnecessary talking. Here and there however curses, not loud but deep, gave evidence of their supreme dissatisfaction with things in general, and with the Central Police Court watch-house in particular. No. 6 cell is only 11½ x 8 ft., and 13 ft. high. Yet in this limited floor-space there were no less than fourteen females shut up, all apparently huddled together in one promiscuous heap of motley humanity. Never did I witness human beings so closely packed, except in an Arab slave dhow on one occasion near Aden. The temperature of the room was hot and close to the verge of suffocation. Some of these women were moaning, others crying for water—all in a pitiable state of discomfort. The Police, although used to this sort of thing, are evidently of opinion that the accommodation for prisoners at this place is wretchedly defective. The flooring of all the cells is made of cement and from it a stream of offensive matter trickles into the passage right under the door; the whole arrangement is disgusting, and bad as we found the condition of the place on Sunday night it must be still worse in rainy weather, when the wet clothes of the prisoners send forth a steam which displaces a certain amount of air and diminishes the quantity considerably for the inmates. A simple calculation will shew that in No. 4 cell containing ten prisoners, each inmate had 18½ ft. only of floor space; in No. 5 cell where there were twenty-four prisoners, each inmate had less than 12½ ft.; and in No. 6 cell, occupied by fourteen females, the floor space to each individual was under 7 ft.; the regular space for each person required by the Lodging-house Act in England being 30 ft. floor space."

6. On a subsequent day visit by Professor Smith and Dr. Read, they were informed that on the night of December 19th there were seventeen women in No. 6 cell; and that frequently the women have young children with them, who cannot be left at home. They were also informed that lunatics are occasionally locked up for a night in these cells. They also satisfied themselves that the means of ventilation in the cells are utterly insufficient.

7. *Parramatta-street Station*.—Messrs. Read and Chapman report of it as follows:—"Here there are 5 cells; No. 1 is 13 by 8 ft. and 13 ft. high, open windows as before, but no gratings or ventilation at bottom; there were no occupants in this cell. No. 2 is 18 by 12 ft. 6 in. and 13 ft. high, and has besides windows

windows three ventilators in the shape of openings in the wall, which however are altogether unequal to purify the atmosphere of the room when so many persons are thrust into it. At the time of our visit there were ten male prisoners confined in it. No. 3 is a small cell, 4 by 8 ft. and 13 ft. high, having two ventilators or openings in the wall, but no windows. Into none of these cells does any light penetrate at night. There is a trap in each door which if let down would to a slight extent relieve the obscurity of the place, and would also materially assist in the work of ventilation, but it does not appear that it is ever opened, except to allow of an occasional peep into the cell from the outside. No. 4 cell is 12 feet square and 13 feet high, and contained when we inspected it seven females. No. 5 cell is 4 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 4 in. and 13 feet high, and has one ventilator at the top of the wall and one over the door; hardwood floors all through. No. 6 is 5 ft. x 12 ft. 3 in., and 13 ft. high; has one ventilator at the top of the wall, and one in the wall separating it from the passage; this is used as a store. The arrangements for the convenience of the inmates of these cells are of the rudest kind. In one corner is a tub, from which they can obtain water for drinking with a tin-dipper beside it; in another corner a tub in which they can make water when necessity compels them to do so, or for other necessary purposes. There is no closet accommodation of any kind in connection with the cells, and the consequence is that the floors of the occupied cells are foul and filthy in the extreme. The police have frequent occasion to complain of the stench, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the offensive matter soaks into the drains through the interstices of the flooring. Rats, too, abound in numbers, and were described to us as being 'just like a lot of chickens.' This police-station is in a very exposed situation, and the doors and windows have to be kept pretty close to keep the dust out."

8. *Cumberland-street Station*.—Messrs. Dansey and Palmer report:—"To the right of the entrance is the charge-room, 11 ft. x 10 ft., and to the left the Sub-Inspector's room, which is about 7 ft. x 10 feet. On the right-hand, a little further on, we were shewn a cell 12 ft. x 9 ft., with level floor, having a wooden bolster running the whole length of the room; a brick has been taken out in one place, and half a brick in another, for purposes of ventilation; there are iron bars over the door. This cell reeked with ammonia, and was very offensive; it is washed out every day with a mop and water, and lime-washed once a quarter, but no disinfectant is ever used to purify it. A room facing it, on the left hand, 10 ft. x 10 ft., we found equally offensive. Here we found the resting-board for the head, a wooden bolster as before, and no ventilation except over the door, an opening for this purpose previously made having been blocked up by buildings adjoining; the floors are all flat and of wood, and the accommodation altogether bad. The atmosphere is so polluted by the stench which comes from a closet in the yard that prisoners can only be kept in these cells at the risk of their lives. It does not appear to us that anything can be done to improve the building as it stands; it should be entirely reconstructed."

9. And on a second visit they add as follows:—"The charge-room was very clean, but the ventilation is deficient in consequence of the place being blocked in on all sides by private dwellings, which exclude the air. The Sub-Inspector's room was also clean when we inspected it, but imperfectly ventilated from the same cause. The females' cell, 12 ft. x 9 ft., is a very bad place for the purpose, and quite unfit for any person to be shut up in. It has no ventilation whatever; there have been gratings in the walls, but private dwellings have been built up against the walls, and blocked them up, so that the only air which enters the cell comes in from the door. There were no inmates in this cell. We were informed that when a number of men are arrested the women have to be sent or taken to the Water Police Station, in consequence of the want of accommodation at this place. There is also a small cell in which we found one person confined, and although Saturday night had intervened between his apprehension and our visit, no one else had been sent to bear him company. We ascertained from the charge-book, that in October last 187 persons had been arrested, and in November (last month) 153. It is evident that the station in Cumberland-street is quite unfit for the purpose for which it is required, and the sooner it is removed the better it will be not only for the persons confined in it, but for the health of the police who are in charge of it. The deficiency of yard space, the position of the closets which are close to the walls, and the great want of ventilation, all combine to render the place unfit to be used as a prison, more especially in a hot country."

10. Professor Smith and Dr. Read subsequently visited this station and corroborated the above account as to the want of ventilation, and the confined position of the premises. They found the closet very offensive, not from any neglect on the part of those in charge, who indeed evidently do their best to keep the place wholesome, but because of the faulty arrangements.

11. *Water Police Station*.—Messrs. Read and Chapman report:—"We found two cells, one of which was empty, and the other contained only two occupants. No. 1 cell is 13½ by 8 ft. and 13 ft. in height, and has in it what is termed a soft wood sleeping place, or in other words a deal bench extending the whole breadth of the cell for the prisoners to lie down upon, with which we had no fault to find, except that it appeared

appeared a little too high, being nearly 2 ft. from the ground, to be safe as a resting-place for drunkards. This cell being empty was seen at an advantage; it appeared to be fairly ventilated by openings in the wall about 2 ft. wide and 6 in. high, protected by iron bars, but there were no gratings below. No. 2 cell, in which there were two occupants, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 ft., and the same height; the floors of both cells being hardwood. The drainage appeared to be good, and the condition of the closets satisfactory, with plenty of water laid on. We were informed that the greatest number of persons confined in these two cells at one time was twenty, and some new cells with various modern improvements are being constructed here."

12. *Darlinghurst Station*:—Messrs. Dansey and Palmer report:—"Upon entering the Third division through the yard, we came to the charge room, 12 ft. x 16 ft., which was very clean; on the right is the Inspector's room, 12 ft. x 12 ft., which we found also in clean order. These rooms are 14 ft. in height. There are two cells at this station, one for the male and the other for the female prisoners. The first, 18 ft. x 12 ft., contained seven inmates, and would have contained fifteen, but eight were out on bail. Here there were two openings in the wall cut horizontally about 3 ft. long, and, as near as I could guess, about 8 in. deep. There are also two chinks or loop holes, such as are used for rifles on the other side, but they only open on to the passage. On the opposite side of this passage is the cell for females, 12 ft. x 12 ft. which had only one inmate at the time of our visit. Considering the large area of this Police District, and that it only provides one station, we think the accommodation offered by these two cells to be utterly inadequate. The ventilation is deficient, and the space is altogether too limited. In other respects there was nothing to find fault with, and the inmates appeared to be made as comfortable as circumstances permit. We think, however, that some greater regard might be paid to health as well as decency in the arrangements within the cells. At present there is a bucket in the corner, which serves the purposes of a closet, and when a prisoner wants a drink a policeman comes and takes him out. Would it not be better to have the drinking water inside, and the closet outside the cell?"

13. From the foregoing evidence it will be seen that three of the stations are in very urgent need of improvement; and a fourth (*Darlinghurst*) although not in such bad condition still requires some attention.

14. The Central Station requires the cell accommodation to be largely increased, in order that more space may be available for each prisoner, and that better classification may be rendered possible; but instead of merely enlarging and improving the present premises it would we think be decidedly a more judicious plan to rebuild them entirely, along with the adjacent Police Court, and if possible in a less conspicuous position. Under existing arrangements, prisoners being taken to the lock-up and afterwards to the Police Court, are too much of a public show,—crowds frequently blocking up the footway in George-street on such occasions.

15. In regard to the Parramatta-street Station we think that it also should be rebuilt in a less exposed situation.

16. The Station in Cumberland-street should certainly be removed, as the site is far too confined to admit of proper sanitary arrangements.

17. At *Darlinghurst* it would appear to be sufficient to enlarge the premises somewhat, and make better provision for ventilation and cleanliness.

18. As a temporary measure in all these Watch-houses, we think that a greatly improved ventilation might be obtained by the use of double tubes passing through the roof—one inside the other—and of considerable diameter. A grated opening at the bottom of each door could also be introduced without much difficulty or expense.

19. In some of the cells we have examined the provision made for the egress of foul air near the top might be sufficient if there were equal provision for the ingress of fresh air near the bottom; but in most cases special inlets for fresh air are wanting or are altogether inadequate. Human beings cooped up in confined spaces ought to be supplied with at least one thousand cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each.

20. We wish it to be understood that we do not attach blame to any persons in charge of the Watch-houses. They appear to keep the places as clean as circumstances permit, and to do their best with the imperfect appliances at their command.

J. SMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

Board Room, Sydney,
22 December, 1875.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,	|	G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,	|	B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Progress Report of No. 11 Committee read. Hon. J. Smith, Chairman, and Messrs. Read and Dansey, Members, of the Committee, examined in their places.

1. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] Can you tell us whether persons who are locked up in these watch-houses and remanded from day to day are sent back to the watch-house each night? It did not occur to us to ask that question.
2. *Dr. Dansey.*] A prisoner who is properly remanded is sent to Darlinghurst, but occasionally when there is any irregularity he is retained in the Police Station cells; but then he is generally kept in a separate cell which contains a bed.
3. *Chairman to Dr. Dansey.*] Then, except on such occasions, it does not happen that a person is confined for more than a night in one of these abominable cells? No, unless he is locked up on Saturday, when he has to pass Sunday night in it also. I knew a case where there was some irregularity in the committal, and a man was kept at the Central Police Court until the next day, until his papers were properly signed; but I understood that he was placed in a small cell by himself, where a bed was provided. If a prisoner is properly remanded he is sent up to Darlinghurst and brought down again the next morning, or whatever day he may be remanded to. He is sent to Darlinghurst at 4 o'clock, but he is kept in the cell at the Police Station up to that time.
4. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] I understand that there is no attempt to classify the prisoners except with regard to sex—they are all locked up together indiscriminately? Yes.
5. I believe it is stated in the evidence that when members of the Committee visited one of the cells some of the women confined there were clamouring for water? *Mr. Chapman.*] Yes, I assisted one of them to some water while I was there.
6. *Chairman to Mr. Chapman.*] You say there is no blame attached to the people in charge,—surely they could have supplied the inmates of these cells with water when they required it on hot nights; is there any difficulty on the part of the police in attending upon these people and supplying them with water for drinking purposes? There is no difficulty, and the water is there in a bucket; but when we were there the inmates were jammed together so close that they could not get at it; the room was quite dark and they could not get to where the water was without tumbling over one another. One old woman asked me for a drink and I reached across for a pannikin and gave it to her. It is very hot and oppressive in the cell and they seem to pull their clothes nearly off—many of them.
7. You have been connected with the city for many years;—can you inform us whether any representations have ever been made in any quarters as to the state of things existing in these watch-houses? No. Although I was Mayor of the city for two years, and have punished scores of people brought up for drunkenness, yet I must confess I knew nothing about it, or I should have been very sorry to punish them.
8. Although you were Mayor of the city for two years it never came under your notice? No.
9. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] Is it the impression of the Committee from what they have seen that the Police act, as far as circumstances admit, in a humane manner towards the prisoners confined in these cells? Yes, that was the impression we received. *Dr. Dansey.*] I may state, having been for some years attached to a police division in London, that the police here are much more considerate to their prisoners than they are in London.
10. *Chairman to Dr. Smith.*] It did not come under your notice that any of the prisoners complained of having been illtreated by the police? No.
11. Don't you think that if they had been illtreated they would have taken that opportunity of complaining? I think it is very probable; they only complained of the want of ventilation.—
12. Did you happen to ask whether they are supplied with any food if they require it—in the morning for instance? I could not say; I did not ask the question.
13. *Chairman to Dr. Dansey.*] Do you happen to know whether they are supplied with any food? The police generally give them something hot in the way of a cup of coffee and a piece of bread if they have no money to get anything with; if they have money their friends get them provisions.

Professor
Smith,
R. B. Read,
Esq.,
G. F. Dansey
Esq.

22 Dec., 1875

- Professor Smith, R. B. Read, Esq., G. F. Dansey, Esq., M. Chapman, Esq.
- 22 Dec., 1875.
14. Does it often happen that persons suffering from want are locked up in these cells? No, I believe not; in such cases the police give them something to eat. In the case of two destitute children brought up about a fortnight ago the Inspector ordered some refreshments to be taken to them.
15. I think you said you had had some experience in London in connection with these arrangements? Yes. I was Surgeon to the S Division of the Metropolitan Police, and had charge of the station in Charington-street, and I consider that the Police Stations in Sydney compare favourably with the London stations, except perhaps that the benches on which the prisoners sleep are a little too high and rather dangerous on that account.
16. But how do the other Sydney stations compare with the London watch-houses? The accommodation is not to be compared with that of the London stations; especially considering the difference of climate; there is a classification of the prisoners at the London stations.
17. And they have better arrangements for the prisoners at night? They have.
18. Will you state from your experience what sort of arrangements they have? I have had no recent experience.
19. Have they closet accommodation? If I remember rightly they had, but not inside the cell. They had to be taken out and brought to a closet. There were drinking arrangements inside.
20. In London I suppose there is always a constable in attendance? Yes; and also one or two emergency men; but here I am sorry to say the only emergency man is the one in charge of the cell, and they have often to wait half an hour for him.
21. Is there any constable whose services are immediately available? There is only the emergency man, and if a prisoner wants him immediately to go outside he has to wait sometimes for half an hour. There ought to be an extra man to attend to the cells.
22. *Mr. Moriarty to Professor Smith.*] Do you think there is any reason why the same amount of cubical space should not be allowed in these lock-ups which is considered necessary for each person at Home—at Portland for instance, and other places? I think they ought to be supplied with as much cubical space here, or rather more, considering the climate.
23. Do you know what is the space allowed for each inmate in the Portland Prison? I do not know.
24. It is 13 x 7 x 10 ft. for each individual. You are decidedly of opinion that there ought to be as much cubical space allowed here as there is in the Portland Prison? At least as much.*
25. *Chairman to Mr. Moriarty.*] That is the space allowed for convicted criminals, and not for persons arrested on suspicion? Yes, for criminals.
- Professor Smith.*] That is what struck us especially—that persons who are merely suspected should be subjected to such horrible punishment.
26. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] Is there not a great difference between persons who have committed an offence against the law and who are taken *flagrante delicto* and those who are merely suspected; should not a distinction be made in such cases? I think so.
27. *Mr. Moriarty to Professor Smith.*] In any case, whether a person be taken *flagrante delicto* or on suspicion, you think he should be allowed as much space as is allowed to each individual in the recently constructed prisons at Home? Yes.
28. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] Do you not think it must be extremely deleterious to the health of persons taken up, either for intoxication or possibly on account of fits which may present the appearance of intoxication, to confine them in close cells containing so much foul air? Yes, and my surprise is that some of these people do not die.
29. Did the Committee hear of any cases of prisoners having died in the cells? I do not think any members of the Committee made inquiries in that direction; I have not heard of any.
30. *Mr. Bennett to Professor Smith.*] Don't you think arrangements should be made without a day's delay to give air, water, and light to the persons confined in these cells? Whatever is done should be done at once.
31. You think there would be no difficulty in doing this? I would not say that; there need be little difficulty in providing the prisoners with fresh air at once, but it would not be so easy to give them light.
32. Could not they be supplied with artificial light? To use gas inside these cells would be to consume the oxygen in them. I quite agree with you that light, air, and water, as far as possible, should be provided.
33. *Chairman to Professor Smith.*] Would there be any difficulty in making holes in the walls of the cells, and putting bars across them, so as to ventilate them during this hot weather? No, except in Cumberland-street, and there you might introduce air into the cells by means of double pipes through the roof, and by making grated openings in the doors.
- Dr. Dansey.*] I may mention that last Sunday week I was sent for to the Central Police Station to see a man who had been locked up there on Saturday night for drunkenness, and was supposed to be dying. I had him brought out into the open air and he recovered, and it was my belief that his illness was simply caused by the foul air inside the cell; he was sent to the Infirmary.
34. *Mr. Chapman.*] The night we visited the cells there I noticed a number of good shawls and articles of women's attire hanging up in the passage, and I asked to whom they belonged. The Inspector told us they were the property of respectable persons who had asked the police to take care of them; and when I looked into the cell I saw a respectable looking woman cuddled up close to a horrible looking old woman, covered with scabs. I remarked that it was a great pity to put clean people with such dirty wretches, and the Sergeant said—"What can we do?"
35. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Chapman.*] You mentioned that the rats were very numerous at the Parramatta-street Station—I should like to ask whether they are also a nuisance at the Central Police Station? No; the floors are cement there.
36. *Chairman to Mr. Chapman.*] Would there be any difficulty in getting rid of this rat nuisance if proper lock-ups were erected;—could they be constructed so as to make it very unlikely that they would be infested with rats? Oh yes, it is quite possible.

* NOTE.—Considering that persons are confined in watch-houses for only one, or at most two nights, a less space than that indicated above might suffice—at least on emergencies; but the space allowed to each individual should never, I think, be less than that mentioned by Dr. Read as being required in metropolitan lodging-houses. In order that persons might never be confined more than one night, the authorities should consider whether, in the case of those locked up on Saturday night, some arrangements could be made to deal with them on Sunday morning.—J.S.

37. After they have once got into a building I believe it is very difficult to get them out? It is quite possible to get rid of them, but the stench for the first week or so is very bad.

38. Don't you think it would be very desirable, and only humane, to have some person to attend to the people who are locked up in these cells—to give them water when they require it, and to look after them if they should be suffering from exhaustion or illness? I think so; I think a person should be in charge of the females—watch and watch—at night time, and should see them every fifteen minutes.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.,
M. Chapman,
Esq.

22 Dec., 1875.

Dr. Dansey.] There should be constant attendance, because you never know when a man is going to drop down who is suffering from drink.

39. *Chairman to Dr. Dansey.*] Don't you think it is very probable that the police may occasionally make a mistake and think a person is drunk when he is merely suffering from illness? I think so; I have often seen it in London.

40. And they are all locked up indiscriminately and get no attendance? Yes.

41. Do you not think that all these persons, whatever they may be suffering from, should be attended to regularly? I think so.

Mr. Chapman.] The first night we visited the Central Police Court I noticed that there was one very old man in a crouching position, and when we went out this man was discharging the contents of his stomach; he was dreadfully ill. Now, if he had been taken out he might have recovered; as it was the cell was so closely packed that he must have vomited over some of the others; he could not well have avoided it.

42. Can you at all account for the fact upon which you have remarked, that this disgraceful state of things has never been brought under your notice as an Alderman, and as having been twice Mayor of the City? No, I am not at all astonished, because the Mayor and Aldermen have no control whatever over the police. The Mayor is Chief Magistrate of the City, but it appears that his duty is only to open the Police Court, and get rid of the drunkards.

43. Then, if it has not been brought under your notice, either in your capacity as Alderman, or as Mayor of the City, we may presume that the great bulk of the people are quite unaware of it? Of course they must be quite ignorant of it. I feel satisfied that the Inspector General of Police has no idea of it.

CORRESPONDENCE arising out of statements in foregoing.

No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 20 January, 1876.

SIR,

In returning the papers No. 76-134, accompanying your B.C. reference dated the 7th instant, and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's minute thereon, respecting the Minutes of Evidence and Seventh Progress Report of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board, I do myself the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that I have attentively perused the Report in Chief Sub-committee's Report, and Minutes of Evidence, and have spared no pains to obtain full information on the subject for the consideration of the Government.

The accompanying reports from Superintendent Read, the Police Surgeon, and the members of the Force named in the margin, may be relied upon as fairly representing the actual state of affairs, from long observation by experienced and intelligent officers.

Sub-Inspector
Anderson, Sub-
Inspector
Waters, Sergeant
Dawson, Senior
Constable Dobbs,
and Constable
Philip Sweeney.

I have thought it necessary to enter into the subject exhaustively and at some length, as in my view the Report of the Board reflects most seriously upon the management of this department in a most important particular, and I must confess myself unable to follow the Board in their conclusions as expressed in clauses 5 and 6 of their Report,—as if sections 3, 4, and 5 (clause 5) be admitted then the police could not be exonerated from all blame as they are by clause 6 and section 20 of the Sub-Committee's Report.

About two years ago, upon the representation of this Department, the Central Police Watch-house was entirely remodelled and added to at a considerable cost, under the supervision of the Colonial Architect. The accommodation is now fairly adequate, but some improvements are still desirable. The plans as originally drawn were I believe considered by the Minister for Works of the day too expensive and were consequently altered.

It will be seen from the attached copy of my memorandum of the 24th February, 1875, addressed to the Colonial Architect, that the question of ventilation was not lost sight of.

The site of the No. 2 Lock-up, George-street South, I have always considered very unsuitable, being too exposed, but the accommodation is ample.

The No. 3 Lock-up, Darlinghurst, fairly meets the requirements of the Division, but some additions were applied for in September last which when provided will allow of improved arrangements.

No. 4 in Cumberland-street is badly situated and the site is too confined. A commodious new building in that part of the city near the Commissariat stores would be of the utmost advantage, but I suppose a site would have to be purchased.

The Water Police Station is under the control of the Water Police Magistrate; it has recently had considerable additions made to it.

These stations I have visited at all hours of the day and night, and I can therefore endorse the reports of Superintendent Read and his subordinate officers, that the cells and other portions of the buildings are uniformly kept in a state of cleanliness and good order.

A very limited knowledge of Police matters would be sufficient to enable a witness to afford information on the subjects touched upon by the Board, and to materially affect the conclusions arrived at. I am therefore surprised that without taking evidence from any officers of competent experience they should have arrived at the conclusions they have so decisively expressed.

No buildings or appliances which could be devised would have the effect of keeping watch-house cells at all times free from foul odours and nuisance, and a comparison between a lock-up and cells in a gaol is manifestly out of the question.

The Colonial Architect will, I have no doubt, be able to give an opinion when called upon as to the means he has adopted for ventilating the various buildings, and will probably be able to suggest improvements, additions, and new watch-houses whenever funds are provided for such purposes, though I am acquainted with many other far more pressing requirements of the kind in Country Districts.

I think I am fairly entitled to take exception to the opinion expressed by the Board that, "it is obvious to them, and it seems to be the growing opinion, that there should be some permanent sanitary authority willing and able to drag all such abuses to light without fear or favor."

It may be asked what abuses?—who is afraid to seek a remedy? The Police would be the first to desire better buildings, and appliances for their own health and comfort, and even the Board exonerates them from blame; they are said "to do their best"; to whom then does the censure apply?

I beg to suggest that these papers may now be referred to the Colonial Architect for his observations.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

The Colonial Architect should have an opportunity of commenting upon this Report, and his attention should be called to the state of the Watch-houses, &c., as desired in the Report.—JOHN R., 24/1/76. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—H.H., B.C., 25 Jany., /76. Very Urgent. Colonial Architect,—J.R., B.C., 25/1/76.

[Enclosures to No. 1.]

Sub-Inspector Anderson to Superintendent Read.

No. 1 Police Station,
Sydney, 12 January, 1876.

SIR,

Having read the Seventh Progress Report of the Sewage and Health Board, I beg to make the following observations on the subject:—

The ventilation of the cells of this station is very defective, and will be so until proper openings are made in the walls of the cells to admit fresh air and let the foul air escape.

The prisoners are classified as far as circumstances will permit, and respectable looking persons are kept, as far as possible, in cells by themselves. All the cells are thoroughly washed out once a day, and the floor, being of a very inferior kind of cement, absorbs a great quantity of water, and consequently take a long time to dry, so that at times all the males have to be kept in one cell, and all the females in one cell, while the floors of the other cells are drying.

With regard to foul air, mentioned by Mr. Chapman, I have often known one drunkard to cause a more offensive smell than a dead body in an advanced state of decomposition. One drunkard in such a condition would poison the atmosphere of a place ten times the size of the largest cell.

There is a constable in constant attendance on the prisoners, and he visits them very frequently, examines them carefully, and supplies them with water. I have always selected men of a humane disposition for this office, and they are instructed to call the attention of the sergeant on duty to any prisoner that appears to be ill. When a prisoner is taken ill the sergeant sends for the police surgeon, or if it is a bad case he sends the person at once to the Infirmary in a cab. The doctors at the Infirmary have complained of the police taking prisoners there that were only suffering from intoxication. There has never a prisoner died in a cell during the nine years I have had charge of a subdivision, and no prisoner ever complained of unkindness on the part of the police, or want of proper attention while in the watch-house.

The sergeants have imperative instructions to see that every person brought to the station charged with being drunk is really in that condition, and if he has any doubt on the subject to discharge the prisoner; or if he considers it a case of illness instead of drunkenness to send the person at once to the Infirmary.

The whole of the station receives two coats of lime-wash once in four months, and once in three weeks the walls of the cells are lime-washed 7 feet from the floor. Every day there is chloride of lime sprinkled about the passages and cell doors to purify the atmosphere.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—GEO. READ, Superintendent, 18/1/76.

Senior-Constable Dobbs and others to Superintendent Read.

A Division, No. 4 Station.

14 January, 1876.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Dobbs begs to report for the information of the Superintendent in charge, that he was on station duty at No. 4 station on Sunday, the 12th December ultimo, when a prisoner named John Crane, aged 70 years, who had been confined from 9:40 o'clock the previous night for drunkenness took ill with fits; about 8:45 o'clock p.m. a little brandy was given him and Constable Sweeney removed him from the cell into the passage, where he remained until the arrival of Doctor Dansey (20 minutes), who accompanied by Sergeant Dawson visited him and ordered his removal to the Infirmary, where he was conveyed and admitted.

The senior-constable further states there had been ten male prisoners confined during Saturday night and Sunday evening, of which six were admitted to bail, the last being let out at 3 p.m., leaving but four in the cell when Crane took ill.

This man is of intemperate habits and had been evidently suffering from the effects of drink during the day.

He had been previously locked up for drunkenness.

JOHN DOBBS, Senior-Constable.
JOHN DAWSON, Sergeant.
PHILIP SWEENEY, Constable.

Sub-Inspector Waters to Superintendent Read.

No. 3 Station,
16 January, 1876.

SIR,

Having seen the Seventh Progress Report of the Sydney and Suburban Sewage and Health Board, I beg to make a few remarks respecting clause 12 of the Report, which refers to Darlinghurst Police Station.

This station, although perhaps not quite so commodious as might have been, will, I think, bear comparison as regards cell accommodation with any lock-up in the Colony. There are three (3) cells, two good-sized ones, described fairly in the Report, and one small one, which appears to have been overlooked. I have so far found these cells to be sufficient for the number of prisoners confined in them during the year, about 1,500, or an average of about four per day. I think too that the cells are well ventilated, and very little improvement is necessary in that respect. Every attention is paid to persons confined in the station. A night-tub to serve as a closet is constantly kept in each cell, and emptied as often as occasion requires; a bucket of fresh water is also put in each cell occasionally, but at this station there is a constable continually in attendance in the passage, whose duty is to answer every call. The prisoners are generally supplied with water for drinking purposes by tin dippers, from a tap which is close to the door. Dr. Dansey and His Worship the Mayor must have misunderstood the information given them when they visited the station, as the prisoners are not taken out when they require a drink.

As

As regards the classification of prisoners, I think the only classification which can be practically carried out in lock-ups is that of sex. Youths, however, of tender age are never put in the same cells with adults. I wish to mention as regards clause 10 of the Report, that I have never myself during my twenty-one years experience in the Sydney Police, known a person brought into the watch-house and detained as a drunkard, when it was afterwards proved that the person was not drunk, but suffering from some other complaint. Persons, however, have been found in the streets, and taken to the station, suffering from fits or faintness, insensible, and having the appearance of being drunk, but when in that state they are never put into the cell without first being carefully examined by the sergeant or officer on duty, who takes care to satisfy himself that it is a *bonâ fide* case of drunkenness, and if there is any doubt the Police Surgeon is at once sent for, or the person is removed to the Infirmary forthwith.

I beg to add that previous to my connection with the Police in this Colony I served between four and five years in the Metropolitan Police, London, and the station of the subdivision to which I belonged there contained but two ordinary-sized cells. I cannot say as to the number of persons arrested during the year, but there must have been a good many, as the station was situated in a very busy part of the Metropolis—Islington Green—and had 120 men attached to it. My memory does not serve me sufficiently to speak as to how the cells were ventilated, but I believe it was from the roof.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WATERS,

Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—GEO. READ, Superintendent, 18/1/76.

The Police Surgeon to The Inspector General of Police.

17 January, 1876.

SIR,

Referring to the Progress Report of the City Sewage and Health Board, complaining of the unhealthy condition of the Sydney Police Stations,—

I have the honor to report for your information that I have been very frequently called upon night and day to visit prisoners when ill in the cells, and have no recollection of any instance in which the illness of a prisoner could be fairly attributed to defective ventilation or want of proper care or attention.

I have, &c.,

M. EGAN,

Police Surgeon.

Superintendent Read to The Inspector General of Police.

Superintendent's Office,

Sydney, 17 January, 1876.

SIR,

Referring to the Progress Report of the City Sewage and Health Board, of the 22nd ultimo, respecting the condition of the City Watch-houses,

I have the honor to report for your information, that all the cells at the Central Police Station are provided with tube ventilators; they have possibly been less efficient than they would have been had the means existed of admitting air into the cells near the floors. So long ago as February last I reported the necessity for increased ventilation at this station, and an officer from the Colonial Architect's Department visited the station, to whom I pointed out the want of openings near the foundation. When this improvement which is now being carried out is completed I think this station will compare favourably as regards ventilation with most police stations either in this Colony or in England.

Previous to the year 1874 this watch-house contained only two large moderately well ventilated cells, and three very small ones, about 7 ft. by 4½, which had neither light nor air. On the recommendation of the Police Department the interior has been almost entirely reconstructed, and there are now two large and four moderate-size cells, five being used for prisoners and one as a store-room. The average number of prisoners in the cells per day during the whole year is about eighteen, for whose accommodation five cells should be ample. The cells, however, possess one very grave defect. The floors are cemented, and when wetted for the purpose of being cleaned, which is necessary every day, the cement, from some cause which I cannot explain, is so absorbent that it requires a whole day, and in damp weather even longer, to get thoroughly dry. This serious defect frequently necessitates the crowding of prisoners into one or two cells while the others are drying.

No doubt cement has the advantage of effectually excluding vermin, but I consider hardwood floors, well ventilated underneath, and caulked in the manner of a ship's decks, far preferable for watch-house cells in which a large number of prisoners are confined.

In London, where a large experience has been acquired in the construction of lock-ups, wood, I am credibly informed, is now invariably used. The cement floors at the Central Station have now had a fair trial, having been in use nearly two years, and they continue as absorbent as when they were quite new. I therefore recommend that they be removed with as little delay as possible.

The No. 2 Station, situated at the junction of George and Pitt Streets, no doubt occupies a very undesirable site for a police station. It is perhaps the most dusty locality in the whole city, and it is for this reason exceeding difficult to keep clean. The cell accommodation is ample. There are no openings through the walls near the floors of the cells, but those near the ceiling are quite sufficient, and no complaint has ever been made by prisoners that the ventilation is bad.

I cannot understand upon what ground the Committee assert that the openings through the doors appear to be kept closed, as they are almost invariably kept open, except when the prisoners are very noisy; on such occasions, for the sake of the quiet of the neighbourhood, it is found necessary to close them. The average number of prisoners confined at this station is about seven a day during the whole year, for which five cells should be ample.

The No. 3 Station contains three cells, two only of which are in use, it having been necessary for some time to use one as a store. The ventilation is similar to that at No. 2, there being no openings near the floors. Its situation is all that could be desired, but some additional accommodation will have to be provided

provided before very long. The average number of prisoners per day during the whole of last year was about four; there cannot therefore be much suffering from overcrowding.

The No. 4 Station, situated in Cumberland-street, occupies a very unsuitable situation. There is no yard sufficiently large even to dry a blanket. There are two cells in use, which have no openings near the floors, but it has much better ventilation through the walls than the Committee's Report would lead one to suppose, there being no less than four openings in one cell, and three in the other. From the ground sloping towards the front there is sometimes a slightly offensive smell from the closet. It was formerly very bad indeed, but on the recommendation of the Police Department it was, about five years ago connected with the sewer; there has since been a very marked improvement.

Fully 90 per cent. of the prisoners confined at this station are arrested in George-street and its vicinities; they have therefore to be escorted up a very steep hill,—a very laborious undertaking in the case of those who are helplessly drunk. It has been built, I understand, about forty years, and the allotment is so small that a really healthy and well-ventilated Police Station could not be built upon it.

With regard to the general question of ventilation at most of the metropolitan stations, prisoners more frequently complain of draught and cold than of want of air, and during the winter season apertures near the floors of cells make them exceeding cold; and considering that many of the prisoners as a consequence of dissipation are in a very debilitated state of health, and peculiarly liable to take severe cold, this method of improving the ventilation may be easily carried too far. The Committee's Report appears to me calculated to create the impression that the generally unhealthy condition of the metropolitan watch-houses must necessarily have caused a considerable sacrifice of human life; it will therefore probably occasion some surprise that although about 70,000 persons have been confined in these buildings during the last ten years, only four deaths have occurred, the circumstances of which are as follows:—The first was that of a man found lying ill in the street, who was taken to the station for protection; medical aid was immediately sent for, but before it arrived he had expired.

The second was that of an old man who had been removed from his hut in the suburbs at the time of a threatened flood; he was taken to the station, and was at the time in the last stage of consumption; while taking his breakfast in a large airy room (not in a cell) he was seized with a fit of coughing and expired.

The third was that of a man who was found lying drunk in the streets, and locked up on this charge; he expired soon after being placed in the cell, it was subsequently ascertained, from injuries received by being knocked down by an omnibus, of which, however, he did not complain, although able to speak.

The fourth was that of an habitual drunkard who was placed in a cell with one other prisoner, and expired very suddenly of heart disease. It thus appears that not a single death has occurred during the period stated from defective ventilation.

Considering that very many of the persons apprehended by the police are not only in delicate health but absolutely ill, it appears pretty evident that the Sydney police stations are not in quite so bad a condition as the Committee's Report would have one to suppose.

Complaint is made that there is no classification of prisoners. There certainly is no systematic classification, simply because such classification is impracticable, and is never attempted in any police station.

In the London police, in which I had five years' experience, it was the practice, if a prisoner arrested for any petty offence appeared clean and respectable, and there happened to be a vacant cell, to place him by himself or with a prisoner of the same class. This was the only classification ever thought of, and is precisely the sort of classification carried out in Sydney. It frequently occurs that a prisoner who is comparatively respectable, and has never been in a watch-house before, is in a worse condition as regards filth than many of those who have been in custody scores of times; one such prisoner often causes a stench that renders the atmosphere of a police station almost intolerable for a considerable time; occurrences of this nature take place daily at all police stations in cities, and cannot be avoided.

No such absurd practice obtains as that described by Dr. Dansey of taking a prisoner out of the cells to get a drink. Each cell door has an aperture, and if a prisoner wants a drink it is, as a rule, handed to him through the aperture; but if prisoners are exceptionally quiet, and are not likely to upset a bucket of water, one is occasionally placed in the cells in order that they may help themselves. If a prisoner is being taken out of one cell to be transferred to another, or for any other purpose, he may at the same time be given a drink, and possibly some occurrence of this nature has misled Dr. Dansey.

Night tubs are placed in all the cells when occupied, and the prisoners themselves are employed to empty them as occasion requires. It would no doubt be an improvement if this system of convenience were superseded by self-acting waterclosets, which would, however, require to be of great strength, to prevent them being destroyed by prisoners maddened by drink; but whatever system of convenience may be adopted, offensive smell in cells can never be prevented, many of the prisoners being so helplessly drunk as to be unable to intimate when they require a convenience.

All cells that are in use are washed out daily, and are also lime-washed as often as appears necessary to the officer in charge.

The statements of the Committee's Report appear to be intended to create the impression that prisoners while in the cells receive but little or no attention. At every station in the city there is a sergeant or senior-constable and one constable constantly on duty. The constable's sole duty is to attend to the wants of the prisoners and clean out the cells. If he has occasion to go into the yard, the sergeant or senior-constable remains in the station; and the statement that prisoners have to wait half an hour before their wants are attended to is totally untrue. In consequence of the large number of prisoners at the Central Station two constables are employed from 6 till 10 in the morning while the cells are being cleaned, and no reasonable request of a prisoner is ever disregarded. A constable treating a prisoner with unkindness or neglect would subject himself to severe punishment.

Formerly, the cells of the London Police Stations were unprovided with seats, but I am informed by a constable who has recently left that Force, that they have now a bench about 15 or 18 inches wide on one side, and at the end of every cell and underneath the bench is a wood frame, about 8 or 10 inches wide and raised about 4 or 5 inches above the level of the floor, which is used as a pillow. I think similar fittings in the Metropolitan Station cells would be an improvement.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE READ,
Superintendent.

Superintendent

Superintendent Read to The Inspector General of Police.

Superintendent's Offices,
Sydney, 23 February, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for your information that the ventilation of the cells at the Central Police Station (in which alterations were recently made) is so defective that it can scarcely fail to seriously injure the health of the very large number of prisoners frequently confined there. It is also a cause of discomfort, and probably sometimes of illness, to the police performing duty at the station. I think a competent person from the Colonial Architect's department should be requested to examine the building, with a view to remedy the evil complained of. There will, I think, be no difficulty in improving the ventilation of those cells opening into the yards.

I have, &c.,
GEO. READ,
Superintendent.

Very urgent.

Referred to the Colonial Architect.—The number of prisoners confined in this building being sometimes very considerable, it is necessary to take every precaution to prevent fatal consequences by placing sick and infirm persons in damp or unventilated cells.

The cement floors absorb the moisture, and I think it will be desirable to supply sloping sleeping boards of such construction that they can be readily taken out and cleansed. Ventilators can be easily placed in the cells on the east and west.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 24/2/75.

The Colonial Architect.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Respecting Report on Watch-houses by Sydney and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.

Department of Public Works,
Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 9 February, 1876.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to return the Report of the Sydney and Suburban Sewage and Health Board on the condition of the Sydney Watch-houses, with Report of the Inspector General of Police, and other documents, forwarded to me under blank cover, on 25th ultimo.

2. Having read the Report of the Board I must express my astonishment at the tone adopted; if this were alone for the purpose of attracting public attention it might perhaps be justified if based on sufficient grounds, but as an official document, professing to present a temperate statement of facts and proposing remedies, it is to those conversant with the facts obviously highly coloured and exaggerated both in language and statements.

3. Watch-houses are quite exceptional and are not to be compared with gaols or London lodging-houses; they are required for the reception of varying numbers of persons, mostly of the very lowest class and of filthy habits, and I cannot conceive any practical plan by which offensive smells could be avoided, and even of the model, which seems the desideratum of the Board, single cells at all watch-houses. I am sure a casual inspection would disclose sufficient foul odours to afford apparent justification for a similar report. The necessity for keeping the persons apprehended on Saturday and Sunday, and collected there from the various watch-houses to the Central Stations early on Monday morning to await trial, seems to require that these stations should have greater accommodation than at present provided, especially in the summer months, or that other provision be made for dealing with prisoners cases to prevent the accumulation of filthy men and women, and consequent danger to health. If this cannot be done a lock-up gaol, with sixty separate cells, will be required at the Central Police Stations to meet the views of the Board.

4. As regards the sufficiency of accommodation, that is a matter which can only be judged of by the police. When application for additional space has been made it has always, as far as circumstances would admit, been provided, and the arrangements have been made, as far as possible, to accord with the views of the police authorities. The matter of ventilation has not been overlooked, many experiments having been tried at various times; but the conditions are influenced by police considerations, which render it most difficult to provide an effectual method. Large apertures must be avoided to prevent facilities for escape; none by which intercommunication or intercourse with persons outside are permitted, and other restrictions are imposed.

The Board classifies the evils of which it complains under six heads.

1.—“Grossly inadequate accommodation.”

This is a matter which concerns the Police Department, and the Inspector General says of the various stations,—that the Central Police Station (No. 1) is fairly adequate; at the Pitt-street Station (No. 2) the accommodation is ample; at the Darlinghurst Station (No. 3) some additions were applied for in September last which, when provided, will allow of improved arrangements.

Cumberland-street (No. 4) Station:—A new building is required. The Water Police Station is now receiving large additions. There is no doubt that the Cumberland-street Watch-house is unsuitable; it is surrounded by private dwellings, and although the drainage and ventilation have been improved it can never be made what it should be, and a new building in a more convenient situation is required. The additions to the Darlinghurst Station, before referred to, comprise a verandah at front entrance, a store-room, a coal-shed, and a door in passage,—for which, when applied for, there were no funds available; these improvements, however, will now be made at an early date.

2.—“The almost total want of ventilation, whereby the inmates frequently suffer partial suffocation.”

The following account of what has been done in the way of ventilation, and that of the Inspector General of Police, in this branch of the subject, will show how little justification there is for this sensational statement. The Central Police Station is the most censured. Messrs. Read and Chapman report: “There are

are no gratings let into the walls to supply fresh air, where it is most needed, except in No. 5 cell." As a matter of fact there are six cells in this station, all ventilated at ceilings, capable of accommodating twenty-six prisoners, according to the London Lodging-house Act, and four of them have gratings at the bottom of the wall for the admission of fresh air.

The cell No. 1 is 12 ft. by 8 ft. and 13 ft. high, and has a window opening 3 ft. by 9 in. near the ceiling, a zig-zag ventilation at the level of the floor with 10 in. by 6 in. outside grating, and an extracting tube in the ceiling 6 in. in diameter, connecting with a central gas stove in the roof. This pipe with current of one mile an hour would cause a complete change of air in the cell once in an hour, independently of any air that might escape by the window or by another opening in the ceiling 14 in. in diameter.

Cell No. 2 is 18 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. and 13 ft. high, has a similar extracting tube and two 14 in. openings in the ceiling, and four zig-zag ventilators, two at floor level and two at ceiling level.

Cell No. 3, the same size as No. 2, is used as a store, and is dependent for ventilation on the extracting tube and openings in the ceiling.

Cell No. 4, 18 ft. by 10 ft., and 13 ft. high, has ceiling ventilation like Nos. 2 and 3, and two 9 in. by 6 in. gratings at floor level in the wall, dividing it from the charge room.

Cell No. 5, 18 ft. by 14 ft., and 13 ft. high, has two tubes and four openings in the ceiling, and four zig-zag ventilators like those already described, and additional 9 in. by 6 in. openings at floor and ceiling level have recently been added.

Cell No. 6 is of the same size, and in all respects like No. 1, but it has just had two 9 in. x 6 in. gratings let in at the floor level.

Each of these cells is thus provided with an extracting pipe, capable of changing the air of the cell once for every mile per hour the current moves, and these pipes connect with a gas stove, entirely dependent on them for its supply of air, and capable, when the gas is burning, of changing the air in each cell five or six times in an hour.

That these cells, filled as they generally are with drunken men and women, in many cases unable to help themselves, and careless of what mess they may make, will be very offensive, is a necessary consequence of their use as watch-house cells; but from the details given above it will be seen that they are provided in all cases with outlets for foul air, and in every case, except that of No. 3 (which has never been used for any purpose but as a store), with numerous inlets for fresh air.

When this building was altered and partially rebuilt about two years ago the ventilation was rendered more difficult by the stipulation of the Police that there should be no openings in the walls next the street; no openings into the charge room, and none in the walls between the cells; thus in all cases confining the available position for openings to one side, and in some cases to the ceiling only.

The offensiveness of some of these cells, No. 6 for instance, is manifestly caused by overcrowding, and this is clearly shown by comparing No. 6 with No. 1, with the same provision for ventilation, and of the same size. No. 1, which is reserved for prisoners of a better class, and commonly occupied by only one or two people, is always in a fairly pure state, whilst No. 6, into which are frequently crowded fifteen or more women, many of them in a filthy state, is of necessity foul and less wholesome. I believe, however, that it is beyond the power of the science of ventilation to purify the air defiled by such a mass of filth. The gathering together, on an equal space in the open air, of the same number of equally dirty people would be almost as offensive.

As a proof that the ventilation is more effective than either the Sewage Board or the Police seem inclined to admit, I may mention that when the gas apparatus was fixed, the policeman in charge of the Station acknowledged that the cement floors, which before had taken a whole day to dry after being washed, then dried in from three to four hours; if they now take, as is said, more than a day to dry, it must be because the gas is not lighted, or because the floors are left too wet, not being properly mopped off after washing.

Station, Pitt-street (No. 2), has six cells, capable of accommodating twenty prisoners, according to the requirements of the London Lodging-houses Act. The provision for ventilation at this building is such as the report describes, but is not so inefficient as is represented. No complaints of it have been received or no doubt improvements could be effected.

Darlinghurst Station (No. 3):—Additions have been applied for but they were not represented as of urgent necessity; the ventilation at present is the usual kind, and it has hitherto been considered sufficient by the police, who alone could be cognizant of the requirements in that respect. If additional ventilation be considered desirable no doubt it can be provided.

The persons in the cells, when visited by Dr. Dansey and Mr. Palmer, seem to have had more floor space and 80 per cent. more cubical space per man than the Board considers necessary.

Watch-house Cumberland-street (No. 4):—This building is admitted to be unsatisfactory, and in an unsuitable position, the erection of private buildings around it having obstructed the ventilation and added to the offensive odours inevitable in such a watch-house. I would suggest the erection of a new police station nearer the water.

Water Police Station:—This building is now being altered and enlarged, and the means taken to improve the ventilation, will, I believe, be found sufficient.

(3.) "The absence of any system of classification of prisoners, except according to sex."

This has been dealt with by the Inspector General of Police, but I may say that there are in the Central Police Station, in that at South Sydney, and at the Water Police Station, four or six cells each; these, I should suppose, would suffice for such classification as is practicable; but Superintendent Read reports that "there is no systematic classification, simply because such classification is impracticable, and is never attempted in any police station."

(4.) "The absence of suitable arrangements to provide for the necessities of prisoners, and to secure any approach to decency and cleanliness."

This, I presume, points to the absence of closets in the cells; the necessities referred to are provided for at present by night-tubs placed in the cells. These are no doubt offensive, but I do not think it would be possible to construct closets inside the cells for use by such a class of persons that would be much less so; if closets or portable conveniences were placed outside, other evils would be substituted. At present I do not see that any other arrangement would be better than that which now exists, attention being given to removal of the tubs as often as necessary.

(5.)

(5.) "The absence of systematic attendance upon those suffering from prostration and debility caused by drunkenness and other causes."

(6.) "The improper situation of some of the Watch-houses."

These are subjects which come properly under consideration of the Inspector General of Police. It would no doubt be desirable to change the sites of some of the watch-houses, but I believe that any other situations chosen for them would be with equal propriety characterized as improper. The present sites are, I believe, in most cases very convenient, however unsightly the buildings themselves may be in important thoroughfares.

The cement floors of the Central Police Station are referred to as a cause of offence. The Board does not make any suggestion on the subject, but the Police reports ascribe the overcrowding partly to the circumstance that the cement floors are long in drying, and suggest that wooden floors, caulked like a ship's deck, be substituted. The time of drying it appears to me would be much shortened if in cleaning the cells care were taken to mop up all superfluous water, and the gas jets were used for heating the atmosphere. This question of flooring has many times been under my consideration; and of all available materials it seems to me that cement is the best for the watch-houses. Asphalt would be impervious to moisture, but it would be slippery and dangerous, and from its dark colour there would be less assurance that perfect cleanliness was obtained. The wood floors, suggested by Mr. Superintendent Read, I consider would be more objectionable—the boards would be equally absorbent and would retain foul matters, and any defect of the caulking would allow of the percolation of impurities to saturate the soil underneath. Stone or brick are quite as absorbent as cement and would take longer to dry.

As to the improvements suggested by the Board—

1. "Ventilation of cells":—It would seem, from the phrasing of this paragraph, that the cells were destitute of openings at the top and bottom, or means of increasing the ventilation, which is not the fact— attempts have been and are still being made for its improvement.

2. "Lighting the cells":—None of the cells are lighted inside, and the question of illuminating from the outside is a matter for consideration of the police.

3. Classification of prisoners, and—

4. Attendance for prisoners are also matters for the police.

If it be decided to provide single cells, it will of course be necessary to erect new watch-houses, and the question of sites will be for the consideration of the Government and Police Department.

I have, I believe, dealt with all the parts of the Board's report upon which I can offer an opinion; there is *no doubt* that improvements in the watch-houses are desirable, but I do not think the statements of the Board have been borne out, or the language in which they are conveyed justified by the facts of the case.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Col. Archt.

No. 3.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SYDNEY SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 February, 1876.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Barlee's letter of the 6th of January, transmitting the Seventh Progress Report of the Sewage and Health Board, with the Progress Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the crowded state of dwellings and areas in the City of Sydney, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you, for the perusal of the Board, two reports which have been obtained from the Inspector General of Police and the Colonial Architect on the statements and comments contained in the said Progress Reports with regard to the Sydney Watch-houses.

2. I am desired to request that the enclosures may be returned to me.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE SYDNEY SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,
(Office, Colonial Secretary's Department),
Sydney, 21 February, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable Colonial Secretary, that the enclosed reports from the Inspector General of Police and Colonial Architect, sent to the Sewage and Health Board for perusal on the 17th inst., were considered at a meeting of the Board held this day.

I am directed to state that the Board find nothing in the correspondence to induce them to modify their opinion of the disgraceful condition of the Sydney Watch-houses.

Their Report was based upon evidence given, after personal inspection, by Hon. J. Smith (Chairman), His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Chapman, and Drs. Read and Danscy, members of a Committee appointed to inquire into the matter, whose competence to form a correct opinion no disinterested person will question.

The Board are glad to learn that several of their recommendations are being carried out.

I have &c.,
CHAS. H. BARLEE,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Returning re-
ports. Insp.
Genl. Police, 2a
Jan.; Col. Archt-
tect 9 Feb., 1876.

No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SOME days ago I wrote a memorandum on the subject of country gaol lock-ups, and requested the Inspector General of Police or the Comptroller General of Prisons to inform me speedily of the expenditure that would be required to enable the Government to make provision for such cases as Orange, Tamworth, Wentworth, and others of the kind (if there be any), in order that the Government may consider the desirability of providing for them on the Additional Estimates.

The Sewage and Health Board in their Seventh Report on the Sydney Lock-ups, commented upon by the Inspector General of Police and by the Colonial Architect, make it apparent that alterations and additions should also be made to them. The Inspector General should give his attention to the matter as an urgent one.—JOHN R., 1/3/76.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

EIGHTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3 *March*, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

* 227—A

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

EIGHTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. At an early stage of their inquiries the Sewage and Health Board had their attention pointedly drawn to certain localities within the City of Sydney, and in some of the Suburbs (more particularly in the neighbourhood of Surry Hills and Shea's Creek) in consequence of their notorious unhealthiness, their high death rate, the virulence which characterizes every form of epidemic disease which makes its appearance within their limits, and their (in many cases) rapid and fatal termination. The Board therefore appointed Sub-committees of their body—one with Mr. Bennett as Chairman—to examine and report as to the state of sewerage and drainage of the watershed of Shea's Creek; and the other—with Dr. Alleyne as Chairman—to inquire into the prevalence of scarlet fever. Both reports, with their attached evidence, are transmitted herewith.

2. It is now a fact too well understood by all persons who have given any consideration to sanitary questions to need much comment at our hands, that defective ventilation, drainage, and sewerage, and a low condition of health, a predisposition to every form of epidemic disease, and a high death rate are all intimately and closely associated as cause and effect, and follow one another in as inevitable sequence as night follows day. As might have been anticipated therefore the Reports of the two Committees to which reference has been made strongly confirm and illustrate one another in this respect.

3. Mr. Bennett's report and the evidence taken before the Committee of which he was Chairman in reference to Shea's Creek, state—

“That the whole of the subsoil of the low ground appears to be saturated with the sewage, giving out the most offensive fumes.”

“Many of the houses have been constructed in what are now green fetid pools, and complaints of illness and mortality during the hot weather of last summer were general; no language can adequately describe the foul and noisome filth of the drains in the immediate vicinity.”

4. That the total absence of all sanitary precautions here disclosed has made its mark in the mortality table of the district is clearly shewn in the Registrar General's returns, and that the extreme virulence which is so marked a feature in the scarlatina and other epidemic cases is directly traceable to the same cause is as clearly set forth in Dr. Alleyne's report.

5. Referring to the cases of scarlatina which had occurred in Mrs. Solomon's family, when at the time of their first visit, in addition to the loss of two children and the illness of a third whose death was hourly expected, there was also a servant girl in the house ill with erysipelas, Dr. Alleyne's Committee found on inquiry that

very

very offensive smells were continually arising from the drain in the yard, and they state that it is scarcely possible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the house was contaminated by foul air from that source. Their Report goes on to say—

“ We subsequently visited a number of houses in Bourke-street and the neighbouring streets, and inspected the open spaces adjoining them, and found that the existing conditions were such as, in our opinion, would cause such a disease as scarlet fever to be developed in its worst and most fatal form—the damp ill constructed houses, the total neglect of all provisions for ventilation or drainage; the state of Bennett’s paddock—which may be described as a swamp of putrid organic matter, supplied by the houses adjacent to it,—the filthy condition of the so-called street to which Blanche Terrace faces, which is so saturated with waste material of various kinds from the residences in its vicinity as to be converted into a bog, together with the accumulation of decomposing animal and vegetable substances, almost everywhere around, are the efficient causes of the reported unwholesomeness of a locality which, under proper sanitary conditions, would be undoubtedly one of the most healthy and delightful in the City.”

6. It is not necessary to quote further from the Reports, or to multiply proofs that the most prompt and energetic steps should be taken by the Corporation to introduce an efficient system of sewerage and drainage in this and other districts of the city. Some of these works can—we are informed—be immediately carried on, and in such cases not a day should be lost in commencing them. In regard to others it has been alleged that larger powers are required by the Corporation to enable them to deal effectively with the existing evils, more especially to construct sewers through private property and neighbouring Municipalities. If such be the case we would most respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Government that no time be lost in conferring such powers as may be required, and putting the Corporation in a position to abate the frightful evils disclosed by the accompanying Reports.

7. But as it is clear that the Corporation cannot be expected to provide houses as well as sewers for the city, and as it is also pretty clear from Dr. Alleyne’s Report that the houses in which many of the poorer people are compelled to reside are utterly unfit for human habitation, certainly unfit abodes for those suffering from scarlatina, erysipelas, or other forms of contagious disease, the Board would strongly urge upon the Government the propriety of establishing a suitable hospital for the reception of such cases in the neighbourhood of the city.

8. The Board are of opinion, and such is also the opinion of the medical gentlemen who have given evidence on the subject, which is also appended, that a building constructed of weatherboards would answer every purpose, and would indeed be more suitable than one of stone or brick.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Vice-Chairman.

*Board Room,
Sydney, 8th February, 1876.*

REPORT
OF THE
**COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,**

on the 24th November, 1875,

“To inquire into the prevalence of Scarlet Fever.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 25 JANUARY, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

The Committee appointed, on the 24th November, 1875, “to investigate the special cases of Scarlet Fever of a malignant type, which are reported to the Board to have taken place in the City and Suburbs, and also any other cases which may come under their notice, and to report generally to the Board as to the causes which may have occasioned the prevalence of that disorder,” have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Our attention having been specially directed to the cases of scarlet fever which had occurred in Mrs. Solomon's family, then residing in Bourke-street, we first paid a visit to their house, and found that, in addition to the loss of two children and the illness of a third, whose death was hourly expected, there was also a servant girl in the house ill with erysipelas. Our report and recommendations on this case are already before the Board. We had not at that time an opportunity of inspecting the premises, but we have since ascertained from a person who was attending the children that very offensive smells were continually arising from the drains in the yard, which were no doubt improperly trapped, and it is scarcely possible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the house was contaminated with foul air from that source. It must also be taken into account that this house is situated on the highest point and at the extreme end of the sewerage system for this district, and is therefore exposed to the full influence of the noxious gases which escape from it.

2. We subsequently visited a number of houses in Bourke-street and the neighbouring streets, and inspected the open spaces adjoining them, and found that the existing conditions were such as in our opinion would cause such a disease as scarlet fever to be developed in its worst and most fatal form—that the damp, ill-constructed houses; the total neglect of any provisions for ventilation or drainage; the state of Bennett's Paddock—which may best be described as a swamp of putrid organic matter supplied by the houses adjacent to it; the filthy condition of the so-called street to which Blanche Terrace faces, which is so saturated with waste material of various kinds from the residences in its vicinity as to be converted into a bog; together with the accumulation of decomposing animal and vegetable substances almost everywhere around, are the efficient causes of the reported unwholesomeness of a locality which, under proper sanitary conditions would be undoubtedly one of the most healthy and delightful in the city.

3. Guided by the returns furnished by the Registrar General we inspected houses in various parts of the city in which scarlet fever had been the reported cause of death, and found in all of them to a greater or less extent the same defective arrangements for ventilation and drainage. In one tenement in Lower George-street the only ingress for air and light was through the door leading into the dwelling and a second door leading to another portion of it, the said doors being only 5 feet high, and unusually narrow; in the yard attached to this house there was a large accumulation of rubbish.

4. In another house immediately adjoining, the water-closet was in such bad order that the contents of the closet were washed into a passage leading to one of the rooms of the house.

5. In the same neighbourhood there are two establishments for curing hides, which are kept as clean as the nature of the work will admit of; but large volumes of foul water are being continually discharged from them into the sewers.

6. In another house in the same locality containing three small rooms in which five persons live the only means of access for air and light are the small door of entry to the dwelling, and a very small window in the roof of one of the up-stair rooms.

7. In the yard of a house in Elizabeth-street, in which a child, previously to all appearance healthy, died after a single day's illness from scarlet fever, there was found an open drain, which was foul and stinking in the extreme. And on the premises of another house in the same street the same conditions were present, the yard being badly paved and the drain without stench-trap. Here too occurred a case of scarlet fever, which terminated fatally; the patient, a child four years of age, having died after twenty-four hours illness.

8. The occupant of No. 123, Duke-street, who has recently lost a child three years old, after four days' illness, from scarlet fever,—her husband having died about two months' before of a sickness said to be English cholera—complained greatly of the stench from the sewers; and at No. 5, Bourke-street, near Cowper's wharf, where a case of scarlet fever ended fatally after a week's illness, we were informed that the smell from Woolloomooloo Bay was at times so horrible that the inmates "were obliged to leave the house and to go into the street to obtain fresh air."

9. Upon visiting a house in Hopewell-street, Paddington, we ascertained that the family had just left in consequence of the loss of all their children—three in number—after a week's illness from scarlet fever, and that the same kind of sickness has been very prevalent in Gipps-street, which is close by. Some idea of the drainage in the neighbourhood may be gathered from the following facts:—At the commencement of Glenmore Road, immediately in front of a butcher's shop, is a drain at all times very offensive, which is without stench trap. This drain receives all the drainage from the houses up the hill, extending nearly to the reservoir. There are also two butchers' shops higher up, the blood and refuse from which run into the same drain. At the corner of Campbell-street and Glenmore Road there is a heap of rubbish consisting of dead fowls and other animals and of house and street refuse deposited there with the sanction we presume of the Municipal Council.

10. We also learn from a medical practitioner in one of the suburbs, where one case of scarlet fever occurred which terminated in convulsions five days after the appearance of the eruption—"The house is low and slightly built, consisting of a grocery store, and one room about 14 x 12 x 8 ft., in which three children and two adults slept; the boy lying along the north-west side, on a small sofa, he at one end and his sister at the other." The houses in the locality where that case occurred have all surface drainage.

11. The returns from St. Leonards and the surrounding country during the scarlet fever epidemic afford a striking contrast to the returns from Sydney during the same period. Scarlet fever has been commonly met with in the town and district of St. Leonards during the last two years; but in 1874 there were only two cases of death from that disease reported from St. Leonards. In one of these cases, which had not been seen by a medical man, the immediate cause of death is stated to have been dropsy, supposed to have been the result of an attack of scarlet fever some time previously. During 1875, while scarlet fever was a fertile source of mortality in the metropolis, the returns from St. Leonards shew only one death from that cause. In comparing the vital statistics of St. Leonards with those of Sydney, it is to be remarked that in St. Leonards, although there are many habitations by no means so good as could be desired, and where there is no system of drainage, there are no large areas covered with closely-packed houses so arranged as to defy the entrance of fresh air. There is no crowding together of large masses of people in such a way that they pass the greater part of their time deprived of that without which there can be no vigorous life—pure air.

12. Instances of cases of scarlet fever proving rapidly fatal in neighbourhoods having defective sanitary arrangements could be greatly multiplied, but we think it will be sufficient for us to state that notwithstanding the admitted fact that there have been rare cases of deaths from scarlet fever after a short illness in dwellings and localities affording apparently the most favorable conditions for health; we have during our inquiry so generally found that where there were streets containing houses badly constructed, ill-ventilated, and without proper drainage, there were the dwellings where there had been fatal cases of scarlet fever, that we are forced to the conclusion that it is in such localities, among a population predisposed to disease and with depressed vital powers less able to resist its attacks, an epidemic finds its ready victims.

13. We have to add, that it has been brought under our notice that parents are in the habit of sending their children to school and to other public places, and that adults go to their ordinary avocations and mix with the general public at that stage of their convalescence when desquamation is taking place, and take their seats in public conveyances of all kinds in the same state of health. This tends greatly to spread the infection of the disease, and if possible some means of checking the practice should be adopted.

Board Room,
Sydney, 27 January, 1876.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ALLBYNE,
Chairman of Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

MONDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

HON. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D., and R. D. Ward, Esq., Surgeon, M.A., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] We have called a conference of medical men to advise the Board on a matter which will be better explained by a letter, which the Secretary will now read. (*Letter read as follows*):—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 November, 1875.

H. N.
MacLaurin,
Esq., M.D.
20 Dec., 1875.

Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to address you in your position of Chairman of the Board, instructed to advise, amongst other things, as to the health of the city, and to invite your attention to the extraordinary deaths from scarlet fever and the illness still prevailing at the house of Mrs. Solomons, the widow of an auctioneer, in Bourke-street.

2. It may be, Mr. Robertson thinks, that the Board by conferring with Dr. Alleyne and Mr. Dansey, or other gentlemen of the medical profession, may be able to make some recommendation in this matter.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Professor Pell, B.A.,
Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.

We wish to obtain the advice of medical men as to what further steps—for we have already taken some steps—should be taken to carry out the wishes of the Government in this respect;—can you give us any advice Dr. MacLaurin; I address myself to you as you are sitting nearest me? I should like to know what steps you have already taken.

2. We have found that there are several cases of infectious diseases in the city, and that these cases are not admitted into the Infirmary at present;—it seems to us very undesirable that persons suffering from diseases of this character should be allowed to remain in private houses;—what course do you think should be pursued? It is impossible that cases of this kind should be admitted into the Infirmary, because there is no accommodation there for isolating them from the other patients. There would be a great risk of infection to persons suffering from other diseases, and it would interfere with surgical operations. At the same time some proper provision should be made for isolating such cases from the persons residing in the houses where they exist. Some accommodation should be provided at a convenient distance from town, to which patients could be removed at once.

3. Provided especially for that purpose? Especially for that purpose.

4. What would you call a convenient distance? Considering that persons suffering from the graver forms of scarlet fever are extremely ill and from erysipelas also—though persons suffering from erysipelas are, as a rule, not quite so ill as those suffering from severe scarlet fever—I should say that the place provided should be as near town as possible—not more than half an hour's drive.

5. Do you think the removal of such cases to a considerable distance would involve much pain or danger to the patients? No doubt of it; in the graver forms of scarlet fever the patients suffer great pain. The most severe cases are not of longer average duration than from twenty-four to thirty-six or at the most forty-eight hours, when death generally terminates their sufferings; I am speaking of the worst cases, and it would be a serious drawback to the chance of recovery if they were subjected to a long transport from one place to another.

6. Should you consider it a good arrangement to provide for such cases of infectious disease by erecting tents to receive them? I think it would be a very good arrangement, except that there is a strong prejudice in the public mind against the treatment of sick persons under canvas. The public know very little about it, but they have an objection to this course. Although there are no doubt many advantages connected with the treatment of sick people in tents, still the administration of a camp of that sort for sick people presents certain difficulties. The principal objection is, however, that the public mind is strongly set against it.

7. And that would interfere with the carrying out of such a plan? Yes.

8. You think it is of vital importance that these cases should be removed at once to some convenient place? I think it is absolutely necessary, especially with respect to cases of scarlet fever and erysipelas.

9.

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9. With regard to a camp as a temporary hospital for cases of this kind. If there were a suitable house attached to it for the accommodation of the medical men and the nurses, would that remove the objection? I am not thinking so much of the personal convenience of the medical men and the nurses as the conveniences for treating the sick persons themselves. In stormy weather a tent is very unpleasant and the rain often gets into it, which is a great drawback. And besides this, the nurses have to go to and fro from tent to tent which they would at such times find disagreeable, and it is of great consequence to make the duties of the nurses as little irksome as possible; otherwise the tendency would be to make them neglect their work especially at night. It is very easy for a nurse to go from one ward to another inside the Hospital, but not so easy to go from one tent to another, particularly in wet weather. It is not therefore desirable to throw any obstacle in their way. Still there are many advantages in the treatment of sick persons under canvas.

10. Do you think there would be any unnecessary suffering and danger to health in removing by road to so great a distance as Parramatta, patients suffering from these infectious disorders? I think it would be very undesirable. Even if we take the milder of the two diseases—erysipelas—the patient suffers a great deal of pain, especially if the disorder attacks one of his legs. If in addition to this he is subjected to a great deal of jolting and jarring it wears him out and tends to exasperate the disease, and of course the longer the jarring and jolting continues the greater the injury to the patient.

11. You disapprove then of removing patients to such distance? I think it is too far, provided a convenient place can be obtained at a less distance.

12. Can you give us any other advice towards carrying out the wishes of the Government in this matter, beyond taking steps to isolate the patients? I think it should also be provided that the clothes used by these patients and the bed linen should be destroyed and the room in which the disease has occurred should be thoroughly fumigated, and also that the drainage of the house which has been so infected should be most carefully looked to in every case. But the first and most important point is to isolate the patient; that is of more importance than all the others put together.

13. It does not require any great medical skill to treat these cases, does it—I mean that no particular complications are involved? I should hardly like to say that, because I think that no disease requires more attention than scarlatina in a bad form.

14. I thought it was a disease so well known that there was no doubt about the mode of treatment? Scarlatina in its bad form produces death in different ways; in fact it is a term which comprises very different pathological states, and the treatment must accord with the particular kind of symptom which occurs. Sometimes death proceeds from the severity of the fever; sometimes from affection of the brain. Sometimes there is a tendency to dissolution of the blood, and sometimes death arises from special local affections. All these have to be taken into consideration, and therefore I should not like to say that it is a disease which does not require a great deal of skill in the management.

15. *Mr. Moriarty.*] Do you think a weatherboard house would be a good place as a temporary hospital? Very good, I think.

16. A building of that sort would not cost much—it could be cheaply put up? Yes, it need not cost much; though some weatherboard huts we had put up for us at the Infirmary cost us a great deal more than we expected. They do not possess all the advantages of tents; but there would be no objection to them on the part of the public.

17. *Dr. Alleyne.*] Don't you think a weatherboard building—a sort of pavilion—could be made quite as comfortable as any house in the world; it could have large windows and be as perfectly ventilated as if it were built of brick or stone? I quite agree with you and for many reasons it is better, because after using it for a certain time you could burn it and get rid of the possibility of infectious diseases being handed down to other persons.

18. It could also be washed out more effectually? Yes, it could be washed out with lime, and disinfected.

19. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Considering the great heat of this climate during the summer months, when scarlet fever has been so prevalent, would you be inclined to recommend that any patient of your own should be removed to Parramatta under any circumstances? Certainly not; under no circumstances would I recommend a patient of mine to be removed by road to Parramatta, suffering from a malignant scarlet fever; in fact there could scarcely be any such case in which I should recommend it.

20. I suppose you are aware that the Government have given instructions that no patient suffering from infectious diseases should be removed by public conveyance, either by land or by water, consequently there are no other means of transporting them, except by road; and considering the distance you think that would be very undesirable? Certainly with regard to bad cases; I should certainly never recommend a patient of mine suffering from malignant scarlet fever to be taken there.

21. Supposing such patients were removed to a camp, isolated from other persons—don't you think it would be desirable to select medical attendants for them, other than the ordinary practitioners of the town? If practicable it would be better to have special medical men set apart to attend these people. For instance, in the Children's Hospital in London it was determined to have special wards for scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, and other infectious diseases. They thought it so necessary to isolate these cases that they appointed a paid medical officer to take charge of these wards, and to have nothing to do with the other wards. Also, in Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital in London a similar arrangement was made. When I was house surgeon there I was not allowed to attend any other hospital, lest I should introduce infection.

22. Then supposing the Government were to determine, notwithstanding the advice you have given, to send such patients to Parramatta, it would be injudicious to allow medical men attending the other establishments to attend these patients? It would certainly be better to have special medical men if possible; but if the medical men who attend other patients attend these also special precaution should be taken.

23. *Dr. Alleyne.*] For instance, the medical men at Parramatta have to attend the Orphan Schools and the Asylum;—you think it would be injudicious for them to attend both establishments? Yes.

24. *Chairman.*] It appears that the people in Parramatta object to patients suffering from infectious diseases being sent there—to such a populous district—and they object especially on account of the medical men who attend the hospital in which these cases are treated also attending the Orphan Schools and the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, besides having a large private practice;—do you think the people of Parramatta have good ground for their complaints? I think they have good grounds.

25. Especially as to medical men who have a large private practice attending these cases of infectious disease? Yes, I think that medical men having to attend cases of confinement in their private practice, who

who also attend the hospital, ought to be relieved from the risk of conveying infection to their patients, because there is no doubt that a man who is in the habit of attending numerous erysipelas patients may very possibly convey it to his other patients.

26. *Chairman to Dr. Ward*] Do you concur generally in what Dr. MacLaurin has stated? I concur so entirely that it would almost appear as if we had been talking the matter over together outside; he has fully expressed my views. Perhaps I might have objected a little more strongly to the system of treating the sick in tents on account of the very great heat, amongst other inconveniences. I know what it is to be in a tent in hot weather, and unless the tent is very large with a double roof the temperature inside is very high.

27. But you quite agree with Dr. MacLaurin in the danger of removing patients to so great a distance as Parramatta? Yes, I might go further and say it is positively cruel.

28. Have you any further advice you can give us? No, I think Dr. MacLaurin has almost exhausted the subject in answer to your questions. Perhaps I might not go so far as he has done with reference to the medical men at Parramatta. I think it would depend in a great measure on the number of patients a man has got. If it is only a question of four or five patients in the hospital, and almost every medical man has as many as that, I think there would be very little danger. If the place were pretty well filled and the atmosphere likely to be charged with the effluvia of the disease it would be very dangerous, but so long as there are only a few cases I do not exactly join with Dr. MacLaurin in thinking that any great danger would arise.

29. *Dr. Alleyne*] What Dr. MacLaurin means is this: that there is undoubtedly a risk in a doctor going from a patient suffering from erysipelas to a woman in child-birth? Yes, no doubt there is a risk, and no medical man ought to do it. It would of course be better if special medical men could be provided, properly trained and duly qualified; still I do not think under present circumstances it is wrong for medical men to attend the few cases which exist at present, and I think they might be allowed to use their own judgment in the matter.

H. N.
MacLaurin,
Esq., M.D.;
R. D. Ward,
Esq., M.A.

20 Dec., 1875.

TUESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

Hon. J. B. WILSON,
F. BELL, Esq.,
W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,
H. G. ALLEYNE, Esq., M.D.

—M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Drs. A. Moffitt, R. Schuette, W. Marris, and L. T. Lauré called in and severally examined:—

30. *Chairman to Dr. Moffitt*] We have asked you to attend this afternoon in order to obtain your advice as to what steps, in the opinion of the medical profession, it is desirable to recommend in order to carry out the wishes of the Government, contained in a letter which will now be read to you by the Secretary. (*Letter read; vide p. 7.*) I will ask you a few questions in order to elicit your opinion as to the course to be pursued in consequence of the spread of infectious diseases in this city, especially with regard to scarlet fever, which has appeared in a malignant form, and erysipelas. What steps, Dr. Moffitt, would you recommend us to advise the Government to take? My opinion on the subject of scarlet fever and erysipelas is, that a sick quarantine should be established wherever they exist. It should be indicated to the public that wherever these infectious diseases exist a yellow flag should be hoisted.

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31. Do you think that would be practicable among the poorer classes of inhabitants, where a number of persons, besides those who were sick, would be living in the same house;—would it not be better to remove the patients from such houses to some isolated place? If you had an hospital prepared for that purpose of course that would be the best plan; but if the patients are to be allowed to remain on the premises I think they should be placed under sick quarantine.

32. The main object in either case would be to isolate the patients? Yes.

33. And do you not think that the most convenient way of doing so would be to remove them to some convenient place where they might be treated by themselves? Yes, of course.

34. What kind of place would you recommend for that purpose; we did make a suggestion to the Government that they should be put into a camp under canvas somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sydney;—do you think that would be a good plan? I don't think it would answer for cases of scarlet fever, because in such cases a certain temperature must be kept up, which could not be done in a tent, and the consequence of a patient getting chilled might be very serious.

35. But you think the best plan would be to have a temporary hospital to which they could be removed at once? Yes, decidedly, for all who would wish to go there, and those who would not should be placed in sick quarantine, and it should be imperative that a yellow flag be hoisted with "scarlet fever" printed upon it.

36. *Hon. J. B. Wilson*] You could not institute quarantine regulations of that sort without an Act of Parliament, and that would entail considerable delay? It would be necessary to have a Bill for it.

37. *Dr. Alleyne*] The present quarantine law makes provision for that, if the Government consider it desirable to put it in force.

38. *Chairman to Dr. Alleyne*] Have you the power to declare a certain house in quarantine? The Government have, and for that reason we wanted to have an hospital or place of reception to which patients suffering from infectious diseases of this character could be taken.

39. *Chairman to Dr. Moffitt*] What kind of arrangements do you think it would be desirable to make for the accommodation of such patients? In case of a temporary hospital being prepared it would be necessary to have special cabs or carriages provided to remove them, as they have in London.

40. You think it would be desirable that they should be taken to some place in vehicles specially appointed for the purpose? Yes, in properly appointed carriages they might be taken to any distance; the carriages would of course shut up.

41. Do you think that the distance would be no object? No, I mean for a mile or two.

42. You think they should be taken to some place not in a populated district? Yes.

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 Schuette,
 Morris, and
 Lauré.
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43. Do you think that to remove such patients to a distance beyond a mile or two would be objectionable? Yes, it would fatigue them too much.
44. You think that fatigue and danger to the patient would result from taking them to a greater distance? In cases of scarlet fever I certainly would not take them further; in erysipelas it would not matter so much.
45. Would you object to have a patient of your own removed to such a distance as 14 or 15 miles from Sydney? I certainly should.
46. You would object on account of the fatigue and danger to the health of the patient? Yes.
47. Are you aware that the Government have made arrangements to send persons suffering from infectious diseases to an invalid asylum at Parramatta? I would not send any cases of scarlet fever there; with cases of erysipelas there would not be so much risk.
48. You think the distance is too great? Yes, it is a great deal too far.
49. It appears that the inhabitants of Parramatta object to receive such patients, and they base their objection: first, on the ground that Parramatta is a thickly populated place;—do you see any objection to it on that ground? Yes, there is some force in that objection.
50. They make another objection: That the Government Medical Officer, who would have the superintendence of this invalid asylum, also attends the Orphan Schools and the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, besides having a large private practice;—do you think that is also an objection? I think it is a very good objection. I know that for my own part I always make it a practice to see all my private patients first and the infectious cases afterwards.
51. Then you think there is validity in both objections? Yes, certainly.
52. And you think that some place nearer to the city would be more suitable? Yes, Victoria Barracks would be a suitable place.
53. Do you think a weatherboard building put up as a temporary accommodation would answer? Yes, you could make a weatherboard house very comfortable, especially at this time of the year.
54. In cases of erysipelas, although you do not appear to consider that the danger of removing the patients to a considerable distance would be so great as in cases of scarlet fever, do you not think that a long journey would cause them unnecessary fatigue and pain? It certainly would; but I do not look upon erysipelas as anything at all so dangerous as scarlet fever.
55. Do you think there would be positive danger to the life of the patients in some cases of scarlet fever in removing them to such a distance as 14 or 15 miles from Sydney? I do; I think it would be too much altogether; they would not bear the removal many of them.
56. *Mr. Moriarty to Dr. Moffitt.*] Do you not think that the seeds of these diseases might remain in such a building as the Victoria Barracks and render it dangerous for future occupation by troops, or for other purposes? Yes, there is no doubt of it; they do hang about the walls for some time.
57. Would it not be better then to have some temporary hospital put up which might afterwards be pulled down? It would be better.
58. *Dr. Alleyne.*] But the infectious properties which adhere to the walls might be removed by repeated lime-washing and other modes of purification? No doubt of it, if done effectively.
59. But it would be desirable if possible to have a temporary place for the purpose which could be cleaned away afterwards? Yes. There is no doubt this disease could be stamped out if energetic measures were taken, if a sick quarantine were established wherever scarlet fever broke out, and the inmates of the house were compelled to hoist a yellow flag, and the police saw that it was not taken down until a certificate was produced. Scarlet fever is spread in a great measure by means of these petty little shops where butter and milk are sold; milk is about the readiest mode of conveying the disorder. I remember some years ago a woman who used to supply milk to the neighbourhood. Her children had scarlatina and the milk was kept in the very bedroom where they were, and wherever she supplied milk she left the disease. I happened to have one of my patients attacked with it in a very virulent form, who died from scarlatina conveyed to the house by this milkwoman; so I think it requires energetic measures to suppress it, and that we shall not succeed in doing so without adopting some such plan as I have suggested, so as to keep the patients from mixing with other people. I have met persons in the streets suffering from scarlet fever. If you happen to get into a bus you may have a person sitting next to you with the disease on him. I have seen them even in the worst stages, even when the skin is peeling off them. If you go into one of our scientific institutions, the School of Arts for instance, you may be sitting alongside of a person in the most dangerous stage of the fever. I had a patient, Mr. William B. Allen, who caught it in a very violent form from sitting next to a person in the School of Arts. I think a very heavy penalty should be inflicted on any person suffering from scarlet fever appearing in any place of public assemblage.
60. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] Are you aware that scarlet fever is very prevalent in some of the suburbs at the present time? I am aware of it.
61. And that the water supply is very bad in some of those suburbs? Yes.
62. Would you attribute the presence of scarlet fever in those localities to the bad supply of water? The bad supply of water lowers the system; it brings on a low state, and when a person gets the disease he takes it in a more violent form.
63. *Chairman.*] That is from the bad quality of the water? Yes.
64. And deficiency in the supply of water would have the same effect? Yes; the system gets lowered, the disorder assumes its worst character and becomes dangerous.
65. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] With regard to vehicles for the removal of patients is there any particular kind of carriage used in London for that purpose? They are painted a certain color.
66. Are they made in any particular way? No, I believe they are made in the ordinary way; they are simply street conveyances appropriated for that purpose, and painted in a certain way to distinguish them as conveyances for the sick.
67. Don't you think that the Government in providing these carriages should have them made in the most convenient form possible for the patients? Yes, they should be comfortable, and made so that the patients could recline in them.
68. *Chairman to Dr. Schuette.*] Do you concur generally, Dr. Schuette, in the opinions expressed by Dr. Moffitt? I do, most decidedly.
69. Have you any further advice to give us on this subject? No, I think it is a very good plan—in fact it is the only plan—to have a temporary building of wood for the reception of these cases.
- 70.

70. At a moderate distance from Sydney? Yes.

71. You would object to a long transport by road for the patients? In certain cases it could not be done; in the commencement of the disease it would not matter so much.

72. Don't you think the removal of patients to such a distance from Sydney would deter persons from availing themselves of the accommodation? Yes, of course they do not like to leave their homes for any great distance. 21 Dec., 1875.

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Schuette,
Morris, and
Laurè.

73. *Chairman to Dr. Morris.*] Do you concur generally in what has been stated by Dr. Moffitt and Dr. Schuette? Yes.

74. *Chairman.*] Have you any further advice to give us as to the steps we should recommend the Government to take? No, I think Dr. Moffitt's advice is very good—to get a portion of the Victoria Barracks to be used as a temporary hospital.

75. You think it should be within a moderate distance of the city? Yes.

76. Don't you think there would be some objection to the Victoria Barracks to be used for such a purpose? Well, if it is an old site of typhoid fever it would be an objection, and we must take care what we are doing.

77. Don't you think it would be better to have some temporary building which could be burnt down after it was done with? Yes, it would be better.

78. *Dr. Schuette.*] That is what we always do on the Continent. A building especially built and set apart for the purpose, to which all the poor people are sent for treatment, and it is burnt down afterwards.

79. *Chairman to Dr. Laurè.*] Have you anything to add, Dr. Laurè? Nothing beyond giving my opinion that a temporary building, within a moderate distance of the city, would be the most suitable. I think it would be better than the Barracks.

80. A temporary wooden building? Yes, one that could be destroyed afterwards.

81. *Dr. Alleyne to Dr. Laurè.*] What do you consider a moderate distance? From 4 to 6 miles.

82. You would not consider from 10 to 15 miles a moderate distance? No, it would be too far.

83. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Dr. Moffitt.*] You stated, I think, that the removal to any distance, of patients in the early stages of the fever, would not be attended with so much danger, but I suppose these cases are pretty well marked before you are called in, especially among poor people? Yes.

[No. 6 COMMITTEE.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON THE 13TH JULY, 1875, BY THE SYDNEY
CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*To examine into the condition of Shea's Creek,*

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 20 DECEMBER, 1875.

The Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

The Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Shea's Creek, and to investigate Mr. Grundy's proposal for intercepting the sewage from Paddington and the Barracks, and conveying it into the head of Shea's Creek, have to report:—

1. That they have examined very carefully the whole length of Shea's Creek, from Blanche Terrace, Moore Park, to its junction with Cook's River, and also the heads of all its affluents round to Redfern, and the various manufacturing establishments on its course.

Description of District.

2. The eastern head of Shea's Creek is the immediate recipient of the drainage from Moore Park, and from a low-lying swampy neighbourhood between Moore Park and Bourke-street, now being rapidly covered with houses. The drainage water stagnates in pools on private ground, as well as on the water-tables and unformed portion of Blanche Terrace, Jamison and Arthur Streets, in front of many of the dwellings.

3. The whole of the subsoil of the low ground appears to be saturated with the sewage, giving out most offensive fumes. Many of the houses have been constructed in what are now green, fetid pools, and complaints of illness and mortality during the hot weather of last summer were general. No language can adequately describe the foul and noisome filth of the drains in the immediate vicinity.

4. There is a total want of all sanitary precaution in the placing and construction of the small houses, which are crowded together without order, with scarcely any back premises,—the privies and other offices quite close to the dwellings. These houses are chiefly owned by capitalists; in very few instances are they inhabited by the owners.

5. Attempts have been made to drain Arthur-street by cutting wide shallow drains, which, from want of fall have only made matters worse as they serve simply as evaporating pans to give out stench.

6. This watercourse—the eastern head of Shea's Creek—receives the drainage of the valley extending west to Crown-street and north to Albion-street, embracing an area of 83 acres of the city mostly covered with houses, 34 acres of Redfern also pretty closely populated, together with 52 acres of Moore Park unpopulated—a total of 169 acres.

7. The drainage from the houses east of Botany-street, fronting Randwick and Park Roads, extending from Albion-street to the Barracks, is now being diverted by the Corporation through a pipe into the Nanny-Goat Swamp.

8. South of Arthur-street the drainage passes on the surface through low land, on which are being constructed some very large houses fronting Bourke-street. The water is dammed back on this land by a pipe put in by a Mr. Jones to carry the drainage. This pipe is at much too high a level and of inadequate section, and the proprietor should be obliged to lower it and give it a proper fall. From Mr. Jones's pipe drain the stream crosses Thurlow-lane and then through Wimbledon Park, and by a 21-inch pipe drain now being laid through a garden, also the property of Mr. Jones, to the culvert under Cleveland-street, at the city boundary. This pipe drain is also of inadequate section and at too high a level.

9. From Cleveland-street culvert, the section of which is ample, to Messrs. Alderson's tannery, the water flows over a flat surface watercourse nearly on a level with the low-lying land westwards to Bourke-street. It is here, though very bad, by no means so offensive as at Jamison or Arthur streets. At Chelsea-street the water-surface is nearly on a level with the stone guttering of street.

10. Passing through Messrs. Alderson's premises in a well defined channel (at one time covered over) the stream is joined by the refuse water from the tannery, consisting of tan and lime liquor. This establishment is complained of in a letter to the Sewage Board, referred to the Committee for report. The complaints are chiefly from the persons living near the stream below the tannery, on the following grounds:—

- 1st. The contamination of air by the bad smells from the fresh hides and the pits, and the offensive fumes from the furnace, in which is consumed the waste animal matter.
- 2nd. The fouling of the water by the intermittent flow of matter from the pits.
- 3rd. The vibration of the engines.

11. It was stated to us that the tan and lime liquors neutralize each other, and do not make the stream very much worse than when it enters the premises, but we were informed, and have it in evidence, that whenever the pits containing the puer or "bait," as it is called, are emptied, the stench is overpowering for some hours at a time; that the fresh hides are also very offensive, as well as the smoke from the chimney, more particularly when the offal of the establishment is being consumed. The complaints as to vibration of engine we consider frivolous.

12. Down stream from Alderson's tannery is Magill's Nursery, the owner of which complains most of the nuisance from the tannery. He has also complained of damming back of the water by a culvert in Bourke-street, built by the Redfern Municipality at too high a level and of insufficient capacity. We think the culvert is at too high a level and too small, but that the injury from flooding to Mr. Magill is chiefly caused by the encroachments of a sand hill on the stream, which, in dry weather, it completely blocks up. This will be obviated by the means proposed for drainage.

13. West of this culvert the stream passes along the south boundary of Mr. Baptist's garden, where it unites with another stream coming from the Strawberry Hills, draining the basin south of Devonshire-street, between Crown-street and Goodlet's pottery. On this Mr. Baptist has a small water-wheel working a pump to raise water for irrigation. This stream, within the memory of every member of the Committee, has been sullied very much by the sewage from the new buildings which are chiefly drained on the surface. One range of houses in Bourke-street has a most offensive water-table in front, the stream crossing under the road being also sewage.

14. The united streams, after a course of a quarter of a mile through cultivated gardens, with bamboos and thick vegetation growing along the margin, are dammed at Mr. Alderson's wool-washing establishment, where there is a fall of 10 feet. The water in this dam is comparatively pure, though a very offensive stream joins just above the dam, draining the Albert Ground and the intervening flat, up to Pitt-street, Redfern, including the houses recently built on the sand-hills north and south of the Albert Ground.

15. The next dam descending the creek is at Johnson's wool-washing. Here the creek is joined by a small affluent from the eastward, rising near Forsyth's rope-walk. Below the junction the creek expands, and passing through some low-lying ground, the original creek is dammed back by the old Waterloo mill dam, and diverted in a race parallel to the Botany Road to the dam of Mr. Hinchcliffe's wool-washing establishment, where it meets and unites with the waters coming from the Waterloo swamp. This dam is continuous and over 20 feet high. That portion near Mr. Hinchcliffe's is not very secure, and is a standing menace to the country below, which is fast filling up with houses.

16. The mill here was short of water in 1871, when the surface in dam was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the weir. Above this point, on the subsidiary stream running from the vicinity of the water supply, are Mr. York's wool-washing works. The water from the swamps being as yet uncontaminated, might, if the Shea's Creek upper waters were conveyed in a sewer, be economized and used for manufacturing purposes as at present; but the leases having almost expired, in all probability this portion of the catchment will ere long also be built over.

17. At Hinchcliffe's dam is a decided evidence of the purifying power of sun, air, and motion on water. The sullied water is run off in a shoot parallel to the dam for a distance of some chains, and then allowed to flow into the end of the reservoir remote from the factory, to which it returns to be used again, being purified by aeration and precipitation. A much larger quantity of work is done at this establishment, where the water is used over and over again, than at the Waterloo mill, where it is only once used. The water from the main bye-wash of these dams flows under the Botany Road through a 20-ft. bridge, with stone abutments and concrete invert. From this point downwards there is much less fall in the creek. After passing through some gardens of rich black alluvial soil, the creek reaches York and Walsh's tannery. They use very little water.

18. Below the tannery is a considerable extent of land used as market gardens, with the occupiers and owners of which no doubt arrangements could be made for the disposal of sewage, when the advantages to be derived from its use had been clearly demonstrated.

19. Below these gardens is Mr. Lupton's tannery, which does not use much water. Down stream is a wide expanse of 60 or 70 acres, on east side of creek, very suitable for an irrigation ground to utilize sewage. It has just sufficient undulating inclination to be easily adjusted to the fall required for such purpose, is well above the levels of the outfalls of creeks, so that it can be drained as deeply as may be desired, and is of a light sandy soil of considerable depth. This ground is quite unoccupied; it belongs to the Cooper Estate, and though not as remote from Sydney as might be desired for a sewage farm, yet if no more suitable site can be found on less valuable land, with proper management this might be used for some years for the purpose, to be ultimately abandoned when the further extension of the City would require it and justify the expense of extending the sewage conduit. Even should the sewage be at once conveyed beyond this point, for many years to come, the most profitable use to which this ground could be turned would be market gardening, for which purpose there will doubtless be a great demand for sewage irrigation arise.

20. Opposite this ground, on the right bank of creek, is Mr. Bell's Bone-crushing Establishment, also held under lease. They complained here of the scarcity of water in 1871, and stated that it got very offensive in summer from pollution by various industries up stream.

21. Lower down is Mr. Robertson's Woolwashing establishment. The dam is in excellent order, the tail race not very much above tide at low water, and at about the same or slightly lower level of head is Mr. Haighs' Woolwashing and sorting establishment.

22. Those dams partially submerge a considerable extent of swamp. From this point the creek is subject to tidal influence; the banks alluvial 3 or 4 feet over high water, with mangrove swamps near junction.

Summary of existing evils.

23. The chief evils complained of in this watershed are therefore :—

- 1st. The risk of injury to the water in the Bore from the drainage of the new houses at corner of Park and Randwick Roads.
- 2nd. The want of drainage at Arthur and Jamieson Streets, and generally in that locality, an immediate remedy for which is most desirable.
- 3rd. The alleged offence from Alderson's Tannery.

24. In consequence of the difficulty of dealing with the first two items, apart from the general sewage question, we have until now refrained from making any recommendation pending the further consideration of the entire subject by the general Board.

Immediate remedies.

25. With respect to immediate relief we do not see how anything can be done in the present state of the law, which has hitherto prevented the Corporation taking action. If allowed, much benefit would result from taking up the pipes laid down by Mr. Jones, and deepening the drains across his paddock, to lower the water in the Arthur-street channels, and sinking these channels in the centre, to reduce the surface exposed. Thus a fall of 3 feet could be gained, and the outfall up to Jamison-street be deepened to that extent. We do not recommend any more expensive temporary measure, as anything done here would inevitably cause a considerable increase in the nuisance below the work, and perhaps lead to litigation; but we are of opinion that the further operations recommended for the more permanent relief of the district should be commenced without delay.

26. With respect to the tannery much immediate relief may be given by general care, use of carbolic acid with the fresh hides, and if found possible, as suggested by Mr. Watt, also in the pits; the offensive fumes from the furnace may be decreased by increasing the supply of air, and by more gradual feeding with the refuse other than the animal matter, none of which should be burned. Arrangements might be made by Messrs. Alderson with the Corporation for using the animal matter as a manure on the western slope of Moore Park, which adjoins the tannery.

27. We are of opinion that Messrs. Alderson should be restrained from discharging the *very* offensive matter into the stream; a simple settling tank and wire-gauze strainer would render the effluent water quite as good as it is on entering the tannery. With reference to the general question of the removal of this and other tanneries, we can only quote the Report of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners on the subject, which is equally applicable in this case, though the number of employes is not so great :—

“ Outside the tanning community itself, from whom we have no right to ask an unfavourable verdict, there is but one opinion, which is, that the refuse matters from a tanyard are disgusting in a high degree, and should on no account be allowed to pass into the river.

“ In

"In Leeds and other similar towns the disposal of the refuse of tanyards will naturally be into the sewers, and so on to land; and when this cannot be accomplished, arrangements must be made for its direct application after sufficient dilution. Mr. Nichols has stated that if the tanners of Leeds were deprived of an outlet for the refuse waters it would shut up the entire trade, and throw perhaps 20,000 people out of bread. Such a contingency we cannot of course contemplate for an instant, but we believe that the pollution of the river, which is undoubtedly very considerable, from tannery refuse, may be prevented without injury to this very important industry."

Permanent improvement.

28. For that portion east of the Randwick Road we consider that the temporary measures adopted by the Corporation should suffice until the general scheme of sewage is determined on, when some immediate works to harmonize with it can be carried out. The sewage can be conveyed into Shea's Creek without difficulty; but it is questionable whether more than that of the block east of the Barracks should be so dealt with, as it is possible such drainage might be taken direct into the suggested sewer to Bondi, should that proposal be adopted.

29. The general main drain of the district, at head of Shea's Creek, should not we consider follow the present watercourse, which interferes so much with private property, and is, to a certain extent, at one side of the area to be drained. A sewer at a sufficiently low level in Bourke-street—would be central to the house property—would be nearly straight—would intercept the greater and most offensive portion of the drainage now gravitating to the natural watercourse, and would allow of ample fall for lateral pipes to drain such watercourse, and, being to some extent away from the polluted soil, would not give rise to the offensive exhalations when being built, which a sewer *in situ* would do, and would require no legislation to enable it to be carried out at once; it would also be in more solid ground.

30. The surface waters from Moore Park would therefore for some time flow as at present through the creek from Cleveland-street downwards, and would ultimately be carried in the western water-table of Dowling-street. The clearing out of the sandy channel below Magill's, and lowering of culvert in Bourke-street, would remove all cause of complaint on that score, and the water being delivered nearly pure to Messrs. Alderson should not be sullied by their operations on pain of restraining them from using the creek as an outfall at all.

31. The sewer in Bourke-street might commence at Jamison-place, and following Bourke-street to Thurlow Terrace could receive the drainage from all the lateral streets in pipes. At Thurlow Terrace the sewer might either continue along Bourke-street (passing under the culvert through which Shea's Creek now crosses that street) and under the sand rise at bend, to a suitable position for diversion to site of proposed filter; or, if the streets which must ultimately be made through Baptist's Gardens were determined on and opened, the sewer might follow their line most likely near the site of the present watercourse, receiving on route the drainage from the Strawberry Hills. The *approximate* cost of the sewer in Bourke-street, with pipe drains in the side streets and exclusive of gully-shafts or ventilating arrangements, and not including filtering beds or purchase of Mr. Alderson's interest in the woolwashing establishment, would be £15,000, calculated at prices given by Mr. Bell to save time.

32. Whatever permanent and general scheme for the drainage of the city may be determined on, this sewer will be required, if only for the storm and surface waters, and should it be resolved to convey the sewage to Botany it will harmonize thoroughly with that proposal.

33. The most difficult point is the disposal of the outfall sewage at end near Baptist's, until the general scheme is adopted to convey it to Botany or the sea.

34. It is a general opinion that precipitation and filtration should be tried in this climate. In none of the cases dealt with by the Board has there been sufficient fall to admit of such trial, but in this instance, by having the outfall sewer below Messrs. Alderson's dam, an ample fall can be had, by either obtaining Messrs. Alderson's interest by treaty or Act of Parliament, and doing away with this woolwashing, or by keeping the sewage separate from the water from Moore Park (which could be carried over it), and the western or storm waters, and discharging the sewage at one side of and below the dam.

35. In view, however, of the immediate necessity for the drainage of the Strawberry Hills and the Redfern basin, we are of opinion that the whole site of this establishment should be obtained for a term of years, and trial works be constructed to purify the sewage sufficiently to allow of its being discharged into the dams below.

36. As a filtering and partial precipitating and deodorizing material, we are of opinion the refuse shale from the Kerosene Works would be likely to furnish a cheap and tolerably effective medium, and should be tried, in the first instance, in as cheap a way as possible consistent with a trial of sufficient magnitude, to thoroughly test the action of this material, which is now being tried in England.

37. The filtration should be, in the first instance, through a wire-gauze strainer, then through sand for the silt and smaller impurities, and finally through one or two beds of the kerosene refuse, which is to be had in large quantities at not more than a mile from where required. The refuse from the strainers and filters could be all removed to the adjoining gardens as manure by the carts returning from delivering the shale.

38. We wish it to be clearly understood that we only make this recommendation on account of the pressing nature of the case. *Something* must be done for the relief of the vicinity; drainage alone will suffice. We are not prepared to recommend the immediate construction of a conduit to the sea for this district only; so the alternative is to purify the sewage as far as possible, and turn it into Shea's Creek. We are not prepared to state the cost of the proposed filtering arrangement, for which detailed drawings would be required. We recommend the refuse shale as a filtering medium because it is to be had so near, in any quantity, and at a nominal cost.

39. Should this not succeed, the ordinary sewage might be temporarily conveyed by an earthenware pipe (available for other uses afterwards) into one of the low-lying basins to the left of the road, and there be used for sewage irrigation, the land being acquired *pro tem.* by legislation. The entire discharge to be turned into the creek in flood time, as the sewage would then be so diluted as not to be more offensive than it is at present.

40. This would afford an opportunity of cheaply determining how far the sewage could be utilized with advantage on the sandy soil in this warm climate; to what extent such utilization would purify the effluent water; and whether it would prove offensive or not to the inhabitants of the adjacent districts.

41. Pending the drainage of this district we think the construction of water-closets should be discouraged as much as possible, and that a temporary provision for the abolition of cesspits and the introduction of a modification of the pail system in use in Melbourne, might be introduced with advantage.

42. As the City is rapidly extending in this direction, we are of opinion that a regular system of detail drainage should be devised and the persons building be made to conform to it; the sewage works could then be carried out from time to time as the buildings extend.

43. The separate municipal jurisdictions have hitherto prevented the adoption of any comprehensive sanitary works on this southern slope; so fettered was the Corporation here, that the City Engineer contemplated draining this locality by a tunnel into the already overburthened harbour.

44. The general interests of these localities being identical with those of the City, we think the time arrived when the Municipalities, say of Paddington, Redfern, Waterloo, and Alexandria, at least, should merge in the City. Separate accounts might be kept of the expenditure for local or general purposes, so that while having the power given by union, the rating would be in proportion to the expenditure.

45. That portion of the City laws relating to tanneries and similar industries might be modified for the annexed area in order to avoid the hardship of compelling the removal of such valuable industries as Mr. Alderson's, which gives employment to 700 persons of both sexes, and is conducted in a very creditable manner.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee.

Board Room,
Sydney, 20 December, 1875.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND
HEALTH BOARD.

THURSDAY, 30 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,
F. BELL, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,
HON. J. B. WILSON,

DR. ALLEYNE.

M. B. PELL, Esq., B.A., IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of No. 6 Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of Shea's Creek having been read, Messrs. Bennett, Chapman, and Grundy, were examined in their places.

- W.C. Bennett, Esq.,
M. Chapman, Esq.,
F.H. Grundy, Esq.,
30 Dec., 1875.
1. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] In clause 4 of your report, you state that "These houses are chiefly owned by capitalists; in very few instances are they inhabited by the owners"? Yes.
 2. How did you ascertain that to be the case? By making inquiries on the ground.
 3. *Mr. Grundy.*] I believe we thoroughly sifted the question and proved it. I was not satisfied about it myself and I raised the question.
 4. *Mr. Bennett.*] When I use the term capitalists, I mean to say that they are not freehold properties occupied by the owners.
 5. *Chairman to Mr. Bennett.*] In clause 15 you state that the dam near Mr. Hinchcliffe's, which is over 20 ft. high, is not very secure, and is a standing menace to the country below, which is fast filling up with houses—do you think there is much danger? Not very much.
 6. You do not think that any serious consequences would result if that dam were to give way? No, I don't think the consequences would be very serious, but I wish to note the fact in order that it may remain on record that the property is not very valuable.
 7. Now I come to the really important question which I wish to put to you: Supposing this sewer were constructed in Bourke-street to take the sewage into Shea's Creek; and supposing it were finally determined to adopt the plan of constructing a tunnel to carry it to the ocean, which I fancy would follow something like the line of the Old South Head Road, how would that harmonize with your scheme? Not well, but I have stated in paragraph 32 that "Whatever permanent and general scheme for the drainage of the city may be determined on, this sewer will be required, if only for the storm and surface waters."
 8. Then supposing this sewer were made which you propose as a temporary measure, and it were finally determined to carry the sewage to some place on the coast, separate works would be necessary to convey this sewage to the tunnel? Yes, the upper part above Jamieson-street might be available, but you would require another sewer to take the sewage into the main tunnel.
 9. Supposing it were finally determined to carry the sewage to the sea, and supposing the tunnel to follow the old line of the South Head Road? Well I have so made up my mind that that plan will never be carried out, that I have never directed my attention to that view of the question in this instance.
 10. Supposing such a tunnel were determined on, would not the slope of your tunnel have to be reversed? Yes, the sewage would have to be conducted to the main tunnel by supplementary conduits.
 11. Supposing it were finally determined to carry the sewage in some way generally by the line of Shea's Creek to Botany, would the sewer you propose harmonize with that scheme? Yes, perfectly.
 12. There would be no difficulty at all about it? None whatever.
 13. And you think that nothing could be done which would have any effect in relieving this district from the abominable evils from which it is suffering, except the construction of this sewer in Bourke-street? No, I have given the subject careful consideration, and have conferred with my colleagues about it, and we are entirely agreed that that is the best thing to be done.
 14. You can think of nothing else to be done beyond what you have pointed out in clause 25? No.
 15. You say in paragraph 41 that, pending the drainage of this district, you would recommend a temporary provision for the abolition of cesspits? Yes.
 16. *Chairman to Mr. Grundy.*] Do you concur with Mr. Bennett in what he has stated? Mr. Bennett has so completely expressed my opinions that I have really nothing to add.
 17. The really important questions are, first, whether there is anything that can be done temporarily, short of making the sewer, to relieve the district? I do not think so.
 18. And secondly: how far this scheme would harmonize with the proposed scheme to take the sewage to the ocean? I quite agree with Mr. Bennett. I had a strong feeling that Shea's Creek should take a large portion of the sewage of the city.
 19. *Chairman to Mr. Chapman.*] Do you concur in what has been stated by Mr. Bennett? Yes. I may mention that I was speaking to Mr. Alderson the other day, and he told me that he was making preparations to erect precipitation pits to purify the waste water from his place, so that it will not be so offensive going through M'Gill's garden.

18. He is taking steps to abate the nuisance? Yes, he is very anxious to do whatever the Board recommends. W.C. Bennett, Esq.
19. *Hon. J. B. Wilson to Mr. Bennett.*] You state in paragraph 19, "Downstream is a wide expanse of 60 or 70 acres on east side of creek, very suitable for an irrigation ground to utilise sewage." Do these 60 or 70 acres comprise the whole of the ground in the neighbourhood suitable for the purpose? M. Chapman, Esq., F.H. Grundy, Esq.
- All the most suitable ground.
20. But I do not suppose you would expect the Government to erect sewage works on that site? This report only deals with Shea's Creek directly, and I believe 60 or 70 acres would be ample for utilising the sewage there. I should prefer the land across Cook's River for a sewage farm. 30 Dec., 1875.
21. Are these 60 or 70 acres all the land available? There is more, I think, but that is the unoccupied land between the hills and the creek.
22. Don't you think the lower part of Shea's Creek must always be utilised as a sewer? No, I don't think that follows. If the sewage were conveyed to Botany it would not go into Shea's Creek at all.
23. Supposing it were taken to Bondi, would you not be obliged to use Shea's Creek as an outlet? Yes, if the city extended in that direction, unless you pumped it into the Bondi tunnel.
24. *Chairman.*] A certain portion of the northern slope, if the sewage were taken to Bondi, could, I suppose, be diverted into this tunnel? Yes.
25. *Hon. J. B. Wilson.*] If the lower part of Shea's Creek must be utilised, the sewer you propose in Bourke-street would be a necessary work under any circumstances? It would be a useful work under any circumstances.
26. Consequently there would be no imprudence in recommending to the Government that such a work should be commenced at once, considering the exigencies of the case? I should have no hesitation in recommending it, because I am certain the other scheme will not be adopted.
27. *Chairman.*] Supposing, for the sake of argument, it were determined now to make this tunnel to Bondi generally along the line of the Old South Head Road, would you recommend that this sewer in Bourke-street should be inclined the opposite way to what you propose in order to convey the sewage into the tunnel? I should recommend that the sewage of Bourke-street be brought into the tunnel to as low a level as possible, and in order to do so it might be desirable to divert the storm waters, and you might carry the sewage to the level of the tunnel into this sewer also; so that I am decidedly of opinion that this sewer would be a useful work under any circumstances.
28. You propose to make a sewer in Bourke-street, inclining to the south, and discharging into Shea's Creek? Yes.
29. Now I want to know whether, supposing a tunnel were constructed generally along the line of the Old South Head Road—a capacious tunnel to carry the sewage to the ocean—you would be inclined to recommend that the sewer in Bourke-street, or in that neighbourhood, should incline the other way, that is towards the tunnel? I should convey as much of the sewage into the tunnel as its level would admit of, decidedly.
30. *Mr. Moriarty.*] I would like to ask you whether, seeing that the scheme of general drainage is immature, it would not be better to postpone this part of the question altogether for the present? Perhaps so, if the large scheme is to be carried out at once, which is not likely.
31. Would not the whole system of sewerage have to be recast if this sewer were reversed and brought into the tunnel at Bondi? The system would have to be reconsidered with a view to an economical arrangement, but if this sewer is made I think the additional cost will be more than compensated by the improvement in the health of the district.
32. *Chairman.*] Then your final recommendation, after hearing what Mr. Moriarty has said, is, that this work be carried out at once? Yes, but I do not wish to make myself directly responsible for the success of the filtering apparatus at the mouth of the sewer; that, I wish it to be understood, is an experiment. There are two experiments which I have suggested should be tried—the one is filtering, the other irrigation.

Evidence taken before No. 6 Committee.

FRIDAY, 30 JULY, 1875.

Present:—

F. H. GRUNDY, Esq., | M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

W. C. BENNETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. M. Alderson, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you are the proprietor of a tannery in Bourke-street, Mr. Alderson? Yes.
2. And also of a wool-washing establishment lower down the stream? Yes.
3. How long have they been established there? Somewhere about twenty-five or thirty years.
4. You are aware, I presume, of the object of this inquiry;—the Board is appointed to recommend measures to promote the public health, and to consider the question of sewerage? Yes; I suppose this inquiry refers to Surry Hills in particular.
5. Yes, to examine into the condition of Shea's Creek;—do you find that the buildings on the watershed above have injured the creek, and the water passing through your tannery? Yes; when we first went there we used to drink the creek water, but when they began building above us that became impossible.
6. Would you object to a sewer being constructed there to pass through your place? That would depend upon how it was constructed.
7. Do you think the construction of a sewer there would be likely to injure the water in your dam, lower down, for the purposes you require it? I am afraid it would; but then I suppose if the sewer were constructed, the water that flows over the land would still go down the sewer as usual. You must understand that there was always a stream of water going down the creek.
8. The sewer would, of course, contain the water, both flood and sewage? Then I don't know that it would injure me. There is one thing I would like to mention: if a sewer were constructed, I think it ought to have a flat bottom.
9. That would be a question for the Engineer to consider? I allude to it because it would help to purify the stream that goes through there.
10. Are you ever short of water at your wool-washing establishment? Sometimes in dry weather.
11. Have you ever had occasion to complain of the character of the water? Sometimes we have in dry weather.
12. How long has the lease of that place to run—the wool-washing establishment? I can hardly tell you from recollection; the last lease was for ten years, and I think two or three years have run out of it; it belongs to Sir Daniel Cooper.
13. And the tannery is freehold? Yes.
14. You are aware, I suppose, that complaints have been made of injury to the water, and of offensive smells arising from your tannery? From none but my neighbour Magill.
15. The offensive effluvia is said to be greater on some days than on others, and occasional rushes of very offensive water are complained of; how do you account for this annoyance being intermittent—being greater at one time than another? I suppose we are like other householders or manufacturers; when we throw our dirty water away it must smell more at one time than another.
16. There is no offensive process employed in your manufacture at one time more than at others? No, there is nothing disagreeable, though it may be disagreeable to some.
17. Will you be good enough to explain, Mr. Alderson, the circumstances under which you removed your establishment out there? We removed our premises out there because there was a law passed to compel us to go out, and giving us ten years notice. I think that was passed in 1851; that was the only compensation we received. And the reason I went there was on account of the stream of water running down Shea's Creek; it was for the sake of the water which we used for some years and for the sake of the lot off. Then, in the course of years, the water failed to a certain extent. We had some very dry seasons one after another, and I was the first to get the Corporation to lay down pipes to the end of Bourke-street, by guaranteeing them so much a year certain, so as to get fresh water there. The reason I got the water laid on was because the water in the creek was not fit for the men to use on account of the buildings put up above us and the sewage that was coming down the stream.
18. When did you get the water laid on? The City water was laid on to the tannery at the end of 1862.
19. Will you proceed with your statement? When we got the City water laid on we still had to use this stream as a sewer, the same as the people up above us did; that was merely to let the flood-water run off in its natural course, and anything we had to throw away, such as lime-water; we threw away a great deal of lime-water, but we never threw any tan-liquor away, because we use that over and over again; all we threw away was from the waste.
20. Do you use in your manufacture any material likely to cause an offensive smell other than the hides themselves—I do not call the tan offensive? We use lime, and you must understand that in a tannery there are a large quantity of hides and skins brought in in the same condition as they are brought to the auctions at the Circular Quay, and they have a very offensive smell in the summer time.
21. Then, except the hides, the bark and the lime, you have no offensive material employed? There is what is called the "pewer," which is used merely to kill the lime in the hide.
22. Do you use any large quantity of that? No, very little. I must tell you that when we tan kangaroo skins, of which we tan thousands every year, and they are put into soak they stink more than any other skins we have—the blood that comes out of them.

W. M.
Alderson,
Esq.
30 July, 1875.

- W. M. Alderson, Esq.
30 July, 1875.
23. Are the hides very offensive when they come in first? No, not if we can avoid it; sometimes they are in spite of us.
24. How long do they remain on the premises before they are operated upon? No time at all. They are at once put into water to soak and are cleansed and then into lime which takes all the smell away. Then we get a great many fresh hides from the butchers as well.
25. What becomes of the refuse? The gardeners and the glue boilers come every day and take it away. There is a glue boiler who takes the cuttings from the heads and fleshings, and the gardeners take the rest away for manure.
26. I suppose you use a large quantity of water? A very large quantity.
27. How is it supplied? Partially by the Corporation and partially by a tube well, which we have sunk. We pump the water into iron tanks, and the water is laid on all over the yard from them.
28. Do you use the water from the creek at all in the tannery? Oh no, we could not do that, on account of the refuse which comes down the creek from above us.
29. Have you ever tried to adopt any precautions to prevent these offensive smells? There never is any smell; we take all the precautions we can to keep the place clean for our own benefit.
30. Have you taken any steps to prevent the pollution of the water, or to decrease it, as it is to your own interest to do so on account of your woolwashing establishment? No, we try to avoid it as much as possible; we throw as little away as we can.
31. I presume that if you were called upon by the Government to adopt any precaution which would involve a reasonable expense for the purification of your tan-pits you would not object? Well, if the Government would show us how it is to be done we should be very glad. We are very particular now, and we are doing nothing to annoy our neighbours. If our neighbours were only as particular as we are to keep the creek clean there would be no complaints. There is nothing about our place which is any nuisance at all.
32. How many men do you generally employ? Between 300 and 400; my wages list comes to about £700 every week.
33. Is there much illness among your men? No, very little. We have been rather astonished lately because we have had three deaths, and that has not happened for years. We generally make a boast of the health we enjoy there.
34. Do you think, from your long experience, that persons employed in tanning establishments live the average length of time? I think they live over it. When I went to London the last time I met a number of old people who had been employed all their lives in the tanning business, and they all seemed as jolly as could be.
35. *Mr. Grundy.*] You have told us that at a certain time your men left off drinking the water in the creek? Yes.
36. But you did not tell us that they had been drinking it before. I suppose up to that time it was the water they drank habitually? Yes; they made their tea with it; in fact, I must tell you it was their complaints about the water that caused me to think about getting water from the city.
37. It was gradually getting worse? Yes, on account of one building after another going up above us.
38. Then you chose that particular place because the water was so pure? We did not care about its being so perfectly pure; we went there for the sake of the water for our business.
39. And you think a great proportion of the population came there because of your going out? Yes, and they cannot get houses there now suitable for them.
40. We have been told that what you call "pewer" is poultry dung to a great extent? I said it was pigeon's dung—fowls dung will do; we buy it in fact. As regards the pewers in our business, it is a question which has been before the tanning fraternity in England and all over the world for a long time. They have tried to find some substitute for it, but they have never been able to do so. When I was last in England I made inquiries wherever I went, and they all said they could find nothing else. You must understand that lime and tan-liquor are great enemies—very great enemies—chemically speaking; so that we wash as much lime out of the hide as we can get for sole leather, but with the hides that are turned into upper leather we have to kill the lime as much as possible, which is done by a sort of semi-decomposition, and the only chance of doing that is with these pewers; and then you must understand there is nothing but the smell, for it is so impregnated with lime that it cannot be injurious to health.
41. *Mr. Chapman.*] Would you have any objection to have the surface-water and sewage intercepted and taken into a sewer across your premises, provided you were allowed a get-away through it for your refuse from the tannery. If we intercepted the sewage we should also have to intercept the surface-water. Would you object to that? I should object to it until I understood thoroughly what was going to be done, because we could not do without a let-off.
42. We should provide that in any case. Do you know the culvert in Bourke-street, beyond your premises? Yes.
43. Is it sufficiently large to take away the surface water and sewage that comes into your premises? I think it is sufficiently large to take away all the surface water or the sewage either, but it is not deep enough. When that culvert was built the bottom, which was constructed of flat stones, was made too high, and it keeps the water and sewage above standing in a stagnant state to some extent below a certain level; it does not scour the bottom of the creek.
44. *Mr. Grundy.*] When I took some levels there once, I found there would be ample fall beyond your fence to permit of that culvert being 3 feet lower. Would that abate the nuisance of which you have just spoken? Yes, it would be the means of scouring the creek. Some years ago, before that culvert was made, the only occasions when that water was dammed back upon us was in dry weather when the wind would blow the sand into this gutter, as I may call it, and shut it up until a heavy rain came and washed the sand away; and then the stream would run for months after that.
45. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you would like to add for the information of the Board? No; I don't know of anything else. I know we have done all we can to prevent any unpleasantness; we are continually cleaning the place out on our own ground. I have been in a good many places in England, and I think ours is a pattern to them.

Mr. John Baptist called in and examined:—

46. *Chairman.*] Do you ever find the water from Shea's Creek—from the eastern branch, which goes under Bourke-street—offensive? There are two waters which go under Bourke-street.
47. I mean the water which goes to the south of your place? Yes, frequently, very offensive.
48. Is it more offensive at some times than at others? On particular days—yes.
49. For only an hour or two? Yes, about that time, but occasionally longer.
50. And to what do you attribute that? I believe, speaking for myself, that it must proceed from the emptying of some pits from some factory higher up. The water appears to be used for certain purposes and allowed to accumulate and kept there until it becomes offensive, and only run off when a fresh supply becomes necessary.
51. Has this offensive character of the water increased very much of late years? I think I may safely say that it has; there is more water and it seems to get worse.
52. To what do you attribute the increased offensiveness of the water? It must be to those operations which are carried on higher up becoming more extensive and more varied.
53. Do you think it is in any measure attributable to the greater quantity of sewage coming down the creek—from the increase of the pollution above? There is no doubt that the water at all times is dirtier in color and more offensive than it used to be. I attribute that to the sewage coming from the town, and to the emptying of these pits of which I was speaking on occasional days, where the water has been stored for some purpose, and allowed to run off at intervals. For instance, to-day at 1 o'clock the water appeared to be completely impregnated with tan.
54. Tan is not offensive, is it? Well, I don't consider that water very offensive, but it is not pleasant. And then, at other times, when we find the water most offensive, it seems to be impregnated with lime and animal matter—small pieces travelling through the water; they seem at least to be pieces of animal matter, but I have not watched the water particularly as I should have done if I had had a week's notice.
55. Does the effluvia from the water damage you in any way in your professional operations? We do not use this water at all.
56. It does not damage the plants? I think not. It would not do of course to use that water for watering the plants, and I may inform you that we used to do so.
57. Has it injured the health of your family. Is there a greater mortality in the district than there was formerly? I would not like to say that; but there are many complaints about it, and I know the doctors say that it ought to be stopped; our own medical attendant says so; and I learn from one of my gardeners that his doctor told him he wondered that any one living near the place could be healthy at all.
58. The second stream joins this below you, does it not? Yes, at the south-west extremity of my grounds.
59. Has it become offensive of late years? Yes.
60. How long has it been so? I should say that we have noticed it to be offensive for about 8 years altogether; that is when it commenced to be offensive.
61. To what do you attribute that? I attribute it to more sewage coming from the city, and from the high ground above us, which has been built upon lately.
62. Do you consider that stream dangerous to health also? I do.
63. If either of these streams were converted into a sewer would you be disposed to utilize the sewage for manure for irrigating your land? I think it would be useless for any of my present purposes; my business is changing altogether from vegetables to trees.
64. Do you use any of the refuse from Mr. Alderson's tannery as manure, or did you ever use it? No, with the exception of an occasional load of bark, which I presume has been used for tanning purposes.
65. Do you buy large quantities of manure? Not now.
66. Did you find any great difficulty in getting it when you did require it? At times; but my experience in that line is not great, as I do not require much manure for my present operations.
67. Do you know whether much manure was used on your ground when it was a vegetable garden? Yes, but not in its raw state.
68. How was it obtained, and at what price? Well the only night-soil used I have heard my father say he used to buy of a man who had a contract to keep the cesspits clean; it had been mixed with street sweepings.
69. Do you know what he paid for it? I believe about 2s. 6d. a load, and he carted it; he commenced at 6d.; the seller watched the effects on the garden and raised the price. In speaking of night-soil I am alluding to say twenty years ago; recently we only used stable and cow manure for vegetables which we bought in Sydney at 2s. a load.
70. *Mr. Grundy.*] The occasional worse days of which you complain so very much, when the offensive smell lasts for an hour or so, are they worse than they used to be? Yes, far worse.
71. To what do you attribute that? To the operations above being carried on in a more extensive and varied manner. The worst smell is from the water which seems to be impregnated with lime, and these small pieces of animal matter travelling down with the stream. What makes me think—for I have never examined them—that they are animal matter is, that we continue to see the rats picking them up and running away to the sides of the creek with them; they seem to delight in that stream.
72. *Chairman.*] Is there anything further you would like to add? There is another matter which I mentioned yesterday. The smoke from Mr. Alderson's chimney is decidedly offensive, more particularly when we want to enjoy the north-east breeze; then we get a nice taste of it; and at other times when we get a southerly freshener we get this effluvia from the drain on the other side.
73. It has been stated that that culvert which crosses Bourke-street is not at a sufficiently low level;—what is your opinion? My opinion is that if the watercourse above is left as it is, the culvert is large enough. I have never seen it run full yet; the fact is the water cannot get quickly enough down to the culvert because of the obstructions above.
74. Do you think it is at a sufficiently low level? I think it is at the present time.
75. There is a considerable fall from the mouth of the culvert down towards your fence, is there not? Yes; the culvert extends to my fence, and there appears a good fall inside the fence.
76. *Mr. Grundy.*] Do you think that—there being sufficient fall below—if that culvert were lowered 3 feet it would take the water more rapidly from Magill's, Alderson's, and the other places. You say it is sufficient

Mr.
J. Baptist.

30 July, 1876.

Mr. J. Baptist.
30 July, 1875.

sufficient for the water at present, but it would get away more rapidly, and not be so likely to back up if it were 3 feet lower; the very fact of making the culvert lower would tend to scour the creek and take away the water which has a tendency to accumulate? If the culvert is lowered 3 feet and kept at its present dimensions, I think the result will be the reverse of beneficial, as it will probably get choked with sand and water during a sudden downfall of rain.

77. Would you object to the whole of the storm and sewage water being carried in a sewer through your land? I am not prepared to give you a definite reply, further than that I most decidedly object to the creek being as at present, very much contaminated with sewage, and made the medium for carrying away dirty and stinking water from the factory before alluded to.

Mr. Michael Magill called in and examined:—

Mr. M. Magill.
30 July, 1875.

78. *Chairman.*] You have had a garden in the vicinity of Bourke-street for a number of years, have you not? Yes, for thirty-seven years.

79. I believe you complain of the stench and offensive matter from Mr. Alderson's factory? I do.

80. How long have you experienced this offensiveness? Ever since he came there.

81. How long is that? I think it was in 1848; there was a person of the name of Wiess washing wool there, and there was a man named Hall there before him.

82. Has this offensiveness increased lately? Yes; I cannot get a man to work for me near the creek, not if I gave him £1 a day.

83. Do you attribute the increased offensiveness to the increase in Mr. Alderson's operations? I do.

84. May not some of it be attributed to the sewage which comes from the additional number of houses up the stream? There were none when I went there; I went there on purpose for that water.

85. But that would necessarily make the water more offensive? Well, it must all come from Mr. Alderson's.

86. But it is not all due to Mr. Alderson? Oh yes it is.

87. There were no houses there before? I have felt it worse since Mr. Alderson has been there than at any other time. There must be drainage from those houses, but there is so much sand that before the water gets to Alderson's it is mostly purified. There is a large lagoon of water on the city side which is becoming as bad as Blackwattle Swamp.

88. Have you lately been in Arthur-street? I have come by it.

89. Did you experience any offensive smell? Yes, on this side; it is in the city a good way.

90. Is the stench constant or intermittent? It is constant; we are never a moment without it; we cannot open a door without feeling it, but it has been kept down more since our letter was sent in.

91. Does this offensive smell, or bad water, interfere with your business? Yes, so far that I cannot get any men to work for me, and I cannot work myself either.

92. You object also that it deteriorates the value of the ground for building upon? Certainly, no one will come to live there.

93. How long is it since the land became very valuable there? I have seen it as dear before Mr. Alderson came there; I have known it fetch £5 a foot in 1839, and that was long before he came there.

94. You also complain of your land being flooded? Yes, all through the culvert that is there.

95. You attribute that to the culvert? Yes, I have seen it flooded before, but then it would go away without injuring anything.

96. How often, and to what depth, has your land been flooded? It was flooded last February two years, 2 feet over the whole of it; I lost £500 by it.

97. For what length of time does the flood remain on the land? Three or four months.

98. Was it ever flooded before the culvert was built? Yes; but then it would injure no one because it went away, but now there is a 3 ft. 6 in. dam or culvert to prevent it.

99. Has the sand above the culvert obstructed the water more of late than it used to do? Yes it has; because, when the watercourse was open, the sand used to be carried away by the floods that came down.

100. What is the nature of the damage done by the flood—does it kill all the plants? It kills all the plants.

101. Do you use much manure in your operations? Not so much as I used to do since the culvert was there. I have used three loads a day for twenty-five years.

102. Would you be disposed to utilize the sewage by irrigating your garden with it, if a sewer were made there? No, I would not go to the expense of it. I have tried that; I tried night-soil before.

103. Did you find night-soil good manure? No, very bad manure; the rankest weeds grow after it, and I took a great deal of trouble with it.

104. Then you would prefer not to use the sewage? I would. It might be useful in some cases. It might do for herbaceous plants, but it does not answer for vegetables, or for fruit trees.

105. Do you ever use any of the refuse from the tannery for manure? Never.

106. *Mr. Grundy.*] Your plants are of a very fine nature, are they not? Yes.

107. Such as would be much more easily injured by a strong manure than grass crops? Yes.

108. Then this sewage might be useful for a lower sort of vegetation? It might.

109. *Chairman.*] Does the smoke from Mr. Alderson's chimney injure you at all? Well, I would forgive that but for the stench, and then there is the shaking.

110. What does that proceed from? From the vibration of the engines; it shook one of my walls down.

111. Would you object to the whole of the storm and sewage water being carried in a sewer through your land? Certainly I would. I have reason to remember this creek, because I lost one of my boys through it, and Dr. Bellamy, who attended him, said that it would bring a cholera, and Dr. Macfarlane said the same thing, and said it arose from the gases which came out of the pipes leading from Alderson's tannery into the creek.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1875.

MEETING OF No. 6 COMMITTEE.

Present:—

C. WATT, Esq.,	|	M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,	|	G. F. DANSEY, Esq.

W. C. BENNETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. A. M'Pherson, Esq., called in and examined:—

- 112. *Chairman.*] You have property in the vicinity of Bourke-street, I believe, Mr. M'Pherson? Yes, just on the other side of it—the western side.
- 113. How long have you had that property? I think since 1856—about that time; it belonged to my father before—it was purchased in 1844.
- 114. How long has this tannery been complained of? I recollect complaints about it for many years; I could not fix any particular time. I think that since Mr. Alderson came there it has been extended, the operations have been greater, and no doubt the nuisance has become greater than it used to be.
- 115. What do you chiefly complain of? The stench is very bad, arising, I believe, from the pits and drains.
- 116. Have you had any reason to complain of the smoke or of contaminated water from the tannery? The water is very much contaminated that comes from the tannery.
- 117. Have you had reason to complain of it yourself? I have felt the nuisance from the stench, but the water does not reach me; it passes along towards the south.
- 118. Is the stench constant or intermittent? At times it is rather subdued, and at other times it is quite the other way.
- 119. You do not characterize the smell of the tan as a stench? There is the smell of the tan, and there is another kind of stench which is intolerable.
- 120. Do you attribute this smell entirely to the tannery? I think so—yes.
- 121. Your chief objection is that the value of the land for building purposes is deteriorated? Yes, especially that in the immediate vicinity.
- 122. It is only lately the ground has become valuable for building? Since the Park has been established it has become valuable, and it will become still more valuable as soon as Dowling-street is opened.
- 123. Have you had any reason to complain of the inefficiency of the culvert in Bourke-street? When I was living in Wimbledon Hall, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, I have seen the water in the drain which runs from Arthur-street backed up in flood time 4 and 5 feet above the ordinary level and unable to get away on account of the small outlet at Baptist's.
- 124. Do you know whether the Redfern Municipality have taken any action in the matter at all? I have not heard whether they have or not.
- 125. Has the Inspector of Nuisances ever interfered in the matter? Not that I am aware of.
- 126. Did you ever bring the subject under his notice, as he is the proper officer to look after it? Not with reference to the tannery.
- 127. *Mr. Grundy.*] Will you be good enough to tell us whether this backing up of the water in flood time on the Wimbledon grounds was since the construction of that culvert in Bourke-street, or did it occur before the culvert was there? Well I can only speak of that for about three years or three years and a half. I have noticed the flooding for that time, and I can attribute it to no other cause than the small outlet down by Baptist's.
- 128. Then you think it did not occur before the culvert was there? No. I think it must be the culvert that stops the water, because I have seen it in flood time 4 or 5 feet above the ordinary level of the drain; so that there must be some obstruction further down.
- 129. Then you do not know the property sufficiently to be able to say whether it was flooded before the culvert was there;—you do not live there now? I have lived in Bourke-street since I was a boy; but about four years ago I went to live further down, at Wimbledon Hall. From the inspection I had of the place it was evident to me that the culvert was far too small. Now, the culvert in Cleveland-street is ample for all purposes, but the one at Baptist's is far too small; and I believe if it were larger it would allow all the flood water to go down.
- 130. You think if it were lower and wider there would be no backing up? I think not. As for the drain, the matter that runs from the tannery is really very bad; and anyone who goes to Magill's on business, as I have done, must perceive it at once; there is a kind of scum on the water which, if it were analyzed, I believe would be found to contain myriads of insects and much other objectionable matter.
- 131. *Mr. Chapman.*] Mr. Alderson employs a large number of workmen, does he not? Yes.
- 132. I suppose the majority of them live round about the place? I dare say a number of them do; but a great number of them live further on towards Sydney, for I see a great many persons passing by in that direction. There is another thing, the shaking caused by the engine, which is like an earthquake; but I don't know whether that can be called a nuisance or not.
- 133. Before Mr. Alderson enlarged his operations there, Mr. Macpherson, did you notice that a great number of the houses there were without tenants,—there are a great many houses there, and as you have lived in Bourke-street since you were a boy you must remember them—Mr. Head's property for instance, and all about there? I do not know. I think they used to let pretty well; but there were very often complaints. Thurlow Terrace is inhabited more by tradesmen now; middle-class people used to live there.
- 134. Then you don't think that Mr. Alderson's coming there has improved the locality at all? I hardly think that would deteriorate its value.
- 135. But has it not improved it rather than injured it? It might have improved it so far that a number of small houses have sprung up there; but I don't think the tannery has been the means of increasing the value of the land. I think that is rather due to the extension of the city in that direction, and the fact that a large park has been opened, which will be, in fact is now, one of our largest recreation grounds.

E. A.
M'Pherson,
Esq.
2 Aug., 1875.

William

William Teece, Esq., M.L.A., called in and examined:—

W. Teece,
Esq., M.L.A.
2 Aug., 1875.

136. *Chairman.*] You have had considerable experience in the management of tanneries, have you not, Mr. Teece? Yes.
137. Are they generally complained of as offensive and injurious to health? I think not.
138. What is the most offensive part of their operations—the really offensive part? If there is anything offensive at all I think the offence consists in the bad smell from the hides when they first enter the yard, and I may state that this offence is to be found about the Circular Quay every week, if it is to be considered an offence.
139. And do you think that evil can be mitigated? I think not.
140. Are not the scrapings and parings taken from the inside of the hides very offensive? Well, they may be offensive, but they consist chiefly of fatty substance, which in tanneries is usually burnt in the furnaces as fuel.
141. Does it not give off an offensive odour? I have never known it to be offensive.
142. Do you know whether tanneries at Home are allowed to exist in the centres of population—in cities? Yes, they are.
143. Where? In the centre of London, for instance.
144. Are they complained of there, or do they use any greater precautions in the tanneries at Home to avoid this offence? That I cannot say, but I know they do exist in the centre of London and in the largest cities in the world.
145. Is this particularly offensive process which has been referred to—this use of pigeon's dung—indispensable. Has it ever been tried to substitute anything for it? Yes; in many tanneries they substitute bran for it, but we find that bran is still more offensive than the fowl or pigeon manure.
146. Are tanners generally a long-lived and healthy class of men? Yes.
147. Their occupation is not considered injurious to health? No, rather the reverse, according to Shakespeare. I believe statistics will show that tanners live the longest lives.
148. Are you aware that the reason assigned why tanning is offensive here is that, while in London the hides are fresh when they are taken to the tanneries, here they are brought down from the country salted and in an offensive state? That is not the case; there are more salted hides than fresh received at the tanneries in London. They get salted hides from these Colonies, America, and other places in large numbers. The salt preserves the hides, and when you get a fresh hide you get the only thing that can be considered a nuisance. For instance, we use bran, fowl manure, or pigeon manure; but there is another thing we can substitute for these substances, and that is the blood from the hide.
149. *Mr. Watt.*] You use both the manure and the blood, do you not? Yes, we make the bait with both of them. The lime is used for taking the hair off the hide. There may be a lot of hides which are light and not suitable for sole leather, and it becomes necessary to reduce these hides, which is done by baiting them, and then we put them into bran mixed with warm water, which reduces the substance of the hide.
150. Do you consider this bait a nuisance? I do not.
151. Has it an offensive smell? I admit that it has at first, but with the use of plenty of fresh water the offensive smell is removed, and the bait becomes a valuable manure. For instance, in our tannery, in Goulburn, the bait which is left is used on the land as manure; the people come and cart it away, as also the hair and the refuse lime.
152. Is this bait in constant use in tanning, or is it only occasionally used? It is only used in tanneries where they dress goods. I could point out plenty of tanneries where this bait is never used at all,—where they dress nothing but sole leather, and do not require it to reduce the hides.
153. *Mr. Chapman.*] Does not this bait cause a softness in the leather? Yes, and it reduces it.
154. Don't you think that if this refuse bait were allowed to remain on the premises it would smell very badly? Undoubtedly it would.
155. For instance, if you were living next to a tannery, and this stuff were allowed to go through your garden through an open sewer or waterway, would it not cause a nuisance? Well, that could be obviated by the use of lime and water. I remember one case at Goulburn, the only case in which our tannery was offensive at all. The creek was not running, and we were forced to let the lime water run off with the refuse bait.
156. But if there were tufts of grass and shrubs growing on the sides of the watercourse, and some of this stuff caught in them, would not that be a nuisance? Not more so than could be found in any fowl-house near a person's residence.
157. Have you been over Mr. Alderson's premises? Yes, on several occasions—three or four.
158. Do you think it is a cleanly, well-conducted establishment? I think it is a pattern of cleanliness. I have only been there three or four times.
159. And you think any tannery may be prevented from becoming a nuisance if proper precautions are adopted? Yes, I don't see why we should be the exception. There are tanneries carried on in all large cities in Europe and in America.
160. And you think any nuisances arising from their operations may be prevented by the infliction of a heavy fine? Yes. I have never heard any complaints on that score.
161. Is fellmongering a portion of the tanning business? It is not. It is carried on in connection with the tanning in some establishments; but it is not a portion of the tanning business—it is a separate and distinct business. I would like to mention—as I understand that the result of this Commission will probably be the passing of some Act of Parliament—that we have at present an Act of Parliament which was passed into law on the 12th October, 1849, entitled "The Slaughtering Act," and I took the trouble to copy out a clause of that Act, which I will read:—"Clause 7. And be it enacted that the business of a soap-boiler tallow-melter tripe-boiler tanner or currier shall not be now established or carried on in any building or place within the said limits of the said City after the passing of this Act and that from and after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty the business of a soap-boiler tallow-melter tripe-boiler tanner or currier which has been already established shall not be continued or carried on in any building or place within the said limits of the said city and whosoever offends against this enactment shall be liable to forfeit and pay on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way any sum not exceeding fifty pounds and a further penalty of forty shillings for each day during which the offence is continued." On account of this Act a
tannery

tannery in Goulburn was removed and the proprietor ruined, because it was within the precincts of a municipality. Why, I have never heard of a tannery that was out of a municipality. The fact is, if you look into the question, that the tanneries are the chief means of producing municipalities. Yet you see by the clause I have read that since this Act of Parliament was passed any tannery within a municipality can be removed without any nuisance being proved at all. I took legal advice on this subject. I went to the late Mr. Charles Hamilton Walsh, and he said there was no redress whatever—a tannery could be removed at once. Any tanner may be brought up under this Act and he has no alternative—he must remove. And a subsequent Act has applied this to the Towns Police Act. There is the village of St. Mary's, which is solely dependent upon tanneries, and any person can bring a charge against a tanner there and compel him to remove the very establishment which has created the village, and that is the position of every tanner in the Colony. I may mention another thing: In our own case we proposed to build brick sheds, which became necessary, because we were increasing our business; but as this is the law, and we might be forced to remove, we put up slab sheds, covered with bark, instead.

W. Teece,
Esq., M.L.A.
2 Aug., 1875.

162. I thought actions in such cases could only be taken by civic bodies? They can be brought by private individuals. This Act has no reference to Corporations, and you have no occasion to prove the tannery to be a nuisance.

163. It also includes soap-boilers and candle-makers? Yes.

Charles Watt, Esq., Government Analyst, examined in his place:—

164. *Chairman.*] You have examined Mr. Alderson's tannery to-day, I believe, Mr. Watt? I have.

C. Watt, Esq.
2 Aug., 1875.

165. Did you notice the character of the continual drainage into the stream? When I was there there was very little fluid running into the stream; but, as far as I could make out, the fluids from the tannery would be sent out spasmodically, at particular times; there would be no continual flow.

166. Did you notice anything particularly offensive in the smell there? Yes; there are two fluids—one the lime water steep, in which the hides are placed, and the other a solution of what I was told was pigeon's dung and fowl's dung. The latter is far more disagreeable than the former; in fact the odour is disgusting, especially when the hides are taken out and the fluid is moved about.

167. Did you see both these fluids unite in the stream? No, they were not running away then.

168. Do you think the lime water would tend to deodorise the other at all? I don't think it would much.

169. Do you think the tan—the solution of bark—tends to decrease the danger of these substances? I do not, because only the smallest possible quantity of tan is allowed to escape; in fact they hardly let any tan escape.

170. Nothing but the refuse bark? That does not go into the creek; they have been in the habit sometimes of letting this spent liquor away when they have not had room to store it, but they generally store it to make a fresh steeping; so that practically by-and-bye they will have no spent liquor go away.

171. Can you suggest any means of mitigating the nuisance which you saw or thought was likely to arise? I am inclined to think that with reference to the lime water a little crude carbolic acid might possibly be used in the vats or tanks for that part of the operation, which would destroy the offensive odour; but I am not quite sure whether it would in any way affect the character of the leather. Mr. Alderson expressed his willingness to make some experiments on a small scale, and if these experiments should succeed to try them on a larger scale. That is in reference to the lime water tanks.

172. With reference to the other and more offensive solution? I don't think anything could be added to that offensive solution without probably injuring the action which it has upon the hides, and I think that efforts should be made to find some other substance capable of producing the same action, and not having the same highly offensive smell which these substances have. And I think that will be possible.

173. Of course it would be possible to deodorise the refuse from these two substances—from the "power," as they call it, and the lime? Yes, that would be quite possible, but I fancy the chief portion of the nuisance consists in moving the solution about, and taking it out of the tanks.

174. Not in taking it away? No.

175. There are two nuisances complained of—one is the water, and the other is the contamination of the air. If this refuse were deodorised before it was taken away into the creek, would not that be removed? Yes, with reference to the surplus solid stuff they take away; and they are very willing to do all proper filtration; but I am inclined to think the chief cause of complaint is in the stirring up of these fluids.

176. Would it be possible to have these fluids in a house with a filtered ventilator? Well, I am not sufficiently practically acquainted with the operation of tanning to be able to say. Possibly the exclusion of a current of air might be worse for the men.

177. Do you know if similar operations are conducted in other cities among large populations? I think they are, in the worst parts of London; and I think there are incessant complaints about them; but these operations have been carried on for such a length of time that the authorities have no power to remove them. I believe that is the explanation. They are not allowed to be established afresh, but they cannot remove those that exist.

178. Would you be inclined to recommend the removal of the establishment in question? Well, if Mr. Alderson were compensated for it, certainly I should recommend him to take it away.

179. But you think if it were carried on by Mr. Alderson the nuisance might be greatly diminished? Oh, I am sure of that, especially with these tanks. If any success attends the experiments we are going to make, the nuisance in these tanks will be removed—nine-tenths of the nuisance will be done away with.

180. Did Mr. Alderson undertake to make experiments with this power? His son told me he would be glad to make any further experiments, but I did not speak to Mr. Alderson himself about it, as I was not prepared at once to suggest anything else as a substitute, especially after he told me that so many attempts had been made and had failed. But I think something might be done, and that is only a small portion of the operation, and a great many of the hides do not go into that solution at all. I believe some substitute might be found, and I am sure if all the tanners had been compelled to find a substitute or remove, they would have found one long ago.

181. You noticed that the water was not at all pure before it came to Mr. Alderson's? It was very impure indeed, and I don't think it is much worse when it leaves his place, except spasmodically, at certain periods.

- C. Watt, Esq. 182. *Mr. Grundy.*] We were told by one of the gentlemen who have given evidence on this subject that the smoke from the chimney is very offensive; and it was suggested that that might be chiefly on account of the burning of refuse matter, scrapings, and fatty substances inside the hides? It occurred to me when I was there that this would be likely to be very objectionable. I observed that the scrapings of leather and portions of organic matter were placed quite wet in front of the fire, and of course that must damp the fire and prevent the thorough combustion of the matter. Such matters should only be burnt when there is a bright red fire at the back of the grate.
- 2 Aug., 1875. 183. And these matters not being thoroughly burnt would be more objectionable than ordinary fuel? More disagreeable certainly. Altogether, the way in which I saw these matters burning was not what I think it should be. They are not burned with the same amount of intelligence which I should expect from such a firm. I did not observe any holes in the door, or anything calculated to produce a thorough combustion, and I said so to the men. Mr. Alderson was not there. I suggested that they should burn these matters in a retort, and collect the ammonia, and let the gases go into the fire.
184. *Chairman.*] Would that be much more effectual? Yes, it would be effectual if it were properly done, because the waste gases could be carried into the fire and the ammonia could be collected; it could be done easily.
185. Would it be more expensive? No, I don't think so. Looking at the whole question, I do not see anything that is likely to give any trouble except this solution of pigeon's dung.
186. You have been over establishments of this sort before? Yes, many of them.
187. You found this one tolerably well conducted? Very well kept, and very cleanly and creditably conducted altogether.

G. F. Dansey, Esq., City Health Officer, examined in his place:—

- G. F. Dansey, Esq. 188. *Chairman.*] Your name is attached to this memorial from the residents in Bourke-street, complaining of Mr. Alderson's tannery? Yes; I think if you read it through you will find it is not so much about Alderson's tannery as the general drainage of that horrible neighbourhood.
- 2 Aug., 1875. 189. Have you had personal experience of the evil complained of here? I used to visit the place two or three years ago when I attended persons living in the neighbourhood, when I was connected with the Odd-fellows and other societies.
190. Is there an unusual amount of illness or excessive mortality in that neighbourhood? There used to be considering the paucity of the inhabitants.
191. Can you speak of it more recently from your own experience? No, I cannot.
192. Did you at the time you visited the neighbourhood attribute the illness which existed there to the offences proceeding from the tannery? I thought it arose from the water running in front of those houses and some of it behind the houses, but whether it was caused by the tannery or by the drainage I could not say.
193. The drainage above the tannery and generally in the vicinity is rather bad and offensive? Yes.
194. Have you been lately in Arthur-street or Jamison-street? I have.
195. Do you think it is bad there? Very bad.
196. Did it come within the province of your duty to recommend the sewerage of these places to the Corporation? I have directed their attention to the open drainage, but I left it to them to consider whether they would put a sewer there or not.
197. Did you inspect the tannery yourself? Yes; I went round it one afternoon, about three weeks ago.
198. Did you find much to complain of in it? I found the smell from the drainage above the tannery not so bad as that below it.
199. Did you find any other offence in the tannery besides the drainage from it? At the time I visited it there was nothing else offensive; it was about 5 o'clock in the evening.
200. Did you consider it a tolerably well kept establishment of the sort? Yes, as far as my knowledge of these places goes. Years ago, about three or four years—when I was visiting the establishment—when I attended a patient who was in Mr. Alderson's employ, on one occasion I had to get out of my carriage because the horse stopped and refused to go by the place—at the time when I myself perceived an objectionable smell.
201. Are you of opinion that such establishments should be compelled to remove from time to time beyond the centres of population? My own opinion is that a tannery confined to the tanning of fresh hides and properly looked after would not be objectionable—not thoroughly objectionable; but the difficulty is to keep them clean.
202. Do you consider that any nuisance arising from such places might be abated by some filtering or deodorising process, or by greater care in the operations carried on? By greater care in carrying on the operations.
203. Do you wish to make any further remarks on this subject? I do not; I have not had time to consider how the nuisance might be abated. I know they used to manage to do it at Home. In a Borough town in England—Blandford, in Dorsetshire—where they tanned fresh hides with oak bark, I have never heard of any nuisance complained of.
204. *Mr. Watt.*] Do you think the stirring up of the solution they are said to use in these tanneries—a solution of pigeons' dung and faecal matter from fowls—would be likely to be injurious to health in a crowded neighbourhood? I think it would. When I spoke of tanning being carried on in a proper manner, I was always under the impression that the hides were put into bark; I had no idea that any of these substances were used.
205. It has been stated to me that some tanners use dogs' excrement, some use human excrement, and others pigs' excrement, and that these are to be found in the tan-pits? I know dogs' excrement is used in some manufactories—in cloth manufactories, I believe.
206. Can you inform us what is the principal or the prevailing form of disease in that vicinity? It is always of a typhoid nature.
207. *Mr. Grundy.*] You said that the smell you experienced was very offensive, but you could not say whether it was caused by the drainage or the tannery? I found it worse below the tannery.
208. But if you had been told that an abominable stench arose somewhat suddenly and lasted for an hour

or two, would you not think it come from the operations carried on at this manufactory? Mr. Baptist and Mr. Magill told me that they noticed at intervals, and without any apparent cause—such as heavy rain or anything of that kind—a very offensive smell, and they supposed it was the lime coming down from the tannery, when the water was let off.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
2 Aug., 1875.

209. *Mr. Chapman.*] With reference to the sickness prevailing in and about the tannery—you say you have had some cases of sickness there? Yes, some years ago.

210. Have you not had quite as many cases about Arthur-street and Jamison-street? Yes, quite as many up there; they all belong to the same drainage.

211. The sickness up there could not be caused by the tannery? Oh no—the whole of that part is badly drained; it is a great mass of open drainage which I believe causes a great deal of sickness.

212. Do you not consider that with such a number of persons—between 300 and 400—employed in the tannery, there is very little sickness there? Among the men there is very little, for I used to attend them—a great many of them live at some distance from the place, at Waterloo and other parts of Redfern, and I must say the men themselves are not an unhealthy lot. I used to find more illness among the children than among the men.

213. *Mr. Watt.*] I am told that these effects are more noticed by persons who sleep in the place? Yes, it is very bad for a person to live there; when a man goes away and gets a breath of fresh air he is less liable to feel the effects of it.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

NINTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1876;

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
26 *May*, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

NINTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We have the honor again to draw your attention to the dreadful condition of the open drain extending from Moore Park through the Surry Hills, forming the upper part of Shea's Creek. The Report of a Committee, of which Mr. Bennett was Chairman, appointed to inquire into this subject, has been already laid before you, being appended to our Eighth Progress Report.

2. In consequence of the complaints of the inhabitants the same Committee have again visited the locality with the special purpose of reporting upon the nuisances arising from Messrs. Alderson's Tannery. Their Second Report is appended (*Appendix A*), and discloses a state of things requiring immediate attention. There is but one way of setting things right, and preventing the continuance, or more probably an aggravation, during next summer of the disease and excessive death rate which have prevailed during the present; and that is to provide at once the necessary funds for the construction of the sewer recommended in the former Report of the Committee. Such a work will require time as well as money, and we beg to urge upon you the necessity of taking immediate steps towards carrying out our recommendations.

3. We do not know how far the law admits of immediate steps being taken to abate the gross nuisances in connection with Messrs. Aldersons' tannery, but we beg to recommend that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown be taken as to whether an indictment might not be laid by the Attorney General against the proprietors.

4. The whole question of tanneries, boiling-down, and other offensive establishments in the neighbourhood of inhabited districts, requires a careful investigation which, subject to your approval, we are ready to undertake.

5. It will probably be found that most of these usually offensive operations can under legal compulsion and under vigilant surveillance, in many cases be carried on under such improved conditions as to render their removal unnecessary.

6. In our Sixth Progress Report, dated 8th November, 1875, we gave you the results of a most exhaustive inquiry into the condition of the existing sewers. We drew your attention especially to the condition of some parts of the Tank Stream and of the Woolloomooloo Bay sewers. We beg again to call your attention to the condition of these sewers.

7. We are sorry also to say that the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act appear to have been almost entirely neglected. Cesspits are still, as heretofore, emptied by the nightmen, who dispose of the contents as seems best to themselves. The defect in the Act rendering it impossible for the municipal authorities to compel landlords to pay the cost of these operations has not been remedied, and appears to have been entirely overlooked.

8. We are still strongly of opinion that the Government should adopt our former recommendation that a portion of Webb's grant, at the mouth of Cook's River, should be made available as a general place of deposit for the city and suburbs, and also for disposing of the blood and other refuse from the Abattoirs. The present mode of dealing with the blood cannot be long continued for reasons into which it is not necessary to enter particularly. The distance to Webb's grant is much greater than to Callan Park, but on the whole the expense of disposing of the blood by conveying it to the former place would be less than that incurred at present.

9. We are convinced that the practice of feeding pigs upon offal cannot under the most stringent regulations be carried on without creating excessive nuisances.

nuisances. We again recommend therefore that the opinion rather doubtfully expressed by the Crown Solicitor respecting the legality of the new regulations respecting the disposal of offal be tested, as he suggests, by legal proceedings in the Supreme Court.

10. Steps have been taken both by the Government and the City authorities for the construction of sewers which will abate the nuisance at Blackwattle Bay as far as is possible, until a general system of sewage is in operation. Several months however must elapse before these sewers can be completed, and in the meantime the excessive nuisance arising from the pool of stagnant sewage matter adjoining the Lyndhurst Estate, forming part of the area, the right of reclaiming which was granted to the proprietors of that estate, remains as bad as ever, no efficient steps having been taken for its removal, in spite of the remonstrances addressed from various quarters, and in spite of the injurious effects which must be produced upon the health of the inmates of Lyndhurst College, and in a lesser degree upon that of the inhabitants of the whole neighbourhood. A report from Mr. Williams on this subject is appended. (*Appendix B.*)

11. We are glad to be able to state that the provisions of the "Water Pollution Prevention Act of 1875" are being actively enforced by the City Council. We learn from his Worship the Mayor that the number of direct closet connections which have been cut off or rendered safe by the introduction of cisterns, under the direction of the Municipal authorities, since the passing of the Act to the 28th of last month, is 3,391. We are informed that a considerable saving of water has been thus effected.

12. We beg again to call your attention to the expediency of at once passing an Act empowering the Government to make or authorize to be made sewers through private property as well through public places in every part of the City and Suburbs, under such conditions as may be considered necessary. Without such an Act sewers most urgently required cannot be constructed before the next hot season.

13. We are sorry to say that little if anything has been done to remove the nuisances on the Sugar Company's Works, to which your attention was drawn in our Sixth Progress Report.

14. The Committee, appointed on the 20th October last to inquire into the crowded state of dwellings and areas in the city and suburbs, are now bringing their inquiry to a close. The evidence they have taken discloses a terrible and dangerous state of things existing in certain parts of Alexandria, Redfern, and Waterloo, in connection with the scarcity of water and the pollution of wells by fæcal matter. So urgent do the Committee consider the necessity for immediate relief to the residents in those suburbs that they have requested the Board to anticipate the Progress Report they will shortly bring up, by recommending the Government to take prompt and immediate steps to provide a supply of water for the inhabitants of that district, and in the meantime to caution the public against using water from wells liable to be contaminated by percolation from cesspits.

15. The more important subjects included in our instructions, which appear still to require investigation, are—

- (1.) Offensive manufacturing establishments.
- (2.) Slaughtering in the City and neighbourhood.
- (3.) The adulteration of food and drink.

16. The latter is obviously within the scope of our instructions, but as the inquiry would be troublesome and expensive, we do not propose to enter upon it without your express sanction.

17. We beg to draw your attention to the report of our Committee upon Common Lodging Houses, transmitted to you on the 9th of February last.

18. In conclusion we beg to solicit your consideration of the propriety of establishing a permanent Board of Health and Works, as without some such permanent and *independent* authority the reforms which the Government appear so anxious to effect will probably not be carried out.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

Board Room,
Sydney, 4 April, 1876.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

“To examine and report upon the state of the creek conveying the refuse water discharged from Messrs. Aldersons’ Tannery, Surry Hills.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 31 MARCH, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

In accordance with the request of the Board, we on Saturday, the 11th March, re-examined that portion of Shea’s Creek passing through Messrs. Alderson’s and Magill’s premises.

In consequence of the letters referred to us, herewith returned, our special attention was directed to the course of the stream through Magill’s garden.

Mr. Magill, with four other residents of the neighbourhood, Messrs. Dymoke, Fagan, Nelson, and Glynn were present.

We found through the length of Magill’s ground a brown stream of very offensive water travelling sluggishly along a bottom covered with a red layer of deposit overlying a filthy black mud, about eighteen inches in depth. The smell was most overpowering, and the deposit, when closely examined, especially the portion on top, was found to consist of a mixture of animal refuse, hair, putrid flesh and skin, and human and animal excrement. Outside the fence a stagnant pool of similar material was even more offensive, bubbles of gas escaping all over the surface. The stagnation was caused by the drift from the sand-hill further down; the channel had been a few days before our visit cleared out partially so as to lower the contents of this pool about 1 foot. We were informed, and it was evident that the offence must if possible have been much greater before the lowering.

It was also stated to us that at times when the pits containing the “baits” were emptied the stench; was far greater than when we experienced it, and extended over a much larger area.

The conclusions of the English River Pollution Commissioners, as quoted in our previous Report, have an “*a fortiori*” application in this Country, on account of the dry tropical character of the climate.

The drought and unusually hot weather have together produced a state of things much worse than anything we could have expected from our previous examination, which was made last winter; and it is very much to be regretted that Messrs. Alderson have not ere this adopted some of our many suggestions for abating the more serious evils.

From Mr. Magill’s we proceeded to the tannery, but unfortunately, as none of the proprietors were present we were unable to obtain all the information we would have wished, as to their intentions respecting this question; after a cursory examination no improvement was apparent, but a mason, who said he was instructed to prepare for the construction of filter-pits, produced a plan, from which he stated they were to be executed, which if carried out would certainly tend to decrease the nuisance; but the drawing was not in sufficient detail to enable us to state if it would entirely remove it.

This man also informed us that he was the only person employed on the work, which, considering the crying nature of the evil, evinced, to say the least of it, very great apathy on the part of Messrs. Alderson.

We have nothing to add to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 of our former report on Shea’s Creek drainage; but we are decidedly of opinion that Mr. Alderson should either proceed vigorously with the filter arrangements and the other improvements suggested—to be compelled within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Board,—or that the penalties provided by the law against nuisances ought to be enforced.

We should, however, point out that whatever steps Messrs. Aldersons’ may take, the complete purification of this drainage water will only be effected when the sewer in Bourke-street, recommended in our report, is carried out, as the drainage is foul sewage before it reaches Messrs. Aldersons’.

20 March, 1876.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

Since the date of the above report, and in accordance with arrangement made with Mr. Magill on a suitable occasion, when the offence was at its maximum, the water was dammed back for inspection, and was inspected by Messrs. Grundy and Chapman, whose report is appended.

Board Room, Sydney,

31 March, 1876.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

On Wednesday, 22nd instant, upon receiving notice from Magill we visited his garden, leaving town at 3 o'clock; Mr. Bennett being out of town when Magill's messenger arrived was unable to accompany us. Several persons residing in the vicinity of the Tannery, who had met us there on a previous occasion, were waiting to receive us, and we immediately commenced our inspection.

We found the creek dammed up in three places, the first dam being 167 ft. from the fence which divides Magill's ground from Aldersons'. This dam measured 6 ft. across, was about 18 in. wide, and the liquid matter retained about 18 inches in depth; this emitted such an abominable stench that it was impossible to remain near it for any length of time, even for those present who were more or less habituated to the smell. We estimated the quantity of foul liquid matter to be about 5,000 gallons. The second dam was 110 ft. from the last; it was 4 ft. across; depth of water about 6 in. This was also very offensive; it smelt strongly of urine, colour reddish brown.

The third dam was 138 ft. further down; this was 4 ft. across; depth of water 18 in., or thereabouts. The stench here was offensive, but the water was not quite so dark in colour and the odour proceeding from it not quite so bad as that at the other dams.

Below this third dam, just outside the fence where the creek emerges from Magill's garden and takes a turn in the direction of Bourke-street, the stagnant water and filth were infinitely more offensive than when the Committee inspected it on the 11th instant.

While we were at this point the three dams were let off, and the stream of filth which came down with a rush was so intolerably disgusting that we may safely say it exceeded anything of the kind within our experience.

We took samples of the water at the different dams marked 1, 2, and 3, in the order we have described them. We returned to town at 6:15 p.m.

F. H. GRUNDY.
M. CHAPMAN.

Sydney, 30 March, 1876.

APPENDIX B.

29 March, 1876.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS—BLACKWATTLE SWAMP.

MEMO. to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,—

I BEG to report that the Lyndhurst portion of this swamp is now in much the same state as when you inspected it four months ago. The filling in during this time has been chiefly in making two causeways about 30 feet wide across the unreclaimed portion of the Lyndhurst property. The upper causeway is pouring back all the drainage from the Glebe, which has now no outlet to the Bay. This stagnant sewage water covers a large area and is daily increasing.

Two men only have been employed for the past eight weeks barrowing debris from the quarry, and the work done by these men has not decreased the nuisance.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

TENTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 2ND MAY, 1876;

TOGETHER WITH THE

SECOND AND THIRD PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
CROWDED DWELLINGS AND AREAS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
4 July, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

[1s.] F 712—A c 95— 1876.

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

TENTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

1. We have the honor, in this our Tenth Progress Report, to draw your attention to the accompanying Second and Third Progress Reports of the Committee appointed by this Board on the 26th October, 1875, "to inquire into and report upon the state of crowded dwellings and areas in the city of Sydney and suburbs, so far as it affects public health."

2. We do not think it necessary to add anything to the recommendations of the Committee, except the expression of our entire concurrence.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

Board Room,
Sydney, 2 May, 1876.

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

on the 26th October, 1875,

“To inquire into the Crowded state of Dwellings and Areas.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 4 FEBRUARY, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

The Committee appointed on the 26th October, 1875, to inquire into the crowded state of dwellings and areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, so far as it affects public health, in bringing up a Second Progress Report for the consideration of the Board, have selected the subject of Common Lodging-houses.

2. From the personal inspection of members of the Committee it does not appear that the overcrowding of common lodging-houses is an evil of very great magnitude in Sydney, that is to say, the number of cases that seem to call for interference is not great; but still there are particular cases where the evil has reached such a degree of intensity as, in our opinion, to endanger health, and where therefore the intervention of the Legislature may justly be invoked.

3. To illustrate the nature and extent of the evils complained of, and the imminent risk to health arising from overcrowding, bad ventilation, and filth in some at least of the common lodging-houses of Sydney, we beg to call the attention of the Board to the following portions of the evidence collected by the Committee:—

Dean Cowper, in answer to question 2, states,—

I believe that in Clarence-street, from what I have seen in the common lodging-houses, there must be at times a great deal of overcrowding. Some fifteen months ago I endeavoured to obtain correct information with regard to some houses of that character, and I found that the number of persons lodging in them was considerably larger than could be consistent with health, the houses themselves being generally in a very filthy condition, and many of them without any proper ventilation. I think that out of twenty-three houses, the condition of which I inquired into, there were thirteen where the ventilation was bad or very defective. Many of the houses were at the same time exceedingly filthy, and I could not but believe, and I believe now, that a good deal of disease must be generated by the foul air and the impurity of the rooms thus occupied.

Mr. Bowmaker (City Missionary) states in answer to question 124,—

There are two classes of lodging-houses—those which offer board and lodging, for which the lodgers pay fifteen shillings, sixteen shillings, or a pound a week, and those in which beds are let at 6d. a night. In the latter there is a great deal of overcrowding, but in the former I have scarcely noticed any.

Senior-Sergeant Larkins, of the Police Force, states, beginning with question 164,—

I have had great experience of lodging-houses, particularly in the central portion of the city—houses where working-men, diggers, and men of that class lodge at night; some of them strangers, and others men who work on the wharves, and I have invariably found them in small rooms, about 12 ft. square, perhaps ten or twelve of them crowded into one room. I have visited houses of that kind from 10 o'clock at night to 5 o'clock in the morning, and have frequently found the smell proceeding from them most offensive.

166. At present the police have no more control over a lodging-house than they have over a private house? No, none whatever. I have seen some instances of overcrowding even in the better sort of lodging-houses, where people pay really a fair rate for board and lodging.

167. *Chairman.*] What do you call a fair rate? From 18s. to £1 week.

168. And in houses of that kind what have you observed? I have seen a great deal of filth and overcrowding—five or six beds in a small room, 14 x 12 ft.

169. Even in houses where £1 a week is paid by the lodgers? Yes, from 18s. to £1; and I have sometimes seen it in public-houses.

The houses where I have seen the most overcrowding have generally been six-penny lodging-houses; they sometimes put ten or twelve persons into one small room.

Sergeant Dawson, of the Police Force, states,—

In the lodging-houses in Clarence-street, near King-street, there is no limit whatever to the number of lodgers; they take them in at all times, and they lie on the floor or anywhere where they can find a place. Some of them sleep with their clothes on for fear they should lose them. These are what are called six-penny lodging-houses. I have lived in that neighbourhood myself for the last fourteen years, and I know them well.

4. From the evidence tendered by members of the Committee, as the result of personal inspection, we extract the following:—

A lodging-house in Clarence-street is thus spoken of,—

In one room, 14 feet square and 10 feet high, there were six beds; in another, 11 feet square and 10 feet high, five beds; in another of the same dimensions, five beds; and in an upstairs room 11 feet square, and averaging about 6 feet in height, there were five beds,—in all twenty-one. The charge for a bed is 6d. per night. The ventilation is of the old-fashioned

fashioned kind and very defective, the closet is directly connected with the main; the yard was not clean, and the passage leading to it only 3 feet wide. This yard opens on to the back of Jacob's lane, and the open drains running through it are very offensive. We noticed that the kitchen is not only used for domestic purposes during the day, but converted into a bedroom at night, whilst one of the lodgers is accommodated with sleeping quarters under the stairs, in a close narrow receptacle, where he can only pass the night in a crouching position.

As to another in the same street,—

The rooms are about the same dimensions as those in the first house we visited—one room containing six beds, two others four beds each, and in the attic there were six beds. We may remark here that in almost all the houses we entered we found the attics crammed; these are generally close enough, but they afford a slightly better chance for fresh air to enter, which is probably the reason they are in greater favour. In none of these lodging-houses is any provision made for the toilet; we saw no signs of lavatories and no towels; the bed and nothing but the bed is provided. Some of the inmates turn in with all their clothes on, probably for security sake, as we observed in one of these houses a notice that the landlord was not responsible for the goods and chattels of his lodgers; others who find the temperature unpleasantly close lie in a state of absolute nudity, while we noticed one man who had hit the happy medium by going to bed with a pair of Hessian boots and a cap on, but no other article of attire. Attached to this house there was no water-closet—only a common cesspit, exceedingly offensive; we were told that it had not been cleaned out for four months; we should have judged it to have been four years.

In "Niagara House,"—

In one room, 13 ft. 6 in. square, and about 10 ft. high, we found seven beds; on one of them a man was lying *in puris naturalibus*; in another room of similar dimensions there were six beds; and in the attic, which is not more than 6 ft. 6 in. in height at the outside and only 13 ft. 6 in. square, there were eight beds.

Kilkenny House, Clarence-street, makes up six beds, three in each room, besides the individual who has been crowded out and who lodges under the stairs; the temperature in this house was very close from want of ventilation. The closet in the yard was very offensive, and is directly connected with the main. The landlord again was the theme of objurgation—"he won't do nothing" said the occupier to us emphatically. The Sydney and Melbourne lodging-house, owned by the same person, provides beds at 6d. a night. In one room were three beds, in another seven, while in the attic, which is only 12 ft. 6 in. square, and not averaging more than 4 ft. 6 in. in height, with sloping roof, there were eight beds; these numbers are greatly increased during the winter; many persons of the class who use these houses sleep in the open air in sheltered places in Hyde Park and elsewhere, preferring in warm weather to lie "under the stars" instead of "under the stairs." The yard and closet of this house were exceedingly offensive, the closet being directly connected.

In the Glasgow boarding-house, we found eleven beds in a room 13 ft. square, and six in the attic. No water for the closet, and both closet and yard very offensive.

Other houses of a similar character are described in the same neighbourhood; but the visitors found an agreeable surprise in the "Temperance" lodging-house in the same street, which is spoken of as,—

An entire contrast to any of the houses previously inspected. Here cleanliness everywhere prevails; the beds have clean sheets; there is a nice lavatory, well supplied with jack towels, and every attention seems to be paid to the comfort of the inmates. That this superior accommodation is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that a higher scale of charges is made, and a superior class of lodgers obtained. The two houses which comprise the hotel are let at 30s. a week; in one house twenty-three beds are made up, and in the other sixteen,—the price of a bed in the latter being 9d.

A weatherboard building in Gloucester-street is described as containing four rooms,—two 16 ft. x 16, and two 10 ft. x 8—occasionally accommodating thirty lodgers.

In a house in Sussex-street, "usually occupied by a large number of lodgers," the visitors found

Nearly all the beds empty, the reason assigned for this being that there were two men in the house suffering from erysipelas, who had been refused admission into the Infirmary, and there was no other place to which they could be sent. It is much to be regretted that some kind of isolated accommodation should not be available in cases of this dangerous character. There was literally no ventilation in the rooms where these men were lying—the windows being boarded up.

5. Several Chinese workshops were visited, where the men employed sleep on the premises, which are often much overcrowded. These places, although not common lodging-houses, ought to be brought under similar regulations, and might be dealt with in any enactment affecting lodging-houses. Such places are referred to in the evidence tendered by Messrs. Read and Chapman on December 3rd.

We next visited Ah Toy's workshop in Queen's Place, where there is a large loft over the workshop, about 60 ft. x 30 ft., in which nineteen persons sleep—at least so we were told—but the numbers given us were probably incorrect in most cases, for we never found the beds to correspond. The bedroom of a Chinaman is a square compartment with room for two occupants, in which he keeps all his belongings, and which serves him as a smoking-room, sitting-room, and bed-room. The rooms are generally boxed off in this way into compartments which represent so many separate dwellings under one roof. The workshop referred to was crowded in every part of it not occupied by beds with unfinished furniture, leaving only a narrow passage in the centre. No attempt seemed to have been made to clean the place, nor could we see any lavatories or appliances used in other houses; if these people ever wash themselves they do it by stealth. The attic room in Ah Toy's house, fronting George-street, is 7 ft. high, and as near as we could guess about 14 ft. x 10 ft.; it is divided into eleven compartments, is without ventilation, and very dirty. The closet attached to the house was in a frightful state. At the back of the house is a store used as a workshop, and on the upper floor of this building we saw a number of beds—apparently double beds—and several opium benches containing lighted lamps, pipes, &c., ready for use at a moment's notice. Everything in this apartment was in confusion, and in a filthy state, articles of unfinished furniture piled up in every available space. The closets in all these houses are in a horrible state; they discharge into an opening over some drain, probably a tributary of the Tank Stream.

Lee On Chong, who is also a furniture maker, employs thirty-two workmen, who all sleep on the premises, and have the same dirty habits which we have noticed among all their countrymen. There is plenty of water available, but the use of it for purposes of cleanliness does not seem to occur to them. In the attic room of this house there were sixteen sleeping compartments partitioned off, entirely without ventilation, and anything but clean. Others of the workmen who are unable to pay for their beds sleep on benches or on the floor wherever they can find a corner to lie down in.

Way Hap is also a maker of furniture, and his rooms are as dirty, as badly ventilated, and overcrowded as his neighbours'. In one room, 28 x 13 ft., with a coved roof and not averaging over 4 ft. 6 in. in height, we saw eight beds, four on each side, and placed end to end, with a vacant space of 5 ft. in the centre. The stench proceeding from this room was most revolting. There were some smaller rooms with beds in them, and there was one room, a sort of loft, over the workshop approached by a batten ladder—an awful hole, 4 ft. 6 in. high and 10 ft. long, containing three beds; it is a wonder that during this hot weather anyone could breathe in such a place; there was also a bed on the stair landing, and two beds in the kitchen, which is a mere open shed, boxed off from the fire-place; the closet was too bad to inspect; we dare not go near it.

In the evidence given by Messrs. Dansey and Palmer on December 10, they describe a similar place in Park-street:—

A wooden house containing eight rooms, occupied by Wah Lee Ong, a Chinaman, who is a carpenter, employing a number of men. There are seventeen persons who sleep in the house, all countrymen of the proprietor. In one room, 14 x 12 ft. were eight beds—the room being partitioned off into bunks like the steerage of a ship; bedding of a very varied kind. In some of the bunks were mattresses, in others only rags and clothing; mosquito curtains black with dirt. In another room

room over the shop there were five beds of a similar description. We looked into the kitchen downstairs, which was dirty and smoky. The whole place stinks aloud, the horrible and sickening opium smell prevailing all through it. Every corner of the building was crowded with timber or furniture in an unfinished state, rendering it highly combustible; and though the removal of such places is very necessary it is hardly desirable that it should be done by fire.

And one in Castlereagh-street, occupied by Att Lee, another Chinese carpenter. Nineteen persons live on the premises, all single men; also one married man who goes home to sleep. In a room on the ground floor, 12 x 10 ft., we saw four beds. There is no ventilation in this room. The air can only enter it through the door; and it has very little light, there being only a small pane of glass looking into the shop. The proprietor was sick in a room or compartment on the ground floor. Upstairs over the workshop were four beds in one room and three in another. Ventilation wretched throughout, the windows being shut in by adjoining buildings; rooms dirty; kitchen very dirty; and the usual disgusting smell of opium smoking from basement to roof. The closet reeking with urine—the boards and the floor being positively saturated with it—a stream proceeding from the floor of the closet into the yard. Against the side of this closet we noticed a large heap of shavings highly dangerous in case of fire.

6. In connexion with common lodging-houses we may mention the case of the Soup Kitchen and City Night Refuge, in Kent-street, visited by Messrs. Read and Chapman on November 10th. Here a night's lodging is afforded gratuitously, so far as space will allow, to any one not actually in a state of intoxication. We regret to learn that this charitable institution is not kept so clean and airy as it might be, and that the homeless poor who are not utterly degraded are thereby deterred from taking advantage of its friendly shelter. The difficulty, however, of keeping such a place clean must be very great, as pointed out in the evidence of Senior-Sergeant Larkins, quoted below.* In the absence of further information we are not disposed to impute blame to any one in charge; nor do we recommend at present that this charity should be brought under the same regulations as common lodging-houses, except perhaps so far as concerns free entry to any properly authorized sanitary officer, and the necessity of notifying to the proper authorities the presence of any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease.

7. Finally, as to the regulation of common lodging-houses, so as to prevent as far as possible injurious overcrowding, and to secure in them a reasonable amount of cleanliness and fresh air, we would recommend that an Act of the Legislature be obtained, embracing the following as its chief provisions:—

1. Every common lodging-house to be registered, and placed under the supervision of (say) the Inspector General of Police.
2. Inspector General of Police to frame regulations, to be approved by the Governor and Executive Council—
 - (a.) For determining the number of lodgers who may be received for a night into any one room.
 - (b.) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation.
 - (c.) For the giving of notices, and taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease.
 - (d.) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.
3. Free access to be given to any authorized sanitary officer for the purpose of inspection.

In fixing the number of persons who may be lodged in any one room we would recommend that a minimum space of 300 cubic feet be allowed for each. A valuable suggestion thrown out by the Rev. G. Sheppard in his evidence on November 19th should be kept in view in framing regulations to prevent the spread of disease. Question and answer 87 run thus:—

87. Does your experience lead you to the conclusion that much ill health arises in Sydney from the bad ventilation and filth you have witnessed? Yes, it does; I cannot see how persons living in such places can be healthy; if there are not positive symptoms of disease there is a weakening of the system rendering it susceptible to disease. There is another matter to which I should like to be allowed to call the attention of the Committee, and that is the non-disinfecting of the beds in our lodging-houses, which is a very important matter. In London there is a small establishment containing two rooms used for the purpose of disinfecting beds and articles of clothing or furniture. It was established I believe under the supervision of Professor Leoni. One of the rooms is used as a disinfecting room, and the other, in which the temperature is between 240° and 250°, is for the purpose of killing parasites. During two years there were 2,583 articles of clothing disinfected in this place very successfully. I think in Sydney there should be some place of the kind, and that our lodging-house-keepers should be compelled to take their bedding there. Mr. H—, a lodging-house-keeper, told me the other day that when he attempted to use disinfectants his lodgers became suspicious, and as it was not to his interest to quarrel with them he did not continue it.

Considerable difficulty may be experienced in defining a "common lodging-house," so as to embrace all that ought to be regulated and no more. If the just and proper medium cannot be struck we think it would be prudent to make the definition rather too wide than too narrow, and trust to a wise discretion on the part of those who administer the law not to use it vexatiously.

J. SMITH,

Chairman of Committee.

Board Room, 4 February, 1876.
Sydney.

* "186. Have you frequently visited the Soup Kitchen at night? I have visited it at night, but not very frequently.

187. You are aware that a great many persons sleep there at night? Oh yes.

188. What is your opinion of the ventilation and the cleanliness of that place? The ventilation, or part of it at least, does not appear to be very good, but I have come to the conclusion that the cleanliness is fair for the accommodation afforded. The persons who go there are very offensive; their clothes are offensive as well as everything about them. They are people who are addicted to drink; they lounge about low public-houses all day and come to sleep at the Soup Kitchen at night, covered with all kinds of filth.

89. So that it must be almost impossible to keep the place clean? It would be impossible where forty or fifty of such persons sleep in one room. I have been there several times, and I have certainly experienced an offensive smell, but I have come to the conclusion that with the class of people who go there it is very hard to keep the place clean."

[No. 11 COMMITTEE.]

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT
 OF THE
**COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
 SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,**

On the 26th October, 1875,

“To inquire into and report upon the state of Crowded Dwellings and Areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, so far as it affects public health.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 22 APRIL, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

The Committee appointed on the 26th October last, “to inquire into and report upon the state of crowded dwellings and areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, so far as it affects public health,” have agreed to the following Third Progress Report:—

1. Before proceeding with our General Report we desire to bring prominently before the Board a matter which we have already mentioned verbally, and which, being of an urgent nature, has been briefly alluded to in the Ninth Progress Report of the Board to the Government—the contamination of well-water by soakage from privies and cesspits in the Boroughs of Alexandria, Redfern, and Waterloo.

2. In the districts indicated the Botany water has not been laid on, except in places, and the inhabitants mostly depend upon wells sunk to an average depth of 25 ft. The soil is chiefly sand to the full depth of the wells, and it is kept from falling in by a lining of bricks without cement. There being no underground sewers in the district, the privies are placed over cesspits dug in the same sandy soil; and these pits being usually shallower than the wells, the foul soakage gravitates naturally into the latter. It is frequently the case that only a few feet of loose porous sand intervene between a well, and not one privy merely but sometimes half-a-dozen or more. The necessary consequence is that there are few, if any, wells in the district not obviously contaminated with filth, and it is not surprising that the death rate of the district has generally been high.

3. During the recent dry weather the direct drainage from the cesspits to the wells has been reduced to a minimum. Many of the wells, in fact, were entirely dry, but as soon as they begin to fill again the most serious consequences may be apprehended.

4. Recent researches have made it appear highly probable that typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery are propagated almost exclusively in one of two ways, either by persons drinking water which has been poisoned by the diseased excretions of patients suffering from these maladies, or breathing air poisoned by gases emanating from the same diseased excreta.

5. These diseases may also originate from drinking water charged with ordinary fœcal matter, or from breathing sewer gases, even though not specifically poisoned. In the case before us the danger of such diseases being either originated or propagated through the medium of drinking water must be extreme, and no time should be lost in applying the simple and easy remedy of laying on pipe water.

6. In order that the effect of our representations may not be lost in generalities, we call attention to the following cases out of many that have been personally examined and reported upon by members of the Committee:—

Speaking of the Public School in Botany Road, which is attended by from 200 to 220 children, they say:—

“We inspected the well which is unusually small in circumference and the water in it very low. We drew up a bucketful of it and found it filthy and quite unfit for drinking, yet this has been the only supply up to within about a month of the present time. There is no water supply now, and the children depend upon the water which the proprietors of neighbouring wells give them, and it is a very scarce article hereabouts, most of the wells having given out. The closet used by the children is a large double closet having three seats in each division, built over a cesspit 10 by 7 ft., which was absolutely full and stank abominably. This place is on about the same surface level as the well, and as the soil is all porous sand it is not to be expected that the water should be free from pollution. It did not seem to occur to the master that it was his duty to report this state of things, nor did he know to whom it should be reported.

We requested him at once to call the attention of his Board to it. A butcher residing in the immediate vicinity of the school told us that his well was dry, and he believed most of his neighbours were in a similar state. We were also informed by the occupant of a house on the Botany Road, two doors north of the school—a coal and timber dealer, and a very intelligent man—that the water throughout the neighbourhood is quite unfit for use, but as he said, *it has to be used*; it is also so scarce that those whose wells are dry have to beg it by the bucketful from their neighbours who are fortunate enough to have some left. This informant stated that he had a house in Bullanaming-street where there is a well as deep as any in the district, which has lately been cleaned out, but is still empty. He attributes two-thirds of the mortality which has taken place there to the bad quality and scarcity of the water. He further stated that he amongst others had signed a petition to the City Council praying to have the water laid on, and that it had been frustrated by a counter-petition got up by owners of property in the neighbourhood, many of whom were non-residents.”

Again in their report upon Wyndham-street, Alexandria, they state :—

“There are seven houses in this cluster, the occupants of which are or have been till lately all dependent upon one well for their water supply; that well has given out and they have now to buy water, all but Mrs. P., who says she cannot afford it, and continues to scrape up as much as she can get from the bottom of the well in question at the imminent risk of her health. Within 14 ft. of this well are two closets over common cesspits, mere holes in the sand, and there are at least ten similar closets within 30 ft. of it.”

* * * * *

“In these yards is a cluster of privies, six in number, so close together that the distance between the two outside closets is only 24 ft., the two allotments on which they are placed being 12 ft. wide each. There are two wells between the cottages and these closets; none of these closets are further than 27 ft. from the first well, or more than 35 ft. from the second, the nearest being within 20 ft. of a well.”

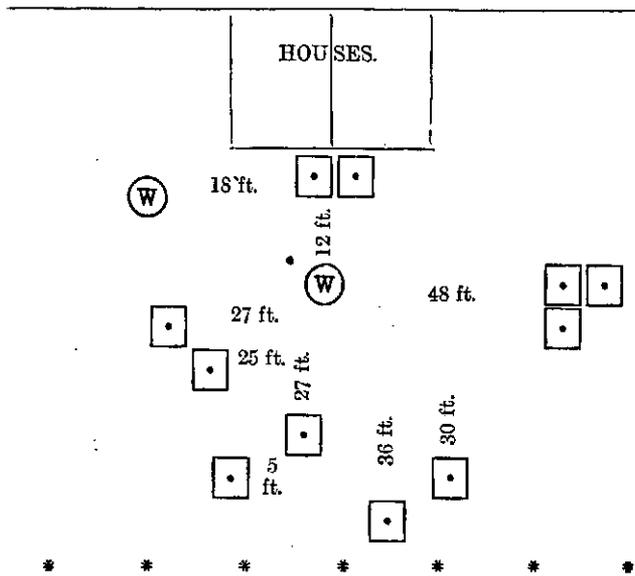
* * * * *

“The sanitary conditions in this street (Wyndham-street) on either side so far are exceptionally bad even for this district where all is bad, and it is fearful to contemplate the result if such a state of things be allowed to continue. When the rain comes the effect it will have will be to dilute these large accumulations of faecal matter in the closets and spread them over the surface of the ground, which will become so contaminated that wholesome water in any wells sunk in it will be an impossibility.”

* * * * *

“Imagine two wells not far apart from each other, containing the water supply for all the residents, and no less than eleven closets in close proximity, the nearest being 12 ft. and the most distant 48 feet from a well; no cement used in the lining of the wells, and the closets mere holes in the ground, which, being all porous sand, absorbs the liquid portion of the closet matter, and is necessarily drained by the wells, and you will see that in all these cases the water supply must be directly contaminated.”

WYNDHAM-STREET.

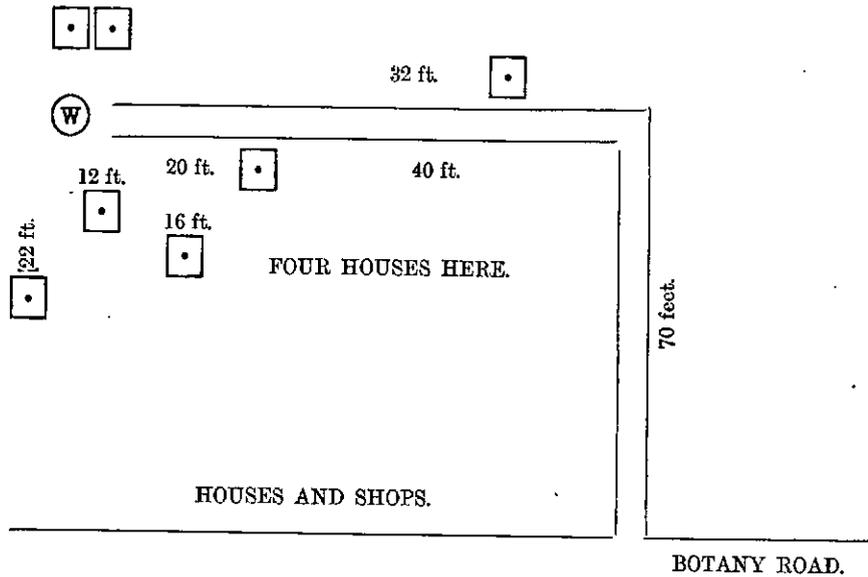


“In one place, where the well is very near the fence, there are three closets distant from it respectively 14, 18, and 20 ft., the well being sunk in the lowest portion of the ground. In another place there is a closet on about the same level as the well, which is barely 6 ft. from it. In short, this passage of 80 yards length has a number of wells close to it, with no less than twenty-six closets abutting upon it. Most of these closets have either never been cleaned out or cleaned out at some remote period; indeed, it is a question whether the process of emptying is ever resorted to in this locality, the usual practice being to dig a fresh hole and shift the closet to another part of the yard or allotment.”

In describing a certain part of Botany Road, the Report goes on—

“The blind lane I am now describing after extending westward 70 ft. into these allotments turns at right angles to the south for a distance of 40 ft.; it then opens out to a width of 10 ft. (from 3½ ft.) and encloses a well which is used in common by the occupants of the six houses put up on the strips of land into which

which this 60-ft. centre block is cut up. This well is encircled by the six closets belonging to these houses at distances varying from 12 to 30 ft., as will be seen by the annexed diagram. The well is 24 ft. deep, and from the nature of the soil and the conditions which exist, described in several of our reports



upon the properties in this district, it must receive the soakage from them. No further proof of this is necessary than a repetition of the fact that the closets are for the most part full of hard faecal matter, all the moisture from them being absorbed by the sand. We got into conversation with one woman here who had had the common sense to reason out the necessary consequence of this unwholesome juxtaposition of closets and wells. She said the water was quite unfit to drink, and that during her residence in the locality for some months she had never used it in her house at all, except for "slopping about."

* * * * *

"The closet pertaining to this dwelling is just 6 feet from the well, and the soil is sandy. This dangerous proximity, however, is no more than we have noticed in many instances in this quarter. Sometimes there are half a dozen closets within 20 ft. of the only water supply for a number of persons. We were at a loss for some time to account for the number of cesspits which abound in this suburb, so far exceeding the number of closets in other suburbs of equal population; but it is easily accounted for, the soil being soft and sandy it is very easy to sink a pit; indeed it is easier to sink a new cesspit than to clean out an old one. In Waterloo no nightman could make a living; when a closet is full—so full that the occupants of the house can no longer make use of it—the remedy is very simple: they scoop out another aperture a few yards from it, and shift the closet from one hole to the other."

In Pitt-street South, Waterloo, six cottages are described with but one well (25 ft. deep) amongst them:—

"The water from it is filthy. Within 50 feet from this well are no less than eight cesspits, several of them being on much higher ground, while there are two cesspits within 15 ft. of the well on either side. The soil is pure sand, and the cesspits mere holes in the ground without any water-tight lining; the inference is obvious—the liquid matter from the closets must percolate into the well and pollute the water supply. A woman living in one of these houses told us that she and her husband and their four children were all sick, that they were continually retching, and that she attributed it to the water. She said further, that the occupants of the third house from hers were also sick in the same way.

7. We are informed by His Worship the Mayor, that in laying on the city water to Suburban Boroughs it has been customary for the City Council to await an application from the inhabitants desiring the supply; and that if such application be followed by a counter-petition, signed by a certain number of ratepayers, no action is taken. In the boroughs specified petitions for water supply have been received by the City Council, and also counter-petitions; so that the Council, although quite ready and willing to afford the supply, felt their hands tied; for it appears that the customary procedure of petition and counter-petition had come to be looked upon as in accordance with the law. The Mayor, having consulted the City Solicitor, now informs us that the City Council have full power to lay on water to any Suburb, and thereupon to levy the customary rate, irrespective of any local action for or against.

8. We trust then that no mistaken opposition on the part of non-resident landlords, or of ratepayers who may be advantageously situated with regard to water, will any longer delay this very necessary work; and that the city authorities will be urged to take the initiative, not only for the health of the inhabitants who are at present compelled to use polluted water, but for the safety also of the rest of the city, which will not escape the evil consequences should an epidemic of typhoid fever once be originated.

Board Room,

Sydney, 22 April, 1876.

JOHN SMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD.

ELEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

BOARD APPOINTED ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE BEST MEANS OF DISPOSING OF THE
SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS,
AS WELL AS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE INHABITANTS THEREOF;

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD ON THE 10TH AUGUST, 1876.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *August*, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

ELEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,

We have the honor to present this our Eleventh Progress Report, the principal object of which is to call your attention to the appended Report and Evidence of the Committee appointed by this Board “to enquire into the state of Crowded Dwellings and Areas in the City of Sydney and its suburbs, so far as it affects public health,” of which Dr. Smith was Chairman.

The chief points requiring additional legislation are briefly stated in the tenth page of their Report, and on these points in particular we submit the following remarks:—

BOARD OF HEALTH AND WORKS.

We think that a Central Board of Health and Works should be constituted as soon as possible, as without such it is quite impossible for anything effectual to be done to remedy the sanitary condition of Sydney. In England, Health and Works are separated, but for obvious reasons one Board would be sufficient here; and to make it efficient, we suggest:—

- (1.) That the Board should consist of a small number of members, who should not be directly subject to popular control. It has been abundantly illustrated during the last year that sanitary laws will not be stringently administered by a body who have any dread of unpopularity.
- (2.) That the Members of the Board should have a secure tenure of office, and sufficient power, subject to the approval of the Government, to carry out necessary works and to compel the observance of sanitary laws.

CHINESE.

The evidence taken by the Committee abundantly proves that some steps are necessary to put down with a strong hand the evils connected with the residence of Chinamen in this City. What is taking place in California, as reported in the public press, suggests the necessity of fully considering what shall be done with respect to these people. Certainly the houses occupied by Chinese in Sydney should be subject to special supervision, in the same manner as has been recommended for common lodging-houses.

M. B. PELL,
Chairman.

Board Room,
Sydney, 10th August, 1876.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN
SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,*on the 26th October, 1875,*

“To inquire into the state of Crowded Dwellings and Areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, so far as it affects Public Health.”

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1876.

To the Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,—

SIR,

This Committee was constituted on the 26th October last, under the following Minute:—

No. 11 Committee—Crowded Dwellings and Areas. On motion of the Chairman, M. B. Pell, Esq., the following resolution was agreed to *nem. diss.*:—

“That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of Crowded Dwellings and Areas in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, so far as it affects public health, such Committee to consist of Hon. J. Smith (Chairman), Messrs. Palmer, Chapman, Dansey, and Read.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEE.

1. Two to form a quorum.
2. To take the evidence of persons acquainted with the city.
3. That personal inspection shall in all ordinary cases be made by a sub-committee of two, who shall submit written notes of their observations to the Chairman at short intervals.
4. To send in Progress Reports to the Board at short intervals.
5. To suggest remedies for evils brought under their notice and coming within the scope of their inquiry—

- (1.) With respect to areas already built upon and overcrowded;
- (2.) With respect to similar evils growing up on areas not fully occupied in the city and suburbs;
- (3.) To obtain information as to what steps have been taken in Europe for the purpose of remedying the evils under the above headings.”

2. We commenced the important enquiry entrusted to us by taking verbal evidence from gentlemen who from long and intimate acquaintance with Sydney were in a position to give valuable information. We examined the Very Rev. Macquarie Cowper, Dean of Sydney; Richard Wynne, Esq., J.P., Rev. G. Sheppard, and Messrs. M. Bowmaker, M. Hodgkinson, and C. Tilly, City Missionaries. From the three witnesses last mentioned we had hoped to obtain more minute details than any other persons could supply, and we were somewhat disappointed to find that these gentlemen, while fully appreciating the value of our inquiry, were unwilling to give other than general evidence, from the fear that their usefulness would be hindered if they were to furnish information which would identify any of the persons benefited by their ministrations [*vide* p. 17]. While regretting their decision, we could not but respect their scruples, and further information has satisfied us that those scruples were well founded.

3. In the matter of verbal evidence it soon became apparent that we were not likely to obtain much of a sufficiently minute and exact character, as we could find very few persons possessing an intimate knowledge of those neglected and filthy parts of the city which came specially within the scope of our inquiry. We proceeded therefore to make arrangements for carrying out a system of house to house visitation by means of two sub-committees—No. 1 consisting of R. B. Read, Esq., and Mr. Alderman Chapman, and No. 2 consisting of B. Palmer, Esq. (Mayor of Sydney), and G. F. Dansey, Esq. When Dr. Read resigned in February in order to proceed to England, Mr. F. H. Grundy was appointed to fill his place. The sub-committees having roughly apportioned the city and suburbs into two divisions, proceeded diligently with their work of personal inspection, a duty which has not been performed without great

discomfort

discomfort and considerable risk to health, their visits bringing them into contact with much repulsive moral and physical degradation, and with scenes of filth and wretchedness of which it is impossible to convey any adequate idea by mere verbal description however forcible.

4. In the early stage of house to house visitation the crowded and unhealthy condition of some of the Sydney watch-houses was brought to light, and we considered it advisable to bring up a Progress Report to the Board on this subject, which was adopted by the Committee on the 22nd December, and by the Board on the 24th December, 1875. This report was the result of a careful and minute investigation into the accommodation afforded in each lock-up, verified by subsequent inspections.

5. Another question which seemed to us of sufficient urgency to call for special report was the state of the common lodging-houses of Sydney. In addition to visits of personal inspection to a number of these houses, made by the Sub-committees by night as well as by day, we took evidence from Senior-Sergeant Larkins and Sergeant Dawson, of the Metropolitan Police Force. [*Vide* pages 21 and 30.] Our recommendations on this subject are comprised in the Second Progress Report of the Committee, adopted on the 4th February, and by the Board on the 8th February, 1876.

6. We have also had occasion to submit a Progress Report on the contamination of well water in certain suburban districts by percolation and overflow from cesspits. This matter being within the control of the city authorities, we were enabled to obtain the prompt co-operation of his Worship the Mayor, and we are glad to learn from him that steps are in progress to remedy the evil. Our Third Progress Report was adopted by the Committee on the 22nd April, and by the Board on the 2nd May, 1876.

7. It remains for us to bring under one view the remaining portions of the evidence collected by the Committee and now submitted in full to the Board. It became evident to us at the outset that in order to carry out fully the inquiry committed to us we should have to go beyond the strict letter of instructions, and to include in our investigations bad drainage, deficient ventilation, dilapidation of buildings, general uncleanness, and any other physical conditions that might be supposed injurious to health. But it will be understood, that intemperance and other prevalent vices, potent causes of disease and death, do not come within the scope of our enquiry; although occasionally touched upon in the notes of the visiting members. We have classed the various subjects treated of in the evidence under different heads, and shall now proceed to report upon them *seriatim*.

8. *Crowded Areas.*—We have found the worst form of overcrowding to consist in the closely packed rows of small badly-constructed tenements at the back of large dwellings and in courts and lanes leading out of the main streets. In many cases these are mere *cul-de-sacs*, and are so hemmed in by the walls of large buildings on three sides as to allow no chance of ventilation. The noxious gases arising from the closets and drains, always more or less filthy, are thus restrained from diffusion, and the atmosphere becomes contaminated and unhealthy. It is scarcely to be wondered at that these places exist, since the legislation in this direction in Sydney has been of a very imperfect character. An amended Building Act is imperatively necessary, and it should embrace regulations not only in respect to the character of the houses but to the dimensions of the allotments, size of the yards, proper drainage, and privy accommodation, as well as the width of the thoroughfares; a certificate of fitness for occupancy should be given in each case by some recognized officer. Power should also be given under Act of Parliament to some permanently established sanitary authority to deal with existing evils, and to inspect and close or cause to be pulled down if necessary all buildings erected under improper conditions. We call especial attention to the following cases of crowded areas, two of which are illustrated by plans accompanying the evidence:—

“Garrett’s Buildings (Clarence-street) contain ten houses, having two rooms each, 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 9 ft. high, rented at 6s. a week each; they are very badly ventilated, the back walls having no opening or air-hole of any kind. These ten houses occupy a piece of ground in the form of a parallelogram; five houses on either side with a space of 14 feet in the centre. Of this 14 feet space 4 ft. 6 in. is fenced off right and left and partitioned into yards for each house, leaving a passage of 5 feet—exact measurement—down the middle, from end to end of the row as a thoroughfare. The houses are hemmed in on all other sides by surrounding buildings, so that nowhere except in front can a mouthful of air be had for love or money. But, shocking to relate, this narrow passage which intervenes between the two rows receives all the drainage of the court, being nothing more or less than an open drain covered loosely with boards, not so effectually as to prevent the escape of foul gases, or with that object at all, but to allow the inmates of the houses ingress and egress to their dwellings without breaking their shins. At the end of the lane or court there are three closets or cesspits in such a stinking condition as to be unapproachable as well as indescribable.” p. 20.

“The plan adopted in the construction of cheap dwellings in Sydney is a very simple one. A wall is run up on the extreme back boundary of the allotment, and extending to either end of the ground. This is intersected by a number of partitions, at right angles, at an average distance of (say) 8 ft. apart; a couple of cheap sashes for the upper and lower room, and one door on the ground floor for each house, and lo! the buildings when roofed are completed; and a property yielding good returns is created at a minimum outlay. It is no use to have doors and windows at the back, because the extension of the building to the boundary of the allotment also saves the cost of fencing at the back and sides. It is however indispensable that there should be some apology for a yard, where the women may wash and hang out their clothes to dry, and therefore a space is reserved in front for this purpose, which is frequently only 5 or 6 feet wide. It will be seen that this arrangement takes up a width of, at the outside, 16 feet. Now, supposing the available area to be 40 feet wide, a similar row of houses can be erected on the opposite side, and there would be 10 ft. to spare between the two terraces. This vacant space is not without its use also; there being no provision for drainage, and no room for it, except in front, it follows as a matter of course that all the house-slops and refuse find their way into this unoccupied space and run along it in a surface drain. Add to this description three or four stinking cesspits, all occupying prominent positions in front of both rows of houses, and you have a sketch of a block of cheap houses in the back-slums of Sydney. These properties are generally in some yard or court off the street, and hidden from public observation, or they would not be allowed to exist. The picture I have drawn is not a fanciful one, as will at once be admitted by those who have taken the trouble to read our previous reports.” p. 58.

“Some

"Some steps ought, we think, to be taken to prevent people from crowding these narrow streets and lanes with buildings. The attention of the Government should be called to this matter at once, for delay is not only dangerous but fatal. These are not small right-of-ways leading out of large streets, which afford a certain amount of ventilation, but narrow lanes running parallel to each other, in which the houses are crowded together in such numbers as to render health to the residents impossible; it is overcrowding in its worst form." p. 64.

"The practice has been to purchase or lease one of the double allotments and then disposing of the frontage with a diminished depth of 70 ft. instead of 100 ft. to each street, to leave a centre block of some 60 ft. in width still for sale or lease, approached by means of a narrow dirty passage of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width. These centre 60-ft. allotments are then cut up into little bits just large enough to contain a cottage, a closet, and a well; sometimes however with only one well for all the cottages. In the present instance the block is cut up into six allotments, so that the original allotment of 200 by 50 ft., with four street frontages, has upon it ten dwellings without drainage, ten closets, and from five to ten wells. Sometimes the economy of space even in this recently inhabited suburb is carried out to a still further extent, for we have met with instances where some of the 50-ft. lots fronting streets have been subdivided into four frontages of only 12½ feet each. There would thus be fourteen dwellings and the consequent accommodation, or the want of it upon the original allotment of 200 by 50 ft., besides the addition occasionally of cowsheds, stables, and outbuildings; these tenements having at the ordinary average of five to a house, seventy inmates. Surely Legislative interference is called for to prevent this unseemly and unwholesome overcrowding." p. 92.

"*Arthur-place* (p. 29) is approached from the west side of Kent-street. This court is 19 feet wide, and the nine houses in it, which are 15 feet wide, occupy a length of 120 feet; they are two-storied buildings with metal roof. There is no ventilation at the back or on the west side, where the court is closed in by a blank wall; on the south is the Ragged School and grounds, and there is a blank wall on the front or north side."

Miller's Buildings (p. 14): This place is reached from the east side of Kent-street by a flight of stone steps, the street at this locality having been lowered several feet by the Corporation. The width of the court is 22 feet and its length 84 feet, terminating in a blank wall. There are seven old two-storied brick and shingle houses on either side, which have a depth of 12 feet—blank walls on the north, south, and east sides, the only opening being into Kent-street on the west side, and the ventilation from that quarter is obstructed by the houses fronting the street, which project in front of those in the court on account of the difference in height."

"*McCrory's Court* (p. 21): This court is approached from the east side of Clarence-street; it is 72 feet in length and 18½ feet in width. It opens upon Market-row, a place little better than itself, and contains two houses on either side, with a privy in the centre of the block, the width of the court between the houses being 5½ feet; it has a blank wall at the end of it." p. 105.

9. *Crowded Dwellings*.—The house to house inspection carried out by the Committee has shewn that, in addition to the injurious crowding together of houses treated of in the last paragraph, there is a considerable amount of overcrowding of house occupants in parts of Sydney. Where this has been found to occur, the houses have been generally lodging-houses, and upon this subject the Committee have already reported. There are, however, cases where tenants sub-let, and where each room, however small, accommodates a separate family. A Health Act should provide for the inspection of all lodging-houses at stated intervals, and we recommend that the plan be adopted which is carried out in large towns in England, viz., that all houses in which rooms are sub-let be registered and subject to regular inspection. One of the worst cases of overcrowding of this kind exists in the very centre of the city, in a court which connects two of our principal streets, formerly Brougham-place, but now Rowe-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets:—

"The houses contain for the most part four rooms each, of very moderate size, and in very many instances each room is occupied by a separate family who wash, cook, eat, drink, and sleep in the same apartment, all their family arrangements being confined within four walls, which are seldom more than 10 or 12 feet apart. It has been well said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Neither Dr. Read nor myself, although we have both of us lived a great many years in Sydney, could have credited without ocular inspection the terrible state of overcrowding which we witnessed in this locality. A simple description of the dimensions of the rooms, with the number of inmates they contain, will at once show the danger to the health of the community which must ensue from such a state of things." p. 36.

Then follows a description of the houses in detail. They add—

"The limited space in which whole families crowd together in these buildings is still further restricted by the fact that they keep their firewood as well as all their other possessions in the one small room; in fact there is no other place to keep it."

"No. 5 is also let to Mrs. Ryan, who sublets the rooms to separate families. The front room on the ground floor, let at 6s. a week, was occupied by a sick man, his wife, a daughter 15 years of age, and an adopted orphan boy nearly as old. This man was very ill, and urgently in want of medical advice. Seeing the necessity of the case, and that he required immediate attention, I gave his wife an order at once for medicine and advice at the Infirmary. The room in which this family were cooped up was in the same disjointed state of repair as the others I have noticed. A great portion of the ceiling had fallen down; the walls were in a filthy state; and the old-fashioned sash-windows precluded all chance of ventilation. Health for so many people in such a limited space, under such conditions, is physically impossible. This description will apply to the back room on the same floor, rented at 5s. a week, and occupied by a man and his wife, with a further cause of discomfort that it was swarming with bugs." p. 37.

"No. 6—Forbes owner—agent or lessee, McCormack—rented at 11s. a week and sublet. The front room down-stairs—10½ x 11 feet, let at 5s. a week—was very filthy and out of repair. This room was occupied by five persons, male and female—the youngest being a girl of 17 years of age. Such a small apartment would offer but very confined accommodation for five persons even in a cold country, and supposing it to be unused and ventilated by day; but when it is understood that the whole indoor life of five adults is spent in such a limited space, and that all their belongings in the shape of furniture, cooking utensils, and household appliances, as well as firewood, are crowded within the four walls, and that there is no other place for cooking and washing, it will be seen how essentially necessary to the preservation of health are thorough cleanliness and free ventilation, neither of which requisites were present. On making inquiries next door we were positively informed that occasionally nine or ten persons sleep in that room at night; in fact the neighbours called our particular attention to the disgraceful state of overcrowding in that particular apartment—and when the inhabitants of Rowe-street themselves complain of overcrowding, the fact may be accepted without further evidence. The back room down-stairs, let at 4s. a week, was in a tumbledown condition, close, and filthy; it was occupied by a man and his dog. The front room up-stairs, let at 5s. a week, was occupied by three Germans, and although clean was very much overcrowded, its dimensions being 14 x 11 ft., considering that half the available space was filled with firewood, cooking utensils, tubs, old clothes, &c., besides a box of very suspicious looking fruit, and that there was scarcely any ventilation. The back room, let at 4s. and occupied by a woman, was just as close and much dirtier; walls and ceilings much broken; passage and staircase filthy and very much out of repair; yard, 6 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., very badly drained, and containing a quantity of dirty soap-suds and a lot of old bricks; as usual, an obdurate landlord and no prospect of repairs." p. 41.

10. *Filthy Premises*.—There can be no doubt that the filthy condition of premises described in the evidence is due in many instances to intemperance, but on the other hand many tenements are in such a state as to render cleanliness almost impossible. Much may be done to remedy the evils coming under
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this heading by stringent inspection, by attention to drainage arrangements, the removal of refuse, and also by enforcing upon the owners of properties the duty of keeping their premises in repair. That this duty is greatly neglected will be seen by a reference to our remarks in clause 14 of this Report. The following extracts will show a state of things calling for prompt interference:—

“The two upper houses in Clyde-street, owned by Mr. James Campbell, are in a shockingly unhealthy state; the closets are placed under the steps, and the stench from them is frightful. This has caused and is still causing a great nuisance; this is one of the most dangerous places as far as health is concerned we have met with as yet, and some immediate steps should be taken to improve it. At Nos. 14 and 16, Clyde-street, there is only one closet for twenty persons; the condition of the closet may be better imagined than described.” p. 30.

“We next proceeded to Miller’s Buildings, owned by Mr. Dickson, undertaker. There are fourteen houses in the court, containing two rooms each, 11 x 11 ft., with a small attic above, and let at 6s. a week; there are four water-closets for the fourteen houses. From one of these houses two children were removed the same morning by the police, almost in a state of nudity, unwashed, uncared for, and literally covered with vermin. The filthy condition of the room from which these unfortunate little outcasts were rescued may be better imagined than described. We were strongly advised by the residents in the court not to enter it, and we contented ourselves with peeping in. Some rags, the colour of dirt, scattered about the place, a rickety chair, and a pretence for a stretcher, constituted the furniture of the apartment. The bare walls and floors, begrimed with dirt, completing the dismal picture. On the door-step was a heap of human excreta, covered with an old straw hat. More wretched objects of destitution than these poor little children, who were in such a filthy state that while their case was being considered they had to be kept in the police shed, being unfit to enter the precincts of the Court, can scarcely be imagined.” p. 14.

Describing a house occupied by a cab-driver in Abercrombie-lane, the Committee state:—

“The scene which was exposed to our view in this hovel almost baffles description. The evils of intemperance showed themselves here in the most revolting form. Ryan, a man about thirty years of age, and a woman, a year or two younger, who we supposed to be his wife, and three children, were in a room below stairs. The polluted condition of the atmosphere may be imagined when it is understood that no fresh air goes through the room, and that there were heaps of human excreta on several parts of the floor. The man and woman both drunk, the latter sitting on a box with a child in her arms; the mother and child quite naked. As we entered she drew up an old skirt from the floor and held it in front of her. These people were too stupefied to give us any information, and we did not question them. The empty bottle at their side told the whole story! The furniture consisted of an old table, a broken chair, and a box on which were a few cups and glass alongside the rum bottle. We were rash enough to penetrate into the kitchen, and the result was that in two minutes we were swarming with fleas. Up-stairs there was a heap of rags, old and filthy, and what appeared to have been once a mattress was nothing more than a bundle of rotten flock and rags. Two drunken women were lying asleep upon it.” p. 44.

“Near Wells-street, on the west side, is a wide vacant space, forming part of a block extending to the Botany Road, the property of Mr. Woods, which seems to be a deposit for much of the filth of the neighbourhood. Where the vacant eastern part of this block joins the occupied western part, is a cluster of three closets built over one cesspit. This pit is about 12 x 12 ft.; depth unknown; and has not been emptied for four years at least; one of the occupants of a building close by, fronting George-street, who has lived there for that period, having assured us that it has never been cleaned out in his time; it is in a very foul and stinking condition. Two of these three closets, besides being legitimately used by thirty persons, are quite open to the residents in Bullanaming-street, and to any one else.” p. 76.

“Attracted by the dirty appearance of the second house (Bowman-street, Denison Ward) we entered it to make a closer inspection. The tenants informed us that it was a stinking hole, and that vermin abounded in it. We saw no reason to doubt either statement but everything to confirm it. The closet at the back is in a broken down dilapidated condition and in a filthy state, as was also the closet in the adjoining yard; we were obliged to leave hastily—we could not stand the smell. The drainage from these houses runs down along the surface gutters to a vacant piece of land close by, the stench from which is something frightful. The closet belonging to the house at the end of this row is in a shocking state of repair; the door is broken down, and a log of wood is placed over the seat to prevent the children from falling into the pit. The tenants of these houses all complained of ill health, and no doubt their dwellings are very unwholesome. The floors rest on solid earth, there being no excavation under them.” p. 78.

11. *Buildings unfit for habitation.*—Under this heading we comprise houses which are so out of repair as to be unfit for human habitation. At present there is no power vested either in the Corporation or any other body to compel the repair or removal of any dwelling-house, or other building, however dangerous its condition may be. No Building Act will have retrospective powers, and a special clause should be introduced into the Health Act to deal with such cases, similar to the 97th clause of the Imperial Health Act 38 and 39 Vict. ch. 55, which provides as follows:—

“Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a house or building, in the judgment of the Court, unfit for human habitation, the Court may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose until in its judgment the house or building is rendered fit for that purpose; and on the Court being satisfied that it has been rendered fit for that purpose the Court may determine its previous order by another, declaring the house or building habitable, and from the date thereof such house or building may be let or inhabited.”

Such houses are unfortunately very numerous in Sydney. The following are some of the worst cases:—

“No. 143, Clarence-street, is an old weatherboard house, containing five rooms (Macdonald, owner), rented at 12s. a week; the closet is an old cesspit and in a filthy disgusting condition, and the yard about 8 ft. square. The rooms in this house are in such a tumble-down state that they are quite unfit to be occupied—in fact they are positively dangerous. The tenant informed us that the rain comes through the roof as through a sieve, and that there is a continual stench and moisture rising from the floor. The rooms upstairs are 6 ft. 2 in. high, and very badly ventilated; the closet, an old cesspit, filthy in the extreme; the stench from this place was sickening. No. 139, Clarence-street, same owner, same rent, is in a similarly dilapidated and dirty condition, with the same want of ventilation, and having an old cesspit for a closet, in an equally filthy state, with an old sack hung up in front in place of a door. The drainage from these houses finds its way under the floor, through a pipe, and empties into the street outside the curb-stones. All these houses seem to have been built by piecemeal, and vary in the number and size of the rooms. No. 137, also belonging to the same owner, rents at 15s. a week, has the same style of closet with the same frightful stench proceeding from it, and is in every respect an equally forbidding abode. These four houses may be classed as so out of repair, so badly ventilated, and so deficient in accommodation, as to be utterly unfit for human habitation, and as the land on which they are situated fronts Clarence-street, and is therefore valuable property, steps should at once be taken to compel the owners either to pull them down or to put them into repair, and to drain the locality.” p. 20.

“On the opposite side in Market-street, at the corner of Clarence-street, are six weatherboard buildings in the very last stage of decay (Lynch, agent). Any one who may be curious to know how long Colonial timber will last, until, by the combined action of the elements, white ants, and other sources of destruction it becomes triturated into powder, can satisfy their curiosity by ascertaining the date on which these houses were constructed. The corner house is occupied and used as a butcher’s shop; it is a filthy, stinking place, without any proper drainage, and in a most dilapidated condition, though rented at 21s. a week. The next house, occupied by a wire-worker, is just as bad; it obtains a rental of 10s. a week, and the two adjoining houses occupied by a manufacturer of Colonial ovens—one being used as a workshop and the other as a residence—rents at 21s. The same description will suffice for these: there is just enough solid timber about them to keep them up, but nothing to spare. The house adjoining the Colonial oven repository, however, deserves

deserves a more detailed description, since it represents the *ne plus ultra* stage of dilapidation. It contains two small rooms on the ground floor, with a ladder in the back room leading to a bed-room under the roof. Originally a weatherboard building it is now very difficult to say what it is, or what material in its composition predominates, so much patchwork has been necessary from time to time to keep it together. Here and there a board has been completely eaten out apparently by white ants, and the vacant space has been covered over with tin, paper, or anything else which was handy. The upstairs room has had a great deal of paper bestowed upon it during its days of respectability, but the paper has obstinately refused to adhere to the walls, though the process has evidently been repeated a great many times. The successive layers, which embrace a variety of patterns, now hang down from the walls in festoons, a sort of tapestry a quarter of an inch thick, and form a receptacle for dust, cobwebs, and other impurities. An old mattress lay on the floor of the room, and the tenant had adopted a very simple method of keeping the bed-clothes from contact with it during the day, by hanging them upon a batten placed against the wall at an angle of 45 degrees, just sufficiently high to keep them out of the dust. This house has also another peculiarity: it contains no furniture of any kind. Indeed there is no room for it, the entire available floor space being crowded with the stock-in-trade of the proprietor, who is a dealer in old clothes. Piles upon piles of garments of all sorts are stowed away below and aloft, which, like the house, appeared to be considerably the worse for wear. These may possibly be renewed to a certain extent by some artificial process, but no renovation is possible for the house itself. It is almost needless to recommend that no further efforts to prevent this house from falling down should be permitted. It occupies a valuable site, and should be replaced by a building of a more substantial character." p. 25.

"Quitting this neighbourhood (Wright's Wharf, next to Market Wharf) for obvious reasons as quickly as possible, we came to a two-roomed house facing Sussex-street, the back of which is 8 feet below the level of the street. This was in such a tumble-down dilapidated state that it must be positively dangerous to live in. Then to another shanty of similar style, which seemed even in a more dangerous condition; and then to a third, in which I should scarcely have considered it safe to take shelter during a shower of rain. These hovels obtain a rental of 5s., 5s., and 6s. respectively. They are utterly unfit for human habitation, and no one who is not afraid or ashamed to sleep out in the open air would ever venture to seek a night's rest in them. They are positively dangerous to live in and should be pulled down with the least possible delay; the wonder is that weatherboard houses should hang together so long. The tenants made the usual complaint that the landlord will do nothing. It appeared to us however that there was very little that he could do, except in the way of total annihilation." p. 36.

"The last two houses in this lane, before it joins Riley-street, are built of brick and shingle. The upper room of the first we entered was destitute of anything in the shape of furniture, the lower sash of the window gone and the upper one immovable. On the banister of the stairs were two pillows, some sacking, a few rags, and an old blanket. The walls of the room were besmeared with candle-smoke and grease, the ceiling was damp with the soakage from the rotten shingles of the roof; and, to add to the discomfort of the place, bugs were present in legions, running all over the walls. The place was in such a dirty and dilapidated condition as to be unfit for habitation. The kitchen at the back was in a similar state; the shingles on the roof were as rotten as could be, and patched here and there with pieces of old galvanized iron; the ceiling mildewed with damp, and part of the wall down." p. 45.

"We then went back to Queen-street, which is a continuation of Broughton-street, although diverging in a different direction. On the west side of Queen-street is a sort of court containing three two-roomed weatherboard houses, roofed partly with shingles, partly with iron, and other materials. These houses are almost tumbling down; they have been designed by the dead wall architect referred to so often. The occupants did not seem disposed to be at all communicative, but we saw enough to satisfy ourselves that the houses are unfit for habitation. The closet was as bad as any we have seen, and so exposed, being in the centre of the court, and facing the houses in Queen-street, that no one can approach it without being seen by the inmates of at least a dozen dwellings." p. 64.

"In a lane off this street (Harwood-street, Denison Ward), on the west side, are five brick and shingle tenements, owned by Mr. Kettle, containing two rooms, one over the other. These are unoccupied with one exception, and they are all, including the one occupied, utterly unfit for dwellings for human beings. The windows are gone in four out of the five, and the walls bulge out and threaten to fall on the passers-by. They ought to be pulled down immediately." p. 71.

"We next inspected Cuthill's Yard, which contains six houses on the east side and three on the west, built of brick and shingles, containing two rooms each and let at 6s. a week. Those on the eastern side are in a state of extreme dilapidation, every part except the bare walls the picture of ruin. Here as in all tenements of this class the back wall has no opening of any kind, and the only vacant space is the yard in front. The houses on the west side have only a ground floor; one of them is roofed with iron and the other two with zinc, the roof of the end house being retained in its place by heavy stones placed upon it. There was at one time a railing in front of these houses, intended to enclose a garden, but only enough of it remains to show what it was put there for; flowers do not bloom in localities like this. Almost all the windows in this court, especially those on the east side, are without glass or nearly so, brown paper and old rags being the principal substitutes; the drainage in the gutter was very offensive and the privy in a disgusting state." p. 76.

12. *Deficient Ventilation*.—This arises in most cases from the defective construction of the houses, many of which are placed back to back, so as to prevent a current of air from passing through them, or built against a dead wall, having no aperture for the ingress of air except the door and a solitary window in front, the upper sash of which is generally a fixture. In other cases small and low houses are placed in the immediate vicinity of lofty buildings, which form a complete blockade to light and air. In the houses occupied by Chinamen it has been found that these two requisites to healthy living are carefully excluded by boarding over the windows. A few structural alterations would in many cases convert what are now unwholesome tenements into healthy dwellings, but a number of these houses must be demolished before any sanitary amelioration can be expected. We quote a few instances in which the want of ventilation is especially noticeable.

The Dean of Sydney states, in answer to question 11:—

"I have just called to mind four houses in this city, in which I visited some sick persons some years ago, and I find they are still occupied. These houses are situated at the back of the 'Post Office Hotel,' and so closed in that it is scarcely possible for any fresh air to enter them. I paid a visit to a sick man who was in a room up-stairs in one of these houses, and I found there was no ventilation whatever; here was no fire-place; the window would scarcely open, and it appeared to me marvellous that the man did not actually die for want of air. There is only a space of about 4 feet between the 'Post Office Hotel' and this house, and now I observe it will be shut in still more by that fine block of buildings between York and Barrack streets. I could mention other houses which I have noticed in different parts of the city, which are blocked in a similar way—blocks of buildings existing in lanes and several *cul-de-sacs*, where I think the buildings should be removed as the ventilation in them must be exceedingly defective." p. 2.

In their inspection of Little George-street, the Committee say:—

"We paid a visit to Miss Gibbons, who occupies a two-roomed house round the corner. The peculiar features of this and the adjoining house is the Lilliputian character of the back premises and the ingenuity displayed by the architect in closing up all ingress to fresh air. One of the yards or passages is 5 ft. x 6 ft., and the other 4 ft. x 4 ft. On three sides of these yards there is a wall 20 ft. high, and if any ventilation were possible it could only be afforded by means of a windsail, which is quite as necessary here as in the hold of an immigrant ship. As for the closets it is indispensable that persons using them should back into them as a horse backs into the shafts of a cart, since there is no room to turn round at the end of the passage." p. 18.

"In the adjoining yard (Queen's Place), which is portion of the same property, we inspected a row of cottages, which, in a sanitary point of view, are quite unfit for human habitations. The front doors were open, and we could see that the lower rooms were not more than 6 or 8 ft. wide. We could also perceive a ladder leading to a very small apartment above; but the window upstairs does not open, and there can be no ventilation of any kind. Some light may enter from the small panes

of glass in front, but there is no sash to raise or let down, and the ingress of fresh air is impossible. Just in front of the doors and running parallel with the row of cottages, of which there are six, is an open drain which discharges into a large hole in the wall enclosing the yard, direct into the Tank Stream. When this sewer is full a regurgitation takes place, so that the inmates of these hovels have in front of their doors, within 3 ft. of them, a sort of tidal stream of filthy drainage, polluting the atmosphere and inviting pestilence and disease. These cottages should be pulled down at once and should not be replaced by any others. The closets used by the inmates are beyond description. This was our second visit to this place, which, it must be remembered, is in the centre of the business part of the city, not more than fifty or sixty yards from the Exchange, and some attempt had been made to give it a cleaner appearance. The above description may therefore be taken to represent the place at its best." p. 19.

Speaking of houses in Waine's Lane, off Druitt-street, they say:—

"No. 2.—Deering agent—is built of stone, and was at one time apparently a three-storied store, now converted into dwellings of three rooms one over the other. The rooms are 12 by 18 ft. and 7 feet high, but are so wretchedly ventilated, there being no openings in the back wall of any kind, that living in them must be very unhealthy. They are occupied by a workman, his wife, and a number of children. This man told us that he found it impossible to sleep at night on account of the closeness of the atmosphere, and expressed his satisfaction that some kind souls were taking an interest in his welfare. The next two houses, Nos. 3 and 4, were very similar to the last as far as ventilation is concerned, No. 4 being smaller and let at only 6s. a week. There is no window at all in the lower room, and when the door is shut the inmates are in total darkness." p. 46.

13. *Drainage and disposal of refuse.*—The drainage of Sydney is in a wretchedly defective state. A great deal of the evil will be remedied when a complete system of underground sewers has been carried out, and as that question is under investigation by another committee of the Board we have no recommendations to make on the subject. The members of our committee in carrying out their personal inspection of the different wards of the city have, however, thought it right to record their impressions of badly drained localities. That much ill-health is caused by the collection of refuse in places where there is only surface drainage there can be little doubt. The removal of this refuse is a matter directly in the province of the Municipal Councils, and we have nothing to do with it. We may, however, remark that the neglect in respect to these matters, disclosed by the evidence, points strongly to the necessity of appointing some supervising body, such as a Board of Health, to compel the local authorities to do their duty. Examples of this neglect will be found in the following quotations from the evidence. Describing a lane between Union and Sussex streets, the Committee say:—

"All the drainage of these houses runs along the surface; there are no stench traps to the drains, but any amount of stench. These are all four-roomed brick-houses, rented at 13s. a week, and owned by Gregory Board. They might be made healthy if steps were taken to compel the owner to connect them at once with the sewer, and to substitute water-closets for the horrible and disgusting privies which now contain the accumulation of years and convert the place into a complete fever den. The prevalence of sore throats in this spot induces us to call the immediate attention of the Scarlet Fever Committee to the locality. The harbour is only 100 yards distant, and if a 9-inch pipe were laid down from this property to the Bay, the evil, if not entirely removed, would be greatly mitigated." p. 35.

Robin Hood Lane and Hamilton-street, Bourke Ward, are apparently in no better condition.

"There is no proper provision for drainage. Just immediately under the window of the bedroom, and not 3 ft. from it, is a large hole apparently without any trap, which receives a greater portion of the drainage from this and the adjoining yards. From this hole flows, under the houses a stream of filth, carrying with it fever, sickness, and disease. The stench from the neighbourhood of this drain is something frightful. Close by, but on the next property, there is a heap of yard rubbish, the accumulation of years, as high as the eaves of this house, which sends forth a most offensive smell; and yet so suffocating is the temperature in No. 6 that the tenant said she preferred to sleep with the window open, directly in face of this nuisance, to suffering the heat inside. The question is literally one between slow poison and suffocation. This poor woman, who is very intelligent, when informed of the object of our visit, exclaimed—"Thank God somebody has taken the matter in hand, and not before it was needed." There was evidence in one or two flower-pots about the yard of her desire to have things clean and tidy about her; but cleanliness, as well as health, is absolutely impossible in such a wretched hole." p. 43.

"All the people in this yard (Seale's yard, off Goulburn-street, Philip Ward), without exception, complain of the horrible stench in the place, and no wonder, for there is a surface drain running down the centre of it, which discharges into an open gully without trap; this is within 2½ ft. of the window of one of the houses. The closet is an open cesspool, 16 ft. long and 4½ ft. wide, and nearly full, the contents of which kept bubbling up as if in a state of fermentation: the stench proceeding from it was horrible. This pit has four closets or compartments built over it, and is used not only by all the tenants in the yard but by the occupants of three houses fronting Goulburn-street. On one occasion we were told a man was found dead in one of these closets: whether he died from the effect of the closet itself we did not learn; the place is bad enough to cause death indirectly if not suddenly. Just inside the entrance to this yard is a large heap of horse refuse, which the tenants informed us is cleared away once a fortnight. The dustman came with his cart while we were there, and would fain have persuaded us that his visits were made weekly, but it was clear that such was not the case, except perhaps theoretically." p. 48.

"There are from forty to fifty persons residing in this court (Blake's buildings, off Haymarket), and they all complain bitterly of the impurity of the atmosphere, the closeness of their tenements, and the discomfort of the place generally from the absence of covered drains and the want of proper closet accommodation. They say they cannot sleep at night, and no wonder in such ill ventilated quarters. The owner of this property should be compelled to connect his houses with the public sewer which runs within a few yards of them. No better test of the unhealthy character of these dwelling places could be afforded than in the sickly and squalid appearance of the children. With no covered drain to carry off the drainage, with house slops and refuse thrown about in all directions, and with one filthy closet, used by nearly two score individuals, tainting the whole atmosphere, how can they be expected to thrive? The residents in this overcrowded place stated, as a sort of apology for the uncomfortable condition of their dwellings, that it was impossible to find other quarters without going a long way out of town." p. 57.

"I cannot conclude my account of to-day's inspection without calling special attention to the state of the gutters in Queen-street (Glebe) and the streets running parallel to it. Every provision seems to have been made for the drainage of the yards directly into these gutters, but nothing further has been done, and there the refuse lodges and remains. It comprises dead dogs and cats, dead fowls, bones, decayed vegetable matter of all sorts—in fact, rubbish and waste material of every kind. There it lies for weeks at a stretch. The liquid portion of it finds its way down Bay-street to a vacant piece of ground off that street about 60 ft. square, from which it seems to percolate between and under the houses in the direction of Blackwattle Bay. Many of the persons with whom we got into conversation complained of the continued neglect of the Glebe Municipal Council in not having the gutters swept out for months. One gentleman told us that Dr. Markey had been attending his family for two months, all of them being sick with scarlet fever, and that the doctor had stated that the illness was caused by the filthy state of the gutters in the street. Queen-street is a narrow street only about 20 ft. wide." p. 64.

"In a narrow lane about 12½ ft. wide, running from Norton-street to Denham-street (Glebe), are five houses built of wood, and containing two rooms each—Bennett owner; rent 4s. 6d. a week—the rooms, which are 12 x 10 ft., are badly ventilated, there being no windows at the back. In front of these houses at the edge of the lane are an equal number of closets belonging to the houses in the neighbouring street—common cesspits, stinking badly. These with their own closets—also stinking cesspits—which are in the yard at the back, 15 ft. wide, place the unfortunate residents in this lane as it were between two fires; they have the same stench back and front, and no matter which way the wind blows it is a foul wind for them." p. 65.

"Taking

"Taking the whole of this westerly portion of Cook Ward, from Cooper-street to Gipps-street, we noticed that the drainage is in a disgraceful state, and there can be no doubt that the health of the residents in it suffers just in proportion to the neglect of this important question. It appears that the architect or builder, in erecting a new building, in nine cases out of ten makes no provision whatever to carry off the house slops, which are thrown down in the yard, and run according to the inclination of the ground into the street, or on to some piece of vacant ground, where they stagnate and become a fertile source of fever and disease." p. 84.

14. *Neglect of property by owners.*—A perusal of the accompanying evidence will show that disinclination on the part of landlords to go to any expense in keeping their property in repair, even to the extent of an occasional coat of whitewash or paint, is the rule rather than the exception in Sydney. This argues a certainty of finding tenants to occupy the houses, whatever may be their condition, which would not be the case if dwellings for the working classes were not so scarce. This scarcity is proved by the fact that the rent of such houses has of late considerably increased. The evil referred to under this heading is intensified by the absence of any authority to compel the owners of properties to keep their tenements in habitable condition. Full powers should be given to the local sanitary authority to serve notice on owners so offending, and in default of remedy by them to make the necessary improvements at their expense.

The accompanying extracts will show how general is the complaint on the part of tenants that "the landlord will do nothing."

"What struck us most forcibly during our visit to these crowded localities was the total absence of any attempt on the part of the owners or landlords to do anything in the shape of repairs, or to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings. We noticed no signs of lime, or white-washing, paint, or any attention paid to the drainage of the allotments. These essentials to the preservation of health do not appear to have engaged their attention at all, and there can be no doubt that the water used for domestic purposes in such abodes of filth and wretchedness must in many cases be polluted. The want of some sanitary authority, whose special business it should be to interfere in these cases, and to compel, where necessary, landlords to provide such accommodation as will render health and cleanliness at least possible, seems to us very urgent." p. 6.

The Dean of Sydney states in his evidence, in answer to question 4 :—

"But I attribute a great deal of the bad condition of the dwellings to which I have alluded, to the landlords, who appear to leave them without any repairs or any purification whatever from year's end to year's end. I have known houses which have never been whitewashed or painted or improved in any way for many years. Not long ago I visited one family, and I learned from the mother, a respectable woman, who had lived there for thirteen years, that not the slightest repair had been done to the house since they came into it; the plaster had fallen off the walls and the floor was ripped up in several places. I asked why she lived in such a place, and she said she was applying continually to the landlord, but he would not so much as put a single nail into the floor. I believe that it has since been in some measure repaired; but that is only a sample of hundreds of houses which I have visited in this city." p. 1.

Referring to certain tenements in Clarence-street, the Committee say :—

"The tenants all state that the landlord positively declines to improve them; these people occupy them while in this condition solely because if they were to leave they would not know where to find other houses to live in, decent houses at a moderate rent being very scarce in the neighbourhood." p. 20.

"We examined another old brick house in Union-street, also owned by Walsh, containing two rooms, 10 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, occupied by a mangle-woman. This was also in a filthy state and badly ventilated. The tenant stated that she had lived there six years, and that during that time the house had never been cleaned out or whitewashed. The landlord positively refused to do anything." p. 32.

"The tenant of this house (Wexford-street), who has six children, told us that although she had lived there for five years the landlady had done nothing towards cleaning or repairing it." p. 54.

"Paradise Row, off Abercrombie and Myrtle streets: This property consists of twenty-four weatherboard houses with slate roofs, owned by Thomas Broughton, Esq.—Carter, agent. The houses are chiefly two-roomed tenements, rented at 4s. per week. The neighbourhood in which they are situate bears about as bad a reputation as any we have yet visited; the houses are in a very dilapidated state, many of them being empty on account probably of their uninhabitable condition. The agent, a well-known character, with one arm, would persist in following us about during our examinations, and inciting the tenants to resist our entrance into their houses. I am sorry to say that in many cases he succeeded; his language was not of the choicest description and his conduct was very obstructive. He told us he had been fined on account of these places a short time ago, and 'he'd take (strong adjective) good care that he would not be sucked in again.'"

15. *Deficiency of closet accommodation.*—The disgraceful condition of the back yards and closets attached to houses in many parts of Sydney, brought to light by the close inspection carried out by members of this Committee, should alone be sufficient to show the necessity for sanitary legislation. So inadequate and of such a wretched nature is the privy accommodation provided in some quarters, that as many as forty or fifty persons have to make use of one closet, and it is almost impossible to convey an adequate description of the repulsive character of these structures. Such a state of things is not only prejudicial to health but is repugnant to all ideas of decency and morality. We call especial attention to the evidence collected on this point, from which we quote some glaring instances. The Imperial Public Health Act, from which we have already quoted, not only provides that a penalty of twenty pounds shall be enforced, in case of any house being built or re-built "without water-closet, earth-closet or privy, and an ashpit furnished with proper doors and coverings," but it authorizes the local sanitary authority, on the report of their surveyor or inspector of nuisances, to require the owner or occupier of every house to provide them within a reasonable time. Similar power should be given to a like authority here, and rigidly enforced. (*Vide* 38 and 39 Vict. ch. 55, clause 36.)

We are glad to learn from His Worship the Mayor that the City Council have been actively carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," passed on the recommendation of the Board, and that from the passing of the Act up to the 27th ult., 450 new closets have been constructed, 3 ft. square and 4 ft. deep, properly bricked and cemented, the brickwork being raised to 2 ft. above the level of the yard and that 423 old privies have been pulled down and re-built in like manner. We also learn that the City Corporation are now removing from 90 to 100 tons of night-soil weekly; the Act giving the Corporation power which they did not possess before, to compel the thorough emptying of the closets, instead of just so much of their contents as would abate the nuisance.

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"We next inspected a block of buildings at the corner of Syllas-lane and North-street, and spent some time in examining a group of houses and cottages at the back, which we may class as entirely unfit for human habitation. The rooms are low, not more than 7 feet high, and in a small yard, 5 feet x 6 feet, there is one closet for six houses. In another, two closets, one of which is out of order, for about forty houses, and there is an absence of water to keep them clean. We also inspected some houses in St. John's Place, Sussex-street, which were in very bad condition, the ventilation being exceedingly deficient, and there being only one closet, without any door, for four houses; the stench from this closet was unbearable. Health under such circumstances is simply impossible." p. 4.

"In this property (North-street and Syllas lane) there are altogether twenty-one houses, or cottages, containing two rooms each, and rented at 6s. a week. It will hardly be credited that for these twenty-one houses, which contain at an average five tenants each, there are only three water-closets, one of which is out of order and the others without doors or with broken doors. Such a state of things requires no comment." p. 5.

"We inspected seven houses up an entry from the street at this point (Cumberland-street Watchhouse), which are also very badly ventilated; there is only one closet for twenty persons." p. 8.

The following is the description of a house in Cowper-street, Glebe :—

"The next house, built of stone and brick, containing three rooms, and is in the same ruinous condition; the floors are broken, and there is scarcely a pane of glass in any of the windows. The tenants of the house just described are without a closet, but the occupants of this house are not quite so badly off, for they have an apology for one. A great portion of it, including the seat, is broken down, and is fallen into the pit; it has no door, the usual substitute, an old gunney-bag, not even being provided, and any person making use of it must necessarily crouch over the place where the seat used to be, and hold on by the door-posts which still remain. In this position, the boards on either sides having long ago disappeared, he affords a spectacle of indecency to the occupants of all the adjoining houses. This closet occupies a prominent position in the back premises, and thus the whole neighbourhood becomes privy to the visits to it. The cesspit is in a most filthy condition, and there is no sewer to carry off the drainage." p. 63.

"The next house (for which Pile is also agent) was occupied by five persons, and is in the same state of repair; there is no opening in the back wall, and consequently no ventilation. The closet, built of paling, is erected over a common cesspit, which was quite full so that the stuff oozed out at the back. The door of this place has long since disappeared, and there is evidently no intention to replace it. The tenants of the house who make use of the closet have, however, some slight regard to decency, and they make a feeble attempt to close themselves in by means of a sugar-basket which the occupant holds up before him until he comes out, when it is thrown down on the ground outside, to be picked up and made use of in the same way by the next comer." p. 63.

16. *Chinamen's Quarters.*—A special and very rigid inspection of all tenements occupied by Chinamen should be instituted. These people may be inoffensive so far as any overt breaking of the laws is concerned, but it is a question whether the state of moral and social degradation in which they live is not a greater offence to the well-being of the community. We append a paper on "Opium and Opium Smoking" (*vide Appendix A.*) which will give some idea of the prevalence of vice and depravity induced by this enslaving and degrading practice. It will be seen by the extracts from the evidence quoted below that this habit is not confined to the Chinamen, but that numbers of European women haunt their smoking dens, and become slaves to its use. This results in fearful immoralities which do not come to light, but which are far more frequent and wide-spread than would appear. A great deal of overcrowding takes place also in most Chinamen's houses, and the midnight orgies which are carried on in some of the upper rooms, from which all light is carefully excluded, no doubt exceed any of the scenes witnessed by the members of this Committee in their visits of inspection. A stringent enforcement of the provisions of a good Health Act, combined with frequent inspection, will, however, do much to remedy this state of things, but it may be worth while for the Legislature to consider whether special legislation should not be directed to this growing evil.

Describing a Chinaman's den in Queen's Place, not more than 50 yards from the Exchange, the Committee state :—

"It is 37 ft. long and 11 ft. high, and divided into three rooms, in each of which is an opium bench, with all the appliances necessary and ready for use at once. Charley is a seller of opium and an inveterate smoker as well, or his appearance greatly belies him. J.E., a white woman, aged twenty-two, who lives with him, also indulges in this demoralizing habit, and their place is an accommodation house of the worst character, for it is impossible to say what diabolical offences are not committed through the agency of this pernicious drug. Of this more hereafter. The woman told us that sometimes their customers were so numerous that they had to wait their turns to enter the room. This unfortunate creature appeared to be completely under the bondage of opium, and the police assured us, and she herself admitted, though her paramour stoutly denied it, that other white women frequent the place, and that the most revolting and immoral scenes are of frequent occurrence. In corroboration of this statement, she mentioned among the names of her visitors some of the most disreputable prostitutes in Sydney. If half the stories we heard were true, it is more than time that this and other similar foul dens of Chinese depravity should be cleared of their occupants and thoroughly purged, for their existence is a blot upon the character of a city like Sydney." p. 18.

"The bedroom of a Chinaman is a square compartment with room for two occupants, in which he keeps all his belongings, and which serves him as a smoking-room, sitting-room, and bedroom. The rooms are generally boxed off in this way into compartments, which represent so many separate dwellings under one roof. The workshop referred to was crowded in every part of it, not occupied by beds with unfinished furniture, leaving only a narrow passage in the centre. No attempt seemed to have been made to clean the place, nor could we see any lavatories or appliances used in other houses; if these people ever wash themselves they do it by stealth. The attic-room in Ah Toy's house, fronting George-street (the owner of which is Mr. Redman), is 7 ft. high, and as near as we could guess about 14 ft. x 10 ft.; it is divided into eleven compartments, is without ventilation, and very dirty. The closet attached to the house was in a frightful state. At the back of the house is a store used as a workshop, and on the upper floor of this building we saw a number of beds—apparently double beds—and several opium benches containing lighted lamps, pipes, &c., ready for use at a moment's notice. Everything in this apartment was in confusion, and in a filthy state—articles of unfinished furniture piled up in every available space. The attention of Insurance Societies and Fire Brigades should be called to this place, for if a fire were to take place in this part of Sydney the result would be disastrous, and the loss of life and property great." p. 19.

Speaking of premises occupied by a Chinese carpenter in Castlereagh-street, the Committee state :—

"Nineteen persons live on the premises, all single men, except one married man who goes home to sleep. In a room on the ground floor, 12 x 10 ft., we saw four beds. There is no ventilation in this room. The air can only enter it through the door; and it has very little light, there being only a small pane of glass looking into the shop. The proprietor was sick in a room or compartment on the ground floor. Upstairs, over the workshop, were four beds in one room and three in another. Ventilation wretched throughout, the windows being shut in by adjoining buildings; rooms dirty; kitchen very dirty; and the usual disgusting smell of opium smoking from basement to roof. The closet reeking with urine—the boards and the floor being positively saturated with it—a stream proceeding from the floor of the closet into the yard." p. 28.

"We visited and inspected several other hovels of various dimensions occupied by Chinamen, for which Turner is agent; but as they all present the same characteristics it is not worth while to particularize: they have no windows or openings, except the doors, and are therefore unfit for human habitation.

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"In one of them we found another white girl, about 20 years of age, living with a Chinaman. Both were on the smoking bench, inhaling the fumes of opium, when we entered; the girl denied that she lived there, and said she was only on a visit. This woman when we entered was lying in the inner room, on the smoking bench, which in a Chinaman's house is also the bed, in a state of partial stupor, under the influence of the pernicious drug; her eyes had a glassy look, the pupils were dilated, and she was altogether in a perfectly helpless state. We roused her for a few moments, and obtained one or two answers to our questions, when she again relapsed into insensibility, and it is doubtful whether she would remember our visit at all. She said she was not married to the Chinaman; and it appears that when once white women become subject to the tyranny of opium administered by a Chinaman, the latter care very little to avail themselves of the marriage rite. A woman in this state is at the mercy of any Chinaman who may enter the house. One of these places, occupied by two Chinamen, we found to be only 7 ft. x 4 ft., and about 6 ft. high." p. 50.

The following extract is from a description of Chinamen's quarters in a court between Pitt and Castlereagh streets:—

"The next house we inspected was also a two-roomed tenement occupied by Chinamen, sellers of charcoal and firewood. The place, like the others, was very dirty, and the dirt, which had accumulated on the floors was so full of fleas that we were covered with them at once; there was no mistaking their presence. In all other respects there was no difference—the same careful exclusion of light and fresh air, the same style of smoking-benches or beds, and in place of any other furniture a large quantity of firewood and charcoal. In the upstairs-room I counted twenty-four bags of charcoal, but there was one peculiarity in this room which we have not observed before in a Chinaman's quarters—a bed, properly made up with sheets and blankets; that was, however, the only evidence in the house, of a regard for cleanliness or comfort, as we understand the terms; everywhere else we could see nothing but dirt, firewood, and charcoal. In the yard, and running through the middle of it, was a filthy open drain, while the water-pipe discharges its contents so that a stream of water runs under the house, and materially adds to its unhealthiness. The water-cask was green and slimy from neglect, and as for the closet—an old cesspit—I have no term in my vocabulary sufficiently strong to describe it. I have frequently been obliged to use the word stinking when speaking of closets attached to houses occupied by Europeans; applied to closets used by Chinamen this word must be understood in its superlative sense. Tenements occupied by persons of such filthy habits, and kept in such a dilapidated as well as dirty condition, should not be allowed to remain as they are. The owners should be compelled to have them properly ventilated and to keep them in decent repair, and some supervision should be exercised over the people who occupy them, for there can be no doubt that a great deal of overcrowding takes place. I feel satisfied that in scarcely any instance did we obtain reliable information as to the number of persons who resort to these places at night. At the time of our visit on Tuesday we had a glimpse of several women who were evidently coming to pay their daily visit to one or other of these Chinese dens, but who slunk away on seeing us." p. 53.

17. *Additional sources of ill-health not included in the above headings.*—Among these must be reckoned the noxious effluvia from sewage matter along the shores of the harbour, and the diffusion of sewer gases in the streets and in houses from imperfect drains and trapping. Also nuisances connected with cow-yards, with clandestine slaughtering, and with certain manufacturing operations. Although we are aware that these matters do not come strictly within the scope of our enquiry, yet they are such crying evils, and have presented themselves so often and so prominently before us in the prosecution of our work, that we have thought it necessary to mention them, and to give the following extracts:—

"At midnight we found ourselves at the foot of Liverpool-street, at which place the stench from the head of Darling Harbour was offensive to a degree which we could scarcely have credited without personal experience of it. It appeared to us a matter of surprise that any persons could live at all in the immediate vicinity of this nuisance. It was low-tide at the time,—the whole of the foreshore was exposed, and the air reeked with poisonous exhalations from the drainage polluting the harbour. Suffice it to say, that nothing that has been said or written on the subject of this horrible nuisance can equal the foul reality." p. 4.

Describing a cow-yard in Market Row, off York-street, the Committee state:—

"Although the yard is kept clean there is an abominable stench, which, the tenants say, is always the case. We searched the neighbourhood carefully to find out the source of the stench, and we strongly suspect that it emanates from a cow-yard close by, in which there are stalls for nine cows. The wife of the owner of this yard (Mrs. Corry) told us that it had been established there for seventeen years. It is paved with brick, and although it is said to be washed out twice a day, the bricks seemed to be so saturated with the droppings and filth from the cows that we felt convinced the stench complained of must proceed from this place." p. 25.

"On one side (referring to an allotment in Castlereagh-street) is an old shed about 20 feet long, in which were six dirty dejected-looking cows, three of which were lying down, and three standing up. I suppose they take it in turn, for there certainly is not room for them all to lie down at the same time. On the other side of the yard was a large heap of cow-dung, and a filthy water-cask. If that is the source from which the milk is watered as well as the cows the customers have just cause for alarm. We can only express our surprise that such a state of things should be allowed to exist on ground fronting a main street, almost in the heart of the city. There were a number of ducks and fowls about the place which did not help to make it cleaner." p. 58.

"We examined a cow-yard in Francis-street. The cows which are milked here must be of the poley breed, for the only entrance to the yard is a passage between two brick walls, just 2½ feet wide. We found stalls for three cows, which were filthy in the extreme. This place is owned and occupied by Mrs. Ryan, a milkwoman, and it certainly reflects no credit upon her. The house is built of weatherboard and contains two rooms, 15 x 11 feet, one over the other; there is no opening in the back wall, except where some of the boards have tumbled down from sheer decay and have not been replaced. This place cannot fail to be very unhealthy, and the place allotted to the cows, which is very small, is close to the door of the dwelling." p. 65.

"At the bottom of this street (Chambers-street, Denison Ward), runs the creek which carries off the waste water from the Colonial Sugar Company's Works. This creek is the subject of bitter complaints; every one seemed to denounce it as a nuisance; yet strange to say, allotments of land on its very banks are fenced off and have nice looking cottages recently erected upon them. Decidedly there must be a suicidal tendency among the residents of this neighbourhood when such poisonous places are selected as building sites. This part of Sydney requires immediate attention, especially in reference to its drainage; unless some improvement takes place in this respect it is liable at any moment to the outbreak of some deadly epidemic. The conditions which exist must at least so predispose the inhabitants to receive disease that when it does make its appearance it will assume its worst and most fatal form. The deposit on all sides on the surface of deleterious matter in the shape of drainage and house refuse is continually generating gases which are most inimical to health." p. 70.

In a lane off Merrion-street, Waterloo, the Committee inspected some very suspicious looking premises:—

"Upon inquiry we were informed that the premises in question are used for slaughtering at night—that sheep and pigs are constantly killed there at night time when there was no fear of detection, and that the pipe in question is used to carry away the blood and waste liquid matter. This accounted for the dead silence which reigned over the place during the busiest hour of the twenty-four. The presence of a few sheep nibbling at the tufts of grass inside the gate seemed to add testimony to the truth of this statement. The existence of this nocturnal slaughterhouse does not say much for the activity of the municipal officers, though no doubt there is a difficulty in catching the offenders, as the Act requires, *in flagrante delicto*." p. 82.

18. From the evidence now submitted it will be apparent that there can be no difficulty in accounting for the high death-rate which has unhappily obtained in Sydney for some years past; the wonder is that with so many predisposing causes to disease, including intemperance and other vices not treated of in this report, the epidemics which have visited us have not been more severe. The sanitary supervision of Sydney is obviously insufficient, and it is clear that the health of the community is greatly endangered by preventible nuisances.

19. It appears to us that the remedies should consist in,—

(1.) The appointment of a Health Board for the whole Colony, with local Boards in all Municipal districts, under Act of Parliament.

(2.) The passing of a Building Act, which should be put in force with as little delay as possible, before the rapidly extending suburbs of Sydney are spoilt by the present system of cutting up the allotments.

(3.) Giving extended powers to Municipal Corporations, or to Boards of Health, to enable them to run drains and sewers through private property where expedient; to take charge of courts or lanes which are private property as if they were public streets; and to buy up unhealthy tenements and crowded areas so as to open up broad thoroughfares in closely packed quarters of the city, and to prepare the way for more wholesome dwellings.

(4.) *Improved dwellings for the working classes.*—The measures we have suggested, if carried out effectively, will necessarily cause some displacement of the population, and as we are convinced that no other remedy will meet the evil, we think the Board should recommend the Government to take into consideration the necessity of providing improved dwellings for workmen. This question has received of late years much attention in the larger centres of population in Europe. The Corporation of the City of London not long ago set apart a valuable plot of ground, near Farringdon Road, Clerkenwell, and voted £120,000 towards the erection of houses expressly for working-men. The buildings comprise shops, and separate and distinct tenements for families. Each tenement has a washhouse, with water supply, sink, water-closet, coal place, copper, and dust shoot. All the rooms in the building are provided with fire-places, and the living rooms have ranges, oven and boiler, cupboards, dresser, &c. The rules for the tenantry are simple and excellent; thus the 5th rule directs that “no tenant will be permitted to under-let any of the rooms in his occupation, without express permission.” The tenements are let by an agent of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, and preference is given to the artisan class. The rent charges are fixed, but their amount varies, according to position, from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week for three rooms and separate wash-houses, and from 4s. 6d. to 6s. for two rooms. The receipts are satisfactory, being sufficient to indicate a return of about 5 per cent. on the outlay. The same plan has been adopted in Liverpool, Glasgow, Lambeth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other large towns in England and Scotland. In other places companies have been formed for the purpose of buying up properties on which to erect improved dwellings, combining all the sanitary conditions of adequate space and thorough ventilation, with proper domestic conveniences; and it has been found that these can be erected to meet the requirements of artisans at a cost which allows a fair per centage upon the money invested. From the rents obtained for the dilapidated and unhealthy buildings described in the evidence it is clear that in Sydney such investments would prove equally safe.

20. In comparing the density of population in different cities, or in different portions of the same city, it is customary to state the number of inhabitants per acre, and in a general way it may be shown that under like conditions, the average mortality is proportional to the density; but the comparison is liable to be deceptive, and the rule is by no means of uniform application. In Sydney, for example, the inhabitants of Bourke Ward are said to be at the rate of only 21·8 to an acre, and of Brisbane Ward 85·1, yet the death rate, recently published, gave 89·5 per 1,000 to the former, and only 34·8 to the latter. The fact is, that Bourke Ward, lying east of George-street, and north of King-street, contains the Infirmary and some of the most unwholesome houses in Sydney; but it also embraces in its area the Outer and Inner Domains, and the Botanical Gardens. The population of the city is said to be at the rate of 51·3 per acre, and the death rate for 1875 was 29·76 per 1,000. London is said to have 39 persons per acre, and a death-rate of 26; Liverpool 94 per acre, and a death-rate 30. In the experience of the Metropolitan Association for providing improved dwellings for the labouring classes in London, it has been found that the rate of mortality has been greatly diminished, although the number of persons per acre has been much increased.

21. In conclusion, we desire to impress upon the Board the urgent necessity for speedy sanitary legislation. To make Sydney the wholesome city which with its natural advantages of climate and position it ought to be, we consider it necessary to confer upon an independent Board very large powers; so large as only the magnitude of the evils before us could justify, and as only a wise discretion in their exercise will save from being arbitrary and tyrannical, or will cause them to be tolerated by the citizens generally. Without such powers, exercised firmly and discreetly, we are hopeless of ever seeing any general amelioration of the low sanitary condition of Sydney. To settle all the details of the Acts we have indicated will require much wisdom and care, but the legislation of other countries already affords excellent models, and in this as in most other human affairs—"Where there is a will there is a way."

Board Room,
Sydney, 7 August, 1876.

J. SMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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ERRATA.

Page 43, 7th line from the top.—For "striking" read "stinking."
 Page 65.—For "3,000 ft. square" read "3,000 square feet."
 Page 100, 42nd day.—For "Mr. Palmer and himself" read "Dr. Dansey and himself."

Evidence taken before No. 11 Committee.

FRIDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

B. PALMER, Esq.,
G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

The Very Rev. Macquarie Cowper, Dean of Sydney, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] This is a Committee, Mr. Cowper, of the Sydney Sewage and Health Board, appointed to inquire into the overcrowding which is believed to prevail in Sydney, so far, of course, as that overcrowding affects the general health of the inhabitants. It appears to me that in the course of your experience of the city you must have come across a great deal of this kind of thing, and I shall be very glad if you will give us the benefit of that experience? In the visits which I have been in the habit of paying, for many years, to the different parts of the city, of which I have had the spiritual oversight, my attention has often been drawn to the evil effects of overcrowding; and, although I am not prepared at the present moment with any particular facts respecting it, inasmuch as I was not aware of the special points upon which the Committee would desire to examine me, still I am aware of many localities in which this overcrowding takes place. My attention has been drawn to several alleys and courts in which a great deal of this overcrowding occurs, and in which the ventilation is very defective, and where, from these causes, very injurious effects upon the health of the inhabitants must be produced.

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2. Can you indicate some of the worst places you have met with in this city? I should say that Clarence-street and parts of Sussex-street are about as bad as any: Goulburn-street also is very bad. My attention has been directed much more to the moral than to the physical evils resulting from this cause. I believe that in Clarence-street, from what I have seen in the common lodging-houses, there must be at times a great deal of overcrowding. Some fifteen months ago I endeavoured to obtain correct information with regard to some houses of that character, and I found that the number of persons lodging in them was considerably larger than could be consistent with health, the houses themselves being generally in a very filthy condition, and many of them without any proper ventilation. I think that out of twenty-three houses, the condition of which I inquired into, there were thirteen where the ventilation was bad or very defective. Many of the houses were at the same time exceedingly filthy, and I could but believe, and I believe now, that a good deal of disease must be generated by the foul air and the impurity of the rooms thus occupied.

3. I suppose you have found that filth and overcrowding invariably go together? Yes, they must do so. The smell in many of these houses, when as clergymen we are called to visit them, is hardly bearable.

4. I suppose you have found in your experience that the class of people who inhabit houses of this kind have a singular aversion to fresh air, because it is generally cold air? Yes, that is the case. There was a lane which, I dare say, you will recollect—it may be remembered as being rather notorious—Syrett's-lane, in Sussex-street—which was occupied by prostitutes to a large extent. I was informed that there were not less than fifty-seven prostitutes in that lane not less than two years ago. I made it my duty to visit all the houses in that lane—myself and my curate—and we found a terrible state of physical as well as moral impurity existing there; but I believe that has been somewhat improved since by the purchase of two of the houses in that lane, and of six houses in Liverpool-street adjoining, by a gentleman who is going to rebuild. The effect of the movement which took place at that time was the removal of most of the prostitutes from that spot. Persons so demoralized have generally very filthy habits, and their houses are often unclean. But I attribute a great deal of the bad condition of the dwellings to which I have alluded, to the landlords, who appear to leave them without any repairs or any purification whatever from year's end to year's end. I have known houses which have never been whitewashed or painted or improved in any way for many years. Not long ago I visited one family, and I learned from the mother, a respectable woman, who had lived there for thirteen years, that not the slightest repair had been done to the house since they came into it; the plaster had fallen off the walls and the floor was ripped up in several places. I asked why she lived in such a place, and she said she was applying continually to the landlord, but he would not so much as put a single nail into the floor. I believe that it has since been in some measure repaired; but that is only a sample of hundreds of houses which I have visited in this city.

5. I believe it is generally understood that the rent of such houses is really comparatively high—that they are rather profitable property? Many of these houses let for 10s. or 12s. a week.

6. With what accommodation? With perhaps four rooms, but then the houses are in such a dilapidated state that they are scarcely, I should consider, fit for occupation.

7. But the rents charged for them are such as ought to and would fairly pay for better accommodation? Oh yes. Some landlords, I have noticed, have pulled down their old houses and erected new ones, which are occupied by tenants of a superior class, and I think the rent is only a few shillings higher.

8. In such cases, where tenants of a superior class replace the others, what becomes of the original tenants? They move off to localities similar to those they have left.

9. Then, if we undertake to cleanse or improve houses in bad condition, what is to be done with the lower class of inmates? I think some very stringent regulations are required with regard to the building and also with regard to the occupation of houses. There should be power to insist upon houses being kept in proper repair, and that if they are not fit for occupation, persons should be prohibited from occupying them. The law should give power to some authority in the city to shut up any houses which are in such a dilapidated state that they are liable to breed disease, or are otherwise unfit for occupation. In the course of time the standard would be raised if it were made prohibitory for persons to occupy houses of that class, and thus a better state of things would be brought about.

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10. Have you ever thought of the details of such a measure as would be necessary to secure proper space and ventilation in buildings? I have not given sufficient attention to it to enable me to express decided opinions, but I have noticed that in England it has been suggested—I think at a meeting of the Social Science Congress, about two years ago—that it should be made compulsory that every new building should at least have a space of 100 feet square, either at the back or at the side of it. I noticed also another suggestion made by a gentleman, who read a paper on that occasion, that every street should be 40 feet wide, and that no houses should be erected in a street which was higher than the width of the street.

11. And the vacant space ought to bear some proportion to the height of the house? Yes. I have just called to mind four houses in this city, in which I visited some sick persons some years ago, and I find they are still occupied. These houses are situated at the back of the "Post Office Hotel," and so closed in that it is scarcely possible for any fresh air to enter them. I paid a visit to a sick man who was in a room up-stairs in one of those houses, and I found there was no ventilation whatever; there was no fire-place; the window would scarcely open, and it appeared to me marvellous that the man did not actually die for want of air. There is only a space of about 4 feet between the "Post Office Hotel" and this house, and now I observe it will be shut in still more by that fine block of buildings between York and Barrack streets. I could mention other houses which I have noticed in different parts of the city, which are blocked in in a similar way—blocks of buildings existing in lanes and several *cul-de-sacs*, where I think the buildings should be removed as the ventilation in them must be exceedingly defective. I have in my mind's eye one place in Sussex-street, which I think goes by the euphonious name of St. John's Place; it had formerly another name at which people used to shrug their shoulders. There are three rows of houses in it, and the back row, in which I think there are five or six houses, is shut in by a wall in such a manner that fresh air can hardly get down to these buildings. Such places as these I think are hardly fit for occupation.

12. Do you think there are many such houses in Sydney, where there is not a sufficient space allowed for purposes of ventilation? I think there are a good many scattered about the city. I have been surprised myself sometimes in the course of my visits to find such a number of close lanes of this nature not visible from the street.

13. Are the cases of overcrowding found chiefly in the cheap lodging-houses, or do you often find houses occupied by private families much overcrowded? A good deal of overcrowding takes place in private families as well. Houses are taken by one person and portions are sublet to others, so that you sometimes find two or three families in one house.

14. But I imagine that in these cheap lodging-houses there must be some very bad cases of overcrowding—a number of persons sleeping in one room? Yes.

15. From your own observation are you satisfied that much ill-health arises from bad ventilation and overcrowding? I am not aware of a great number of cases of that kind, but I think it is in the general deterioration of health that the effect is seen; the miserable and squalid appearance of the persons residing in such houses is very striking, and I am quite sure that the consequences must be very injurious.

16. *Mr. Palmer.*] Do you recollect, Mr. Cowper, if that portion of Sussex-street—St. John's Place—which you mentioned just now, is the place known as Fowler-square? No, Fowler-square is in existence now; that is also one of those narrow places into which fresh air has a difficulty in finding its way.

17. Where is St. John's Place? It was formerly Sussex Court; perhaps you know it by that name; it is between Liverpool and Bathurst-streets—on the left hand going southward.

18. And your experience of the city is chiefly in that portion of it about Sussex and Clarence streets? Yes, for some years past—for the last seven years; formerly I had experience in the northern portion of the city.

19. *Dr. Read.*] Do you think it would be advisable to pass an Act compelling the erection of suitable houses in place of these uninhabitable dwellings—that it would conduce to the health and comfort of the population? I have no doubt of it.

20. Are you at all acquainted with the working of the Landlord and Tenants' Act? No, I am not.

21. Do you think that if there were some more summary means of ejection than that provided under that Act, and a greater pressure could be brought to bear upon the landlords, we might hope for a considerable improvement in the character of these buildings? I am decidedly of that opinion; there is a great difficulty in getting rid of bad tenants. I have frequently complaints made to me by respectable persons of houses being occupied by prostitutes, in consequence of which the neighbourhood is made the scene of disorder and annoyance, and there is no remedy in such cases.

22. *Mr. Palmer.*] You have a copy of our Building Act; I think I sent you one? Yes, but I have not had time to read it yet.

23. There is a clause in it which, if adopted by the Parliament, will empower the City Council to enter, and even, if necessary, pull down houses of that character? The part of that Act to which I should have objection, for I have cast my eye over that portion of it, is that it is left to the decision of several officers of the Council whether a house is fit for occupation or not. I think there should be something more definite than that.

24. I think it states, "in the opinion of the Mayor and the City Surveyor." We must leave the power in somebody's hands? It appears to me that there should be something definite as to the number of cubic feet which should be provided for each occupant of a house.

25. We are going to have a Committee meeting of the Council next week, and shall be very glad to receive any suggestions with which you may favor us? I should like to say, in reference to the observations I made about the landlords, that a great many of them are absentees, and let their houses through agents, who are much more to blame than the landlords, who probably know but very little about their property. I have known a great deal of that. The agents are very rigid in exacting the rent, but very unwilling to do anything in the shape of repairs, because I suppose that would interfere with their percentage.

26. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you think it would be beneficial to pass an Act authorizing a regular inspection of lodging-houses, so that they would be under proper supervision? I think it ought to be done; it is a question in reference to which I hold a very strong opinion indeed.

27. *Mr. Palmer.*] There is one place which perhaps you recollect—Wallace-lane—which Mr. Wentworth pulled down, and on which some substantial buildings have been erected? Yes, that was a great improvement, and I hope the same plan will be carried out in other places.

28. *Chairman.*] Then what becomes of the tenants who are ejected when superior houses are erected which are let to a better class of tenants? They go to some other parts of the city where they can obtain similar

similar accommodation. For instance, we have seen them going to Syrett's-lane, and from that to Woolloo-mooloo Bay. My curate and I have been the means of removing batches of these prostitutes, but we find that they only betake themselves to some other part of the city. Mr. Wynne's property has been frequently occupied by persons of this class, and now he will not let it, except to a manufacturer, he has had so much annoyance. The moral character of that part of Castlereagh-street is very bad and so is that of Pitt-street. It has often struck me that if the city were better lighted it would have a very salutary effect; that is a question which I think ought to receive consideration.

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29. With regard to the number of cubic feet of space to be allotted to each person, it would seem not to be difficult to make a regulation of that kind with regard to lodging-houses, but do you think it could be made applicable to private houses—could you say that each resident in a private house must have so many cubic feet? I think it would be possible to enact that a house should not be occupied by more persons than could obtain within the compass of that house a certain number of cubic feet for each resident. It seems to me that we could not enact any regulation as to the number of persons who might be there, either as visitors, or who might be present at an entertainment; but the regular occupants should have a certain number of cubic feet of space.

30. Does not that seem to you rather an infringement upon the liberty of the subject? I think that these subjects are receiving more attention now than they have hitherto, and I believe that in some of the papers read at the Social Science Congress some of the views I have mentioned have been advocated strongly. I have not had time to make myself acquainted with them, but I believe that is the case.

31. I observe in the efforts made to improve the dwellings of the poor at Home, there are two methods employed—one is to give large powers to the municipalities, and the other is the purchase of such properties by Societies who clear away the old houses, and put up new buildings in place of them;—which of the two methods do you think would be the most efficacious here in Sydney? I should think it would be better to give the municipalities power to regulate these improvements.

32. You would not trust to the efforts of individuals or societies? I understood you to ask me whether I thought it preferable to entrust these powers to municipalities or to societies.

33. I observed that there are two methods of going to work—one is through the municipalities by their Building Acts, and by giving them larger powers; and the other, which is greatly in vogue at Home just now, is by means of societies which purchase the properties, pull down the old houses, and rebuild. That has been done to a large extent in London where, I believe, there are seven or eight of these societies? Those are mere philanthropic efforts, the success of which depends upon the amount of energy as well as philanthropy brought to bear; whereas if you give powers to municipalities you have bodies who are responsible for carrying out the improvements, and in this way I think the operation would be rendered much more certain. But then if societies undertake work of this kind they would render the action of municipalities unnecessary.

34. And the work, if done by societies, would be more likely to be desultory and partial? Yes, I think so. Some two years ago I had some communication with an engineer who was anxious to establish a Building Society for artisans. These artisans had formed their own plan generally, and I put them in the way of obtaining the legal assistance of a gentleman who took the matter up, and drew up an Act for them. But the difficulty they were placed in was that they could not get any trustees of position in the city to come forward and be responsible, and they failed in carrying out their plan. I believe it was a well devised plan, something like one of Lord Shaftesbury's, but it fell through for that reason.

35. *Mr. Chapman.*] In speaking of the owners of property, who are absentees in England or elsewhere, you mentioned that they generally appoint an agent to act for them;—have any cases come under your notice where these agents have appointed sub-agents who have been of the same class, and quite as bad as those who occupied the houses? Yes, I have known that to be the case.

36. And from that cause the rents have been twice as high as they ought to have been? Yes. There are two or three points, in addition to those which have been dwelt upon, to which I should wish to draw the attention of the Committee. First,—drainage. I believe that for want of proper drainage in the city, a good deal of feculent matter is absorbed in the soil, tending to germinate disease and to produce much unhealthiness. And not only is this the case in the older parts of the city, and as regards premises which were erected long ago. I observe new erections in various quarters without any sufficient, or even pretended, provisions of this character. And I would venture to suggest that it should be made imperative upon the owners of property to arrange for such drainage, in regard to the sanitary condition of the population, under well defined regulations, which could leave no doubt as to the work required to be done. I feel sure that for want of this the soil often becomes impregnated with poisonous gases most detrimental to health. Secondly,—it has often struck me that in the erection of the inferior class of houses, and especially those occupied by the labouring population, no precautions are taken to prevent the rising of damp in the walls; and hence you will find the damp rising, and with the damp, in localities not drained, noxious qualities the effects of which may be most injurious to health and life,—especially when so little attention is paid to ventilation as is generally the case. Thirdly,—with regard to ventilation, I attribute a great deal of importance to a due attention to it—much more than to the number of persons who may be the occupants of a dwelling for a time. In one house which I was visiting lately, in which several families were located, I found one family, consisting of the father, mother, and four children, occupying a single room which was used for every purpose, with scarcely any ventilation. They ate, slept, and lived in it. An infant was born, healthy enough as it seemed, but it lingered about five weeks and then died. The rest of the children, in such a nursery! looked squalid and miserable. Ventilation should be provided for in every habitation, in such a way that it should be not a mockery but a reality. All windows should be made to open at the top as well as from the bottom. It would be well also if there were a fireplace in every room. Dr. Arnott says: "An individual, the offspring of persons successively breathing foul air, will have a constitution decidedly different from one who has inhaled pure air; and the race would, to a certain extent, continue to degenerate." Fourthly,—it is known that diseases of some kinds are often propagated by means of clothing. How often is the bedding in the common lodging-houses cleansed? How often do persons arriving by steamers from the various ports along the coast bring disease with them? And may not the germs of typhoid and other fevers be left in the bed-clothes, to be taken up by others who may become the occupants for a night or two? It appears to me that some preventive is required, greater than at present exists, against these evils. Stringent regulations are required, to be enforced under penalties sufficient to ensure their observance.

Personal Inspection of the City and Suburbs

By No. 1 Sub-Committee, consisting of,—

R. B. READ, Esq., M.R.C.S., | M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

*Kent, Clarence, and Sussex Streets, from Liverpool-street to Druiitt-street.*37. *Dr. Read*, on behalf of the Committee, gave evidence as follows:—R. B. Read,
Esq.
12 Nov., 1875.

Met at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Volunteer Club, and proceeded to inspect a portion of Brisbane Ward. Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector General of Police, kindly placed at our disposal the services of Sergeant Larkin and Constable Mulqueeny, of the Detective Force, who rendered us valuable assistance. The night was remarkably cool, with a light southerly breeze blowing. Barometer, 29.72. Temperature in the open air 51, in a well ventilated room 57. We commenced our inspection by examining the "Star of Peace" and "Mill Hotels," in Kent-street, which we found in fairly clean condition, the ventilation, however, being of an unsatisfactory character, as indeed was the case in almost every house we inspected, the old fashioned sash-windows being in use, which open only at the bottom, while the upper portion is immovable. The "Globe Hotel," which we next visited, we found ventilated in the same way; the rooms in this hotel were very low, and the closet in the yard exceedingly offensive. At the "Coachman's Arms," Clarence-street, we found the ventilation very deficient; the rooms are only 6 feet 6 inches in height; two children have recently died in the family; the yard was very clean. A similar state of things exists at the "Brisbane Inn," the ventilation being very deficient; one of the rooms being only 7 feet high; the water was off from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. We visited the Soup Kitchen in Kent-street, and inspected the four dormitories. No. 1 dormitory has an area of 1,730 cubic feet, and contains ten beds, giving 173 cubic feet for each sleeper. No. 2 has an area of 2,470 cubic feet, with sixteen beds, giving 155 cubic feet to each sleeper. Both these rooms are very badly ventilated. The two upper rooms, in which there are forty-three beds altogether, are well ventilated; there is a large hole in the ceiling in which ventilators are fixed. The "Royal Forester Hotel" and the "Builders Arms" we found in fair order, but ventilated with the old-fashioned sash-windows; the rooms are, however, very low. We next inspected a block of buildings at the corner of Syllas-lane and North-street, and spent some time in examining a group of houses and cottages at the back, which we may class as entirely unfit for human habitation. The rooms are low, not more than 7 feet high, and in a small yard, 5 feet x 6 feet, there is one closet for six houses. In another, two closets, one of which is out of order, for about forty houses, and there is an absence of water to keep them clean. We also inspected some houses in St. John's Place, Sussex-street, which were in very bad condition, the ventilation being exceedingly deficient, and there being only one closet, without any door, for four houses; the stench from this closet was unbearable. Health under such circumstances is simply impossible. We visited three houses in Sussex-street, Nos. 200, 188, and 174, which we found in fairly clean condition, but like all the others very imperfectly ventilated. In the house last mentioned, which is usually occupied by a large number of lodgers, we found nearly all the beds empty, the reason assigned for this being that there were two men in the house suffering from erysipelas, who had been refused admission into the Infirmary, and there was no other place to which they could be sent. It is much to be regretted that some kind of isolated accommodation should not be available for cases of this dangerous character. There was literally no ventilation in the rooms where these men were lying—the windows being boarded-up. The adjoining house, No. 176, was in every respect in a similar condition. In none of the houses we visited was the ventilation of a satisfactory character, and in many of them, in addition to this deficiency, the accommodation afforded for human beings is inferior to that provided for cattle and horses. At midnight we found ourselves at the foot of Liverpool-street, at which place the stench from the head of Darling Harbour was offensive to a degree which we could scarcely have credited without personal experience of it. It appeared to us a matter of surprise that any persons could live at all in the immediate vicinity of this nuisance. It was low-tide at the time,—the whole of the foreshore was exposed, and the air reeked with poisonous exhalations from the drainage polluting the harbour. Suffice it to say, that nothing that has been said or written on the subject of this horrible nuisance can equal the foul reality.

We concluded our inspection at 12.35, and did not reach our homes until 2 a.m.

No. 2 Sub-Committee, consisting of,—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq., F.R.C.S., | B. PALMER, Esq., Mayor.

*From Margaret-street along Lower George-street.*37. *G. F. Dansey, Esq.*, on behalf of the Sub-Committee, gave the following evidence:—G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
12 Nov., 1875.

On Thursday evening, the 11th instant, we visited Gipps Ward, accompanied by Sergeant Dawson, and commenced our inspection by calling at 215, George-street, a Chinese lodging-house. On going up-stairs the first thing that struck us was the absence of beds in the small partitions which we supposed to be bed-rooms. On inquiry, we found them to be smoking and lounging rooms—the house being a kind of public-house, frequented by opium-smokers and tea-drinkers. The lounges consisted of bare boards covered with mats, with a piece of board on which to rest the elbow. These rooms were very close and badly ventilated, besides being strongly impregnated with the odour of opium smoke. Throughout the house the rooms were tolerably clean, gas is laid on, and the walls are decorated with pictures of Chinese design. On going up-stairs we found one lodging-room occupied by two persons, and two smoking-rooms. The lodging-room was clean and comfortable and the bed-room nicely furnished. There we saw a Chinese woman, who was exceedingly polite. The kitchen and yard were clean and in good order. This house is also a shop for the sale of opium, and there is a joss-house within the building, with lights burning; there were three rooms on the same floor. The number of inmates given us was fourteen, but we understood that forty or fifty or even more persons can be accommodated when necessary. We next visited a Chinese cooking-shop, kept by Ah Young, No. 211. The front room is used as a shop, and the adjoining room as a smoking-room. Besides these there are three coffee or tea rooms,

rooms, and a kitchen at the back, with Chinese grate—small but comparatively clean. Here we learned that the average cost of opium for a good smoker is 4s. per day. The ventilation in these rooms was very bad, the only fresh air entering them finding its way through the broken panes in the windows. On the first floor we saw a bedroom with two persons sleeping in it; then a room, 10 ft. x 12, divided into three compartments, to accommodate two persons each, lit by gas in every part. From this house we proceeded to Sun Wah's lodging and smoking house, No. 167, George-street, which contains six actual rooms, but one room is divided into five. Here we found the kitchen and back premises offensive from the smell of ammonia, showing that the inmates make use of the kitchen in the same way as the yard or closet. On the first floor there are two rooms, one of which was empty, because, as we were informed, of the death of Dr. Sin Ling, a Chinese doctor. The body had been taken away and buried, but we were told that bad spirits were expected to come and take away his ghost, and in the interim nobody cared to occupy the apartment. In a small back room, very badly ventilated, were three beds, and the house was altogether too much overcrowded to be healthy. We found here, too, unquestionable signs of want of cleanliness in the floors, &c.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
12 Nov., 1875.

We then called at 24, Cambridge-street, which is also kept by a Chinaman, and is used for an eating or boarding house, as well as a resort for opium-smokers. Here too the ventilation was exceedingly defective, and the yard was offensive from the strong smell of ammonia. The bedrooms were very dirty and close.

It may not be out of place to mention a singular custom which we observed in nearly every Chinese house we visited. We found pieces of paper hung on the walls in the principal rooms, which are handed to visitors. We asked for an explanation, and were told that they meant "a happy new year."

It was half-past 11 o'clock when we quitted the last house.

FRIDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

B. PALMER, Esq.,	|	M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,	|	R. B. READ, Esq.

HON. J. SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By Sub-Committee No. 1, consisting of,—

R. B. READ, Esq.,		M. CHAPMAN, Esq.
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SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Sussex-street, from Liverpool to Margaret Streets.

39. *Mr. Chapman* (on behalf of the Sub-Committee) gave the following evidence:—

Met at the Volunteer Club on Monday, 15th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., and resumed our inspection of Brisbane Ward along Sussex-street, between Liverpool and Margaret Streets. The first house we visited, owned by a man named Deering, was an old tumbledown dilapidated wooden building, containing eighteen rooms, and let, as we were informed, at a rental of 25s. per week. The tenants state that it is used as a lodging-house, but we ascertained that the first floor is converted into a dancing-saloon, and that, instead of a few lodgers being accommodated weekly, the place is little better than a brothel. It is in a wretched, filthy state, both with regard to the drainage and the yard and privy accommodation. The ventilation is deficient, and the rooms are low—not exceeding 8 feet 6 inches in height anywhere. On the basement floor is a well, from which flows over the yard a stream of water, the stench from which is offensive, and must be very unwholesome. The whole place is unfit for human habitation, and should be pulled down. We next went to Washington-place, at the end of which is a gully shaft, which is the subject of numerous complaints. The stench from it is stated to be very offensive at night, more especially when the wind is from the direction of Darling Harbour. In the report of our first day's inspection we alluded to some houses and cottages in North-street and Syllas-lane. These we examined more particularly. The property belongs to the Treve's Estate, and the rents are collected on account of Mr. Slade, the solicitor, by an old woman who lives in one of the houses rent free. In this property there are altogether twenty-one houses, or cottages, containing two rooms each, and rented at 6s. a week. It will hardly be credited that for these twenty-one houses, which contain at an average five tenants each, there are only three water-closets, one of which is out of order and the others without doors or with broken doors. Such a state of things requires no comment. We can only add that, apart from the impossibility of preserving habits of cleanliness and decency under such circumstances, the houses are unfit for human habitation; they are rickety and out of repair—some with and some without back doors and windows, and without any proper ventilation. No effort seems to have been made by the owner to prevent them from falling into utter decay, and we think that the sooner they are pulled down the better. In Syrett's-lane we noticed one peculiarity in the houses, which we took as an indication of the disorderly character of the tenants—the lower panels of several of the doors were broken, having apparently been kicked in. These houses are also in a very dilapidated condition, and the sooner they are razed to the ground the better it will be for the neighbourhood. We inspected some two-roomed cottages in Ashton's-court, off Sussex-street, let at 6s. 6d. a week each, which we found very close on account of the deficient old-fashioned ventilation, but not in an otherwise bad or unhealthy condition. Complaints were made to us by some of the tenants of the horrible stench from Darling Harbour at particular times. We found that complaints of this nature were by no means uncommon; in this quarter of the city they are the rule rather than the exception. Fleming's-court, Sussex-street, next engaged our attention. The court takes its name from the landlord, Fleming, a tailor, and the property consists also of two-roomed tenements, built of brick or wood, or a mixture of both, and wretched comfortless hovels. The whole space of the houses fronting Sussex-street and the lane at the back is 60 feet x 137 feet. In this limited area are five houses, in which forty people are residing; the adjoining land has just been sold, as a site for a Public School, at £12 per foot. These cottages are greatly in want of repairs, and very dirty. Everywhere we heard the same complaint—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
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M. Chapman, Esq.
19 Nov., 1875.

"the landlord will do nothing." Potts'-buildings, off Sussex-street, also consists of cottages having two rooms each, and rented for 6s. 6d. weekly. The average number of tenants is five persons for each house, and there is the same absence of privy accommodation which we noticed as especially characteristic of North-street and Silas-lane, there being only two water-closets for twelve houses, or in other words for sixty persons. Great complaints were made to us here of the effluvia arising from the cesspits and closets on Lord or Lady Lisgar's property, which we alluded to in our first report as St. John's-place. We crossed over to the group of houses rejoicing in this aristocratic appellation, and we found that these complaints were not without foundation. There is no system of sewerage here, and the drainage is in a horrible state. The closets and cesspits at St. John's soak into the drains, and when they overflow—which is not an unusual occurrence—the neighbours in Pott's-place get the benefit of it. No wonder the latter, who have filth enough of their own to contend with, are indignant, and complain that this dirt at least is "matter in the wrong place." Yet in spite of these palpable obstacles to their physical comfort, the residents in this ill-drained locality appear anxious to uphold the moral purity of the atmosphere, for we observed a notice affixed to the door of one of the houses—"None but respectable persons will be allowed to reside here." From St. John's-place we proceeded to Fowler-square, off Sussex-street. The houses comprised in this property belong to several landlords. Three of them are owned by Mr. Donovan; they have two rooms each, and are let at 5s. per week. The only ventilation is from the front, there being no ingress for fresh air at the back, where there is neither door nor window; they are in a filthy neglected condition. Five of the houses belong to Mrs. Boyd, and the tenants when the state of the place was pointed out to them had the same answer to give—"The landlady will do nothing"; yet these two-roomed uncomfortable tenements appear to let readily at 7s. per week. Another house, belonging to a man named Murphy, also consisting of two rooms, and let at a rental of 7s. a week, appeared to be occupied by persons of loose character, and was in a filthy state. We also visited and inspected Piper's-lane, leading out of Sussex-street. The houses in it we were told belong to Mr. Hancock, for whom Mr. Cross is agent. Here we found the old-fashioned ventilation; but except that the houses are from this cause very close, there was nothing especial to call for comment. They were in a tolerably clean condition.

This concluded our inspection, except that we went along Rafferty's Rocks, which at one time were the centre of a bad neighbourhood. The houses have now all been pulled down. We returned at 6 p.m.

What struck us most forcibly during our visit to these crowded localities was the total absence of any attempt on the part of the owners or landlords to do anything in the shape of repairs, or to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings. We noticed no signs of lime, or white-washing, paint, or any attention paid to the drainage of the allotments. These essentials to the preservation of health do not appear to have engaged their attention at all, and there can be no doubt that the water used for domestic purposes in such abodes of filth and wretchedness must in many cases be polluted. The want of some sanitary authority, whose special business it should be to interfere in these cases, and to compel, where necessary, landlords to provide such accommodation as will render health and cleanliness at least possible, seems to us very urgent. The deficiency in privy accommodation calls for especial notice, as also the condition of the roadways into courts and lanes, such as we have noticed, which being private property are beyond the control of the Corporation, and can only at present be repaired at the will of the owners. We reserve our recommendations upon these and other points until the experience of further visits to other parts of the City shall have placed us in a position to form a better judgment as to the nature and extent of the remedy required.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

Clarence-street.

40. Dr. Read gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Alderman Chapman:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.
19 Nov., 1875.

Met at the Volunteer Club at 10 o'clock on Thursday, 17th instant, and continued our inspection of Brisbane Ward,—Sergeant Larkins and Constable Mulqueeny accompanying us as before. Proceeded to Clarence-street and first inspected a lodging-house known as the "Lancashire Lass," originally portion of Irvin's estate, but since purchased by the Hon. John Frazer, a brick house, rented at 21s. a week. In one room, 14 feet square and 10 feet high, there were six beds; in another, 11 feet square and 10 feet high, five beds; in another of the same dimensions, five beds; and in an upstairs room 11 feet square, and averaging about 6 feet in height, there were five beds,—in all twenty-one. The charge for a bed is 6d. per night. The same complaints met us here—"the landlord will do nothing to keep the place in repair." The ventilation is of the old-fashioned kind and very defective; the closet is directly connected with the main; the yard was not clean, and the passage leading to it only 3 feet wide. This yard opens on to the back of Jacob's lane, and the open drains running through it are very offensive. We noticed that the kitchen is not only used for domestic purposes during the day but converted into a bedroom at night, whilst one of the lodgers is accommodated with sleeping quarters under the stairs, in a close narrow receptacle, where he can only pass the night in a crouching position. This sleeping apartment reminded us of the cell called "Little Ease," in which, in old times, refractory prisoners used to be placed in the Tower of London, and in which they could neither sit, stand, or lie at full length.

No. 116, Clarence-street, belonging to the same owner, is rented at 22s. 6d. a week. The rooms are about the same dimensions as those in the first house we visited—one room containing six beds, two others four beds each, and in the attic there were six beds. We may remark here that in almost all the houses we entered we found the attics crammed; these are generally close enough, but they afford a slightly better chance for fresh air to enter, which is probably the reason they are in greater favour. In none of these lodging-houses is any provision made for the toilet; we saw no signs of lavatories and no towels; the bed and nothing but the bed is provided. Some of the inmates turn in with all their clothes on, probably for security sake, as we observed in one of these houses a notice that the landlord was not responsible for the goods and chattels of his lodgers; others who find the temperature unpleasantly close lie in a state of absolute nudity, while we noticed one man who had hit the happy medium by going to bed with a pair of Hessian boots and a cap on, but no other article of attire. Attached to this house there was no water-closet—only a common cesspit, exceedingly offensive; we were told that it had not been cleaned out for four months; we should have judged it to have been four years.

No. 122, known as Shea's, rents at 20s. a week, and makes up twelve beds altogether; in the attic one of the windows was boarded over and the other was open. The yard of this house was tolerably clean; there

there was a closet-pan but no water laid on. Repairs were needed as usual, but again the whole blame was thrown on the landlord. R. B. Read,
Esq.

No. 124, called Niagara House (why we were unable to ascertain) rents at 22s. 6d. per week. In one room, 13 ft. 6 in. square, and about 10 ft. high, we found seven beds; on one of them a man was lying *in puris naturalibus*; in another room of similar dimensions there were six beds; and in the attic, which is not more than 6 ft. 6 in. in height at the outside and only 13 ft. 6 in. square, there were eight beds. In a small tenement attached to this house, and opening into Jacob's lane, having two rooms, there were six beds—three upstairs and three below; no water laid on to the closet, which is continually being stopped up. 19 Nov., 1875.

We next inspected the Queensland lodging-house, belonging to Irvin's estate, which also obtains a rental of 22s. 6d. per week, and makes up eighteen beds; this house was in much the same condition as the last, and the same remarks will apply to the sleeping accommodation. One of the new cisterns is attached to the water-closet, but it is defective in its action.

Kilkenny House, Clarence-street, belonging to the same owner, makes up six beds, three in each room, besides the individual who has been crowded out and who lodges under the stairs; the temperature in this house was very close from want of ventilation. The closet in the yard was very offensive, and is directly connected with the main. The landlord again was the theme of objurcation—"he won't do nothing" said the occupier to us emphatically. The Sydney and Melbourne lodging-house, owned by the same person and rented at 22s. 6d. a week, provides beds at 6d. a night. In one room were three beds, in another seven, while in the attic, which is only 12 ft. 6 in. square, and not averaging more than 4 ft. 6 inches in height, with sloping roof, there were eight beds; these numbers are greatly increased during the winter; many persons of the class who use these houses sleep in the open air in sheltered places in Hyde Park and elsewhere; preferring in warm weather to lie "under the stars" instead of "under the stairs." The yard and closet of this house were exceedingly offensive, the closet being directly connected.

In the Glasgow boarding-house, same owner, same rent, we found eleven beds in a room 13 feet square, and six in the attic. No water for the closet, and both closet and yard very offensive.

The Temperance lodging-house, which was the next place we visited, afforded us an agreeable surprise, and we only mention it to state that it was an entire contrast to any of the houses previously inspected. Here cleanliness everywhere prevails; the beds have clean sheets; there is a nice lavatory, well supplied with jack towels, and every attention seems to be paid to the comfort of the inmates. That this superior accommodation is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that a higher scale of charges are made and a superior class of lodgers obtained. The two houses which comprise the hotel are let at 30s. a week; in one house twenty-three beds are made up, and in the other sixteen,—the price of a bed in the latter being 9d.

From the Temperance Hotel we went to Mrs. Connelly's lodging-house—owner or agent, Mr. Alderman Day—rented at 15s. 6d. a week. The landlady of this house, who had evidently been regaling herself in company with three or four friends, was in a blissful state of semi-consciousness, and unable to give us much information. We noticed in one room with a flagged floor there were six beds occupied by women. The closet in the yard was directly connected and very offensive. On the same side of the court, off Clarence-street and next to Smith's picture-frame factory, is a sixpenny lodging-house, occupied by Mrs. Doolan—owner or agent, Mr. Alderman Day; there were three beds down stairs and four in the attic—old-fashioned ventilation—rooms very close. From this house we went to the "Full and Plenty," a sort of eating-house, at the corner of Clarence and King Streets, rented at 50s. a week, recently purchased by Macarthur & Co. It contains four rooms but only two or three beds are made up in the attics. We were told that from ninety to one hundred dinners are served here daily.

No. 156, Clarence-street, owner, Jones, North Shore, contains only double beds, the price of which is 2s. 6d., being in fact a brothel. Here again we found the provisions of the Water Pollution Prevention Act evaded by the construction of the cistern for supplying the closet; it had no compartment in it, the closet being therefore still in direct connection with the main.

No. 158 is a house of the same character, provided with double beds only, and used for the same purpose; the yard was clean and the closet provided with patent cistern in good order.

This was the last house we visited, our day's inspection being over at 12 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By Sub-Committee No. 2, consisting of,—

B. PALMER, Esq., | G. F. DANSEY, Esq.

From St. Phillip's Church, Cumberland-street, to Dawes' Point.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

41. *G. F. Dansey, Esq.* (on behalf of the Sub-Committee), gave evidence, as follows:—

Met at my house on Monday, 15th instant, at 4 p.m., and proceeded, accompanied as before by *G. F. Dansey, Esq.* Sergeant Dawson, to inspect Cumberland-street, where the public-houses appear to be well managed and clean. Turning down Essex-street, at the rear of 127, Cumberland-street, we found a yard containing three or four tenements in a very bad condition, with regard to ventilation, drainage, and privy accommodation. This property was sold to Mr. Daly about three weeks ago. The other houses we inspected in Essex-street, as far as Gloucester-street, were clean and tolerably well ventilated, the windows opening at top and bottom. The butcher's shop at the corner of Gallows Hill was particularly clean. No. 173 is a lodging-house containing six rooms, two at the top of the house, occupied by seven lodgers, and one on the ground and front floor, with two lodgers in each; the front room being occupied by the proprietor. In most of these rooms we found the old-fashioned ventilation. Nos. 171 and 169, containing six rooms each, are ventilated in the same way. No. 167 is a lodging-house of eight rooms, and appeared to be clean and well looked after. We next inspected the Watch-house; to the right of the entrance is the charge-room, 11 ft. x 10 ft., and to the left the Sub-Inspector's room, which is about 7 ft. x 10 ft. On the right hand, a little further on, we were shewn a cell 12 ft. x 9 ft., with level floor, having a wooden bolster running the whole length of the room; a brick has been taken out in one place, and half a brick in another, 19 Nov., 1875.

G. F. Dansey, Esq., another, for purposes of ventilation; there are iron bars over the door. This cell reeked with ammonia, and was very offensive; it is washed out every day with a mop and water, and lime-washed once a quarter, but no disinfectant is ever used to purify it. A room facing it, on the left hand, 10 ft. x 10 ft., we found equally offensive. Here we found the resting board for the head, a wooden bolster as before, and no ventilation, except over the door, an opening for this purpose previously made, having been blocked up by buildings adjoining; the floors are all flat, and of wood, and the accommodation altogether bad. The atmosphere is so polluted by the stench which comes from a closet in the yard, that prisoners can only be kept in these cells at the risk of their lives. It does not appear to us that anything can be done to improve the building as it stands; it should be entirely reconstructed. We inspected seven houses up an entry from the street at this point, which are also very badly ventilated; there is only one closet for twenty persons. Nos. 137, 135, 133, 131, 129, and 127, have all the old-fashioned ventilation; Nos. 85 and 81 the same; in Nos. 71 and 69 the windows were fixed. With the exception of the ventilation these houses appeared to be as clean and well cared for as circumstances permit. Returned at 8:45 p.m.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Met as before, at 4 p.m., and commenced by inspecting Gloucester-street; the property at the corner of Gallow's Hill is in a dilapidated state, and should be condemned and pulled down. No. 125, Gloucester-street, is badly ventilated; the windows do not open, the rooms (three) are 8 ft. high. No. 112, a weather-board building, is a lodging-house containing four rooms—two 16 ft. x 16 ft., and two 10 ft. x 8 ft., and occasionally accommodating thirty lodgers. We went into Maloney's cab-yard, on the west side, near Little Essex-street; here a decided improvement is required, especially with regard to drainage, and there is plenty of room to make alterations. No. 99 is badly ventilated, the windows only opening at the bottom; Nos. 89, 91, and 93, containing two rooms and a cock-loft, belonging to Mr. Young, are also ventilated in the same way. In Long's lane there are eight houses, the property of Mr. Long, having two rooms each; the water which supplies the closet comes straight from the main; the yards are excessively small; the ventilation is bad, and health is almost impossible.

Nos. 87 and 85 are also lodging-houses containing six rooms and kitchen, and making up eight beds. The drainage from these houses runs into the streets, and causes the neighbourhood to be unhealthy; there is a sewer just above them. A house two doors from the "Whalers' Arms," (owner not known), is not in a habitable condition, and ought to be pulled down. Nos. 61, 63, and 57 (owner not known) are in a similar condition, and should be destroyed, the roofs are dilapidated, and the whole building falling to pieces. The drainage from all the lower part of Gloucester-street, owing to the formation of the land is very defective, otherwise the houses, which are principally occupied by mechanics, are as clean and in as good condition as could be expected. The frontage of these houses appears to receive all the refuse thrown on the rocks from the houses in George-street. Those in Union-street are well-built houses, with all modern improvements. We returned by Lower Fort-street, where we found nothing calling for remark, and concluded our inspection at 7:30 p.m.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Met at 4 p.m. Inspected the hotel at the corner of Clarence and Margaret streets, which we found in clean order; there are seven bedrooms, occupied by twelve lodgers, but there is no yard whatever attached to the hotel. Other houses in the immediate neighbourhood, though old and badly ventilated, were as clean as could be expected, till we came to Canary Row, alias the Twelve Apostles, alias John-street, owned by Captain Smith, of McDonald, Smith, & Co. This property consists of twelve houses, with a narrow passage behind; there are six closets. The houses are let at 6s. a week, and have one room above and one below. They are in the most filthy condition, and are not occupied by the best class of inhabitants, especially at night time. One of them is an oyster-shop. It is difficult to ascertain the number of inmates, which varies according to the hour. All the slops from these buildings drain along the surface of the ground to the Grafton Wharf, and are very offensive. In Fleeton's Buildings (owned by Mrs. Fleeton, who resides in one of them) there is the old style of ventilation, and the drainage is also very bad, and the closet in the yard stinking. These houses are not let out as lodgings, but occupied by the families of seafaring men; they are close, unhealthy, and utterly unfit for human habitations. James' "Temperance Hotel," at the corner of Crescent-street, which we next visited, offers a marked contrast to most of the houses in its vicinity, the beds and everything about the house being remarkably clean and nice. We saw the tea-table laid out, which was everything that could be desired; there is also a reading-room for the accommodation of the lodgers. No. 88, Kent-street, is an iron shanty, owned by Mrs. Glover. Here the ventilation in all directions is excessive, and ought to be remedied at once. Nos. 72, 74, 76, and 78 have all the old style of ventilation. The houses in Kent-street North, as far as Clyde-street, are a better class of buildings, more recently constructed, and better ventilated. The two upper houses in Clyde-street, owned by Mr. James Campbell, are in a shockingly unhealthy state; the closets are placed under the steps, and the stench from them is frightful. This has caused and is still causing a great nuisance; this is one of the most dangerous places as far as health is concerned we have met with as yet, and some immediate steps should be taken to improve it. At Nos. 14 and 16, Clyde-street, there is only one closet for twenty persons; the condition of the closet may be better imagined than described. We visited two cow-yards in Windmill-street, the first of which is occupied by Edwards, who has six cows and one bull. There was a large accumulation of cow-dung, and the yard is not kept so clean as it should be. The other is kept by Bridgment, and he has twelve cows and one bull. This, we were informed, is washed out twice a day, and we believe it, as it was in a very clean state. The other houses in Windmill-street, which are chiefly occupied by the families of seafaring men and mechanics, appeared to be clean, well-conducted, and not badly ventilated. We returned at 7:40 p.m.

Richard

Richard Wynne, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

42. *Chairman.*] We have been told that you have had some experience in letting small tenements in Sydney; and that you have also experienced the difficulty of preserving proper decency among your tenants? Yes. Some years ago I entered Richardson and Wrench's auction-room: there was a property in Castlereagh-street put up for sale; not knowing anything of it, I asked a friend if it was substantial; he replied in the affirmative; I therefore asked him to bid for me, and I became the purchaser; I went to see it after I had bought it and found an agent in charge, who had looked after it for the former owner; I employed him to look after it for me. After a time I found that the tenants did not suit me, and I reprimanded the agent for allowing persons of improper character to get into the houses; he said he could not help it—it was impossible to prevent it. I got another person to take the agency, who felt confident that he would be able to carry out my instructions in letting the houses only to decent working people; in this he also signally failed. The last person who had charge of the property was Mr. Glue, and I thought of all people he would be the one to keep the houses respectable; but he found the same difficulty, although he used all the precautions that could be suggested. When I first got the property there was only one cesspool closet for the use of thirty or forty persons; I immediately thoroughly drained the whole of the property, and put in seven patent water-closets; besides ventilating the whole of the houses, I was quite prepared to put in baths, or do anything I could to make decent tenants comfortable. I thought I could, in this way, effect a thorough reform amongst the smaller class of tenants, but have been hopelessly disappointed, and have in consequence, altogether closed up the property as tenements.

R. Wynne,
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43. You found you could not control the tenants? I could not control them.

44. Where is the property you speak of? In Castlereagh-street, between Liverpool and Bathurst Streets. About the same time that I bought the last property I lent money on mortgage on properties in Dowling-street and Exeter-place. At the expiration of the term of mortgage the owners could not redeem, and I was compelled to take the property. I found the Exeter-place property occupied by improper persons, who gave me a good deal of trouble to eject them. I then put the property in thorough repair, in hopes of getting decent tenants, in which I at first succeeded, but the drunken brawls in the neighbourhood soon caused them to leave. I next applied to Captain M'Lerie to assist me by allowing one of the police to live in one of the houses which I would give him rent free for the purpose of promoting decency and order. This also failed, as the policeman left three weeks after going into the house. I therefore made up my mind to get rid of the property at any loss, and sold the six three-roomed brick houses, with separate yards, water laid on, &c., for the sum of £180; I heard that the Building Society valued it at £750 and advanced the purchaser the sum he required to pay me. It was originally bought for £1,500, so that the improper class of persons inhabiting the neighbourhood depreciated its value to the extent of 200 per cent.

45. But they obtained good rents? No; I don't think they did; my experience has been the reverse. Perhaps persons with easy consciences, who agree to accept such disreputable persons as their tenants, may find it different.

46. Do you think it would be better if greater powers were conferred on landlords? Yes; under the Landlord and Tenants Act it takes three weeks to get a tenant out (let him be ever so bad) and may take more.

47. *Dr. Read.*] You would lose the rent during those three weeks? Yes; you cannot take any rent after you give notice to quit. I would not have property consisting of small houses if I were compelled to let them as tenements.

48. *Chairman.*] In consequence of the difficulty in dealing with these people? No; from the difficulty of keeping them select. I have had a great many very decent, honest, and upright people, living in small tenements.

49. *Mr. Chapman.*] I suppose in your capacity as a Magistrate, and otherwise, you are aware that there are numbers of prostitutes in the city of Sydney? Yes.

50. And I suppose they must have some place to reside in? Certainly; they must have houses to live in; we cannot expect them to live under the trees, and thereby have public modesty shocked to a much greater extent than it is at present.

51. In your capacity as a Magistrate, and from your general experience, don't you think they ought to be under some proper supervision in the city? Yes, my impression is that they ought to be removed from our streets, where they are nightly and even daily to be seen carrying their trappings of prostitution as proudly as if they were the rewards of virtue, and thereby drawing many of our innocent young girls (whose only fault may be a love of dress and perhaps idleness) into a similar course of life. This, as well as the temptation that awaits our young men at every turning in our streets to sin and perhaps to ruin, moral and physical, has led me to the conclusion that it should be the business of the State to place these unfortunates under police as well as medical supervision, and it is my opinion that this could best be done by removing them outside of our cities to some such place as the Victoria Barracks, which would entirely seclude them and their sins from the rest of society, and would make them more amenable to reformation, particularly if intoxicating drinks were excluded from the establishment.

53. You think it important that an Act should be passed to deal with this class of persons? I do. In France they do not allow their abandoned women as we do to ply their avocations in the public streets. I know, by my experience as a Magistrate, that the language made use of in our streets by this class of women is horribly disgusting.

54. *Mr. Palmer.*] Did you pay any attention to this subject during your visit to London? No. I suppose your Board is appointed to consider questions affecting the health of the people as well as other matters therewith?

55. *Chairman.*] I fear we are wandering from the subject. This is a Committee appointed by the Board expressly to inquire into overcrowding and bad ventilation as affecting health? I think the Government should not allow land jobbers to cut up estates for sale to suit their own avarice and greed only; they should be compelled to pay due regard to the health of those who may build thereon, and to make their allotments of sufficient size, with streets of sufficient width. I also think that the Government should bring in a Bill to prevent the overcrowding of houses on insufficient spaces of land. I think the Govern-

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ment should insist upon all houses being properly ventilated and drained, which could be seen to by the City Surveyor. Architects should be conservers of the public health, and provide for a more enlightened and certain mode of ventilation than that obtained through doors, windows, and fire-places—the two former being generally closed by delicate persons to keep the draught out.

56. You would recommend the passing of a Building Act conferring full power to prevent such overcrowding as you speak of? Yes. I will give you an instance of the necessity of such an Act: Adjoining some land of mine in Elizabeth-street, a person has lately erected on an allotment with 20 feet frontage, by 100 feet deep, ending at a back lane, three dwelling-houses, *i.e.*, two two-storied brick houses, and fronting the back lane one two-storied weatherboard house.

57. *Dr. Read.*] Don't you think that a regulation might be advantageously introduced to this effect: that there should be for every house erected, either at the front, at the back, or at the side, a certain vacant space of ground, upon which it should not be permissible to build, either in the shape of a fore-court, a side-court, or a back-yard? I quite agree with you. I think that for every cubic foot of space occupied by a building there should be a proportionate superficial space of court, yard, or garden left unbuilt on. I think there should only be a certain height of building allowed, say three stories from the street-level.

58. *Chairman.*] But if a house were over that height you would increase the vacant space? Yes.

59. Because you could scarcely restrict a person in the height of his house, but you could insist upon a proportionate space of ground being reserved? I think there should be a restriction as to height, if it was only for the sake of city uniformity. In some of our finest cities in England, Ireland, and Scotland this is the case, where you will see beautiful ranges of buildings a quarter of a mile long, all built on the same plan, and consequently the same height.

60. *Dr. Dansey.*] Would not that be interfering with the rights of the citizens. In America there are large hotels and other public buildings six or seven stories high, where the accommodation required is provided within, the drying, &c., being done on the roof of the house? It would to some extent interfere with the liberty of the subject, but my impression, as a person who has travelled over a good deal of the world, is, that we possess too much liberty when we have liberty to injure our fellow-creatures, and when we exercise that liberty to jeopardize the health of our neighbours, which we are allowed to do in adulteration, want of cleanliness, and in building human habitations without providing for drainage, ventilation, or bath accommodation, it should be taken away.

61. But would a large hotel, with a quadrangular court in the centre, and windows on all sides, require a vacant space round it proportionate to its height and size? Not if the building had more than one side with street frontage; allowances should be made for such circumstances. The quadrangular court to which you allude would necessarily count as vacant space against the cubic measurement of the building.

62. What I mean is, that so long as there is plenty of air round a building you should not limit it to three stories? In such cases exceptions might be made; but I think, as a rule, in a new country like this, where land is not a tenth of the cost of what it is in Europe, we should spread ourselves out rather than make our buildings so very high. With respect to drainage there is a great want of proper provision being made in a great many of the municipalities, as I find that they are forming and metalling streets, laying down kerbing and guttering without first having the proper levels taken, with the view to a comprehensive system of drainage. Those who come after will have to suffer for this neglect. I therefore think it the duty of the Government to amend the Municipalities Act to the extent of making it compulsory that one of the first things to be done in any newly formed borough should be to employ a duly qualified surveyor to take all the levels and to make a plan of the same, which plan should be hung up in the Council Chamber to afford information to the ratepayers as to drainage and building levels. I think that the use of cesspool closets should be put a stop to, and earth-closets used in their stead. The material taken from the latter would be found very valuable for garden purposes, whereas the wretched cesspools now used are nothing but a nuisance, causing sickening smells, as well as percolating into and poisoning the water used for domestic purposes. I look upon all smells from the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, as well as those arising from undrained swamps, as so many reproaches to the Government, Corporation, and people amongst whom they exist, in destroying life with that very material which, if intelligently used, would be the means of producing health and plenty, instead of dealing out misery and death.

63. *Dr. Read.*] I think you mentioned, with regard to your property near the Haymarket, that you asked some of the neighbouring proprietors to co-operate with you in shutting up the property? Yes.

64. May I ask who those landlords were? I should not like to mention names.

65. *Dr. Dansey.*] You mean earth-closets in those suburbs where there is plenty of garden ground? Yes; there would be no necessity for carting, because each person would have sufficient material on his own property for the purpose. I may mention that although I have a water-closet in my house it is seldom used; we use earth-closets in preference, the contents of which are used in the production of the best of vegetables. It appears to me that we bring most of the miseries which surround us on ourselves by our ignorance of the laws of life. It therefore occurs to me that the quickest way to get rid of these miseries would be to instruct our children in the Public Schools in physiology and the laws of life. The children would go home and enlighten their parents as well as instruct future generations.

Rev. G. Sheppard called in and examined:—

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66. *Chairman.*] You have heard, Mr. Sheppard, that this Committee has been appointed to inquire into overcrowding, and the filth which accompanies it, and the bad ventilation of houses in Sydney. We understand that you have had opportunities of seeing a great deal of such overcrowding and filth, and we shall be very glad if you will give us the benefit of your experience on the subject? So far as the ventilation

tion of the lower class of houses is concerned, I believe there is scarcely a house of the third or fourth rate in the city which is ventilated. Most of such houses in St. Andrew's Parish have a blank wall at the back, and open sashes simply in the wall in front. Very few of them have back yards; I suppose not more than one in twenty.

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67. No back yard at all? No back yard of any kind, and no opening in the back wall, so that there is really no ventilation at all. I should think there are at least a hundred such houses in St. Andrew's Parish.

68. Can you indicate to us the locality of some of these houses, that we might be able to inspect them personally? St. John's-place is one and Gobden's Buildings is another. My friend, Mr. Wynne, has just closed fourteen or fifteen such places in Belmore-place. Then there is Yeend's Buildings, in Pitt-street; there are two Yeend's Buildings, and they are both of them of the same character; Jilk's Buildings in Kent-street, and Fowler's-square in Sussex-street. There are a number of yards in Kent-street—the names I cannot give you—and one in Sussex-street, near to Willow-terrace, with six houses in it, owned by a Mrs. Ashton. Several houses in Christ Church parish have the dead wall I speak of—notably, ten in Dixon-street, adjoining Mr. Harris' flour mill in Goulburn street.

69. And in these places the ventilation, as a general rule, is very bad? Very bad indeed—worse than I have seen it in London. In the year 1860 I was connected with the survey of some of the underground dwellings in St. Giles' and St. George's in the Fields, and I do not hesitate to say that some of the houses in Sydney are worse than those underground dwellings.

70. In cases where the only ventilation is from the windows, I suppose the class of people who live in these houses have often an indisposition to open the windows? They have; the filthy habits of some of the poor are very noticeable to anyone who visits their houses; at many times the stench is intolerable in these places.

71. They do not make use of the small means of ventilation which do exist? They do not.

72. And in addition to bad ventilation, your experience is that these houses are mostly in a filthy condition? In a filthy condition; I believe there are nearly 400 houses in Sydney, which if they were in London the Corporate body, vested with powers to deal with these matters—the Metropolitan Board of Works—would close at once.

73. Has the Metropolitan Board of Works, in London, power to close buildings they consider unfit for habitation? Yes.

74. And what action is taken then—is the proprietor compelled to pull the houses down and build better ones? No; the Metropolitan Board of Works first asks for a report from the District Surveyor; this report states the size of the rooms, the dimensions of the open or fixed sashes, and the general condition of the dwelling; if unsatisfactory, then a notice is affixed to the door, stating that the house is considered unfit for human habitation, and if the landlord does not turn out his tenant within a certain period mentioned in the notice, the police make a raid upon the place and the inmates are forcibly ejected—at least that was the case in 1860.

75. What would be the next step after the tenants are thrust out? Most of them would go away into the country or to some other similar place.

76. I mean what would be done with the building? It would be simply closed; I could not tell you what would be the next step taken by the Board. There is a provision in the "Sanitary Act of 1866," to which I should like to draw your attention; it came into force, I believe, shortly after the ejection of these persons was authorized. Section 67, "Cellars in courts not to be let as human dwellings," states:—

No person may let, or occupy, or suffer to be occupied separately, as a dwelling, any vault, cellar, or underground room, built or rebuilt after the passing of the "Public Health Act of 1843," or which had not been so let or occupied before the passing of this Act.

No vault, cellar, or underground room whatever, must be let or occupied separately as a dwelling unless it measures in every part at least 7 ft. in height from floor to ceiling, and at least 3 ft. of its height is above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to it. It must have outside and adjoining and extending along its entire frontage, and upwards from 6 inches below the level of the floor to the surface of the street or ground, an open area at least 2 ft. 6 inches wide in every part. It must be effectually drained by means of a drain the uppermost part of which is one foot at least below the level of the floor. There must appertain to it the use of a water-closet or privy, and an ashpit with proper doors and coverings.

It must have a fire-place with a proper chimney or flue.

It must have an external window of at least nine superficial feet in area clear of the sash-frame and made to open as the surveyor may approve (except in the case of an inner or back vault, cellar, or room, let or occupied, along with a front vault, cellar, or room, as part of the same letting or occupation, in which case the external window may be of any dimensions not less than four superficial feet in area clear of the sash-frame, &c., &c.)

77. Are all the places you mentioned just now within St. Andrew's Parish? All with the exception of the property in Dixon-street, which is just outside the parish. Persons apply to us from all parts of Sydney to send clergymen to visit them, and we go.

78. But these places which have come under your personal observation are within the Parish of St. Andrews? Yes.

79. What I mean is that there may be many equally bad places in other parts of the city, which have not come under your special notice? Yes, I believe there are some worse places in St. Luke's Parish; in Sussex-street, during the last two years, several of these places, and a good deal of bad property, has been altered or pulled down. In Liverpool-street, six houses which were very bad have been pulled down, and in Syrett's-lane five houses have been shut up in order that they might be improved and some proper ventilation effected. In Sussex-street also we have had a considerable number of houses altered.

80. *Dr. Dansey.*] Mr. Wentworth has made great alterations, has he not? Yes, but not in our parish.

81. Have you come across any very bad cases of overcrowding in your parish? No, I have not. I believe there is a great deal of overcrowding in some of the sixpenny lodging-houses, and I have known many of these houses sublet to different persons; but I have come across no such cases within the parish.

82. You have not met with cases where for instance a room is let to a man who has a wife and perhaps four or five children? No; I have seen that in London and worse in Sydney; I have seen three families living in one house.

83. *Chairman.*] As I understood you, you have seen worse cases of filth and bad ventilation here, but not such bad cases of overcrowding as in London? Yes.

84. Then in your experience overcrowding is not a marked feature in Sydney? No.

85. Are the houses you have visited chiefly occupied by private families? Yes, private families, not lodging-houses; I was in a lodging-house yesterday containing twenty-one beds, but I saw nothing objectionable

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objectionable in that house. In Sussex-street there are many worse houses than that I believe; there is the "Full and Plenty" in Clarence-street.

86. Have you met during your visiting with any instance of a family occupying only one room? No, they have two rooms generally.

87. Does your experience lead you to the conclusion that much ill health arises in Sydney from the bad ventilation and filth you have witnessed? Yes, it does; I cannot see how persons living in such places can be healthy; if there are not positive symptoms of disease there is a weakening of the system rendering it susceptible to disease. There is another matter to which I should like to be allowed to call the attention of the Committee, and that is the non-disinfecting of the beds in our lodging-houses, which is a very important matter. In London there is a small establishment containing two rooms used for the purpose of disinfecting beds and articles of clothing or furniture. It was established I believe under the supervision of Professor Leoni. One of the rooms is used as a disinfecting room, and the other, in which the temperature is between 240° and 250°, is for the purpose of killing parasites. During two years there were 2,583 articles of clothing disinfected in this place very successfully. I think in Sydney there should be some place of the kind, and that our lodging-house-keepers should be compelled to take their bedding there. Mr. H—, a lodging-house-keeper, told me the other day that when he attempted to use disinfectants his lodgers became suspicious, and as it was not to his interest to quarrel with them he did not continue it.

88. *Dr. Danscy.*] I think it was at the time when the cholera broke out in London that these disinfecting rooms were established? Yes, there were over 2,000 articles of clothing disinfected.

89. *Chairman.*] Where is that place? I cannot tell you where it is. There is an article in, I think, the *Medical Gazette* of 1873, by Dr. Letheby "on the use of disinfectants," which shows the advantage derived from the establishment.

90. I suppose you are of opinion that there ought to be much greater control exercised over lodging-houses here—that there ought to be an Act passed, placing them under the control of some competent authority? Yes, I think so; I think also the Corporation should have much larger powers to enable them to shut up houses not considered fit for human habitation.

91. Such powers as you have referred to under the Metropolitan Building Act? Yes, I find there are three obstacles to closing these houses—in some cases they are used for improper purposes and bring in an enormous rental; in some cases the owner or occupier has not a good title; and in others the property is held in trust.

92. Do you think that in many cases these low kind of houses obtain a high rent? When used for immoral purposes they do. Mr. Chadwick, a short time ago, was offered 10s. a week for a house that was not worth more than 3s. 6d.

93. But the rents paid by laborers and artisans living in the houses you describe are not high? About 6s. or 7s. a week.

94. For what accommodation? Two rooms.

95. Can you make any special suggestion in connection with the improvement of the city beyond those you have made—a more perfect control over lodging-houses and the use of disinfectants which you described? I think that every house should have a certain area of ground attached to it, and that no house should be erected or used as a human habitation which has not a thorough draught of air through every room.

96. You think then that ventilation should be provided over and above that supplied by doors and windows? Yes.

97. Ventilation not within the control of the occupants? Yes, I think there should be a fire-place in every room and ventilators as well. The property in Dixon-street has ventilation in the upper rooms caused by the removal of three bricks from the back wall, and as I was passing the place this morning I noticed that one of the tenants at least had put up a board to stop the air from going through; she told me afterwards that when the rain came she was obliged to shut up the hole.

98. Is it within your experience, that people inhabiting houses of that kind are adverse to the admission of night-air—is there not a prejudice against letting the night-air in? Yes, there is; and in many cases there is a prejudice against opening the window in a room where a patient is lying.

99. *Dr. Read.*] Have you noticed as a common thing that the sashes in those windows do not open? In most of the windows I believe there are open sashes.

100. But while the lower part lifts up the upper part is fixed? I cannot say; I think in the majority of cases the upper part is fixed.

101. You were speaking of Syrett's-lane;—you know it very well? Yes.

102. That is one of the places members of this Committee have visited. Do you consider the buildings there are fit for human habitation? I do not think so.

103. You think they had better be pulled down and more suitable ones erected? Yes; we have been trying to get them into our hands with a view to have them pulled down—at least Mr. Chadwick has.

104. You stated that in London the Metropolitan Board of Works have the power to do this. Do you think it would be desirable to have the same powers here? Yes.

105. Has it come under your notice that under the Landlord and Tenants Act, owners or agents of houses have great difficulty in ejecting undesirable tenants. Mr. Wynne has told us that it takes three weeks to evict an improper tenant;—have you heard of any cases of that sort? I have heard of cases where it has taken six weeks to get a person out.

106. And in the meantime that person would be doing moral injury to the neighbourhood? Yes. With regard to ventilation, I think no room ought to be occupied which has not a sash of 3 feet square at least. The privy accommodation in many houses is very bad, but I suppose that will be remedied now.

107. You have noticed the defective supply of closets? Yes; in Syrett's-lane I think there are only three closets to thirty houses.

108. And no attention paid to decency at all? None whatever.

109. The boards of the closets are left entirely open? Yes, and I must be allowed to say that I think there ought not to be such a thing as a cess-pit in the City of Sydney. They should all be closets and be connected with a main sewer.

110. *Dr. Dansey.*] Does not property of the character you have described often belong to rich persons— influential persons, occupying a high position in the City? Yes; the property in St. John's-place belongs

belongs to Lady Lisgar; and there is a great deal of property in St. Luke's Parish which belongs to Justices of the Peace. When we find houses in such a state that they are unfit for habitation we write at once to the owner if we can ascertain who he is.

111. *Chairman.*] But these properties are generally managed by agents, and the owner probably has no knowledge of the condition they are in? Yes. Mr. Wynne has twice cleared his court, and now he has closed it and put up gates to prevent its further use for human habitation.

112. *Dr. Read.*] Have you often been annoyed by the smell from Darling Harbour? Yes, when going home late at night, I have.

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G. Sheppard.
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FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

B. PALMER, Esq.,
G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,

M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
R. B. READ, Esq.

HON. J. SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FOURTH DAY.—*Central Police Station, Brisbane Ward.*

113. *Dr. Read* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Alderman Chapman, as follows:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at 10 p.m. on Sunday, 21st instant, which we thought would be a favourable opportunity for inspecting crowded dwellings. Unfortunately, in consequence of delay in the delivery of a letter to the Inspector General, we were deprived of the valuable services of the two officers who accompanied us in our previous rounds, and we found our knowledge of the localities, especially at night-time, considerably at fault. Our inspection from this cause was confined to the Central Police Station, which we found to be in anything but a creditable condition, owing to the wretched ventilation, the overcrowded state of the cells, and the almost total absence of the necessary provisions for health and cleanliness. There are altogether six cells or compartments. No. 1 measures 11 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., giving 93.5 ft. of floor space and 1,209 cubical feet of air space. No. 2 cell is 6 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft., or 101.3 square feet, and 1,316.3 cubical feet of air space. These two cells were unoccupied at the time of our visit. No. 3 cell, which is used as a storeroom, measures 6 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft., giving 97.5 ft. of floor space, and 1,267.6 cubical feet air space. No. 4, formerly a passage, measures 10 x 15 ft., giving 150 feet floor space and 1,950 cubical feet air space. There were three or four prisoners confined here. No. 5 cell contained eighteen prisoners. It measures 18 ft. x 15 ft., giving 270 feet floor space and 3,510 cubical feet air space, or 15 ft. floor space—and only 195 cubical feet air space to each inmate. This is frequently considerably reduced as the number of prisoners is increased, which is not unfrequently the case, for the police did not seem to think the room contained at all an unusual number. No. 6 cell was occupied by 11 females. It is 11 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., giving 93.5 ft. floor space and 1,209 cubical feet air space, or 8 ft. 6 in. floor space and 109.8 cubical feet air space to each confinee. A comparison between these dimensions and those enforced by the English Legislature in lodging-houses will show that it is no light punishment to be locked up, especially during the summer, even for one night, in a Sydney watch-house. In London it is required that in Metropolitan lodging-houses there should be 30 ft. of floor space and 240 cubical feet of air space for each inmate; any quantity less than that indicates overcrowding. It will be seen that the only distinction made in this place is that of sex. All persons locked up for the night, whatever may be the charges preferred against them or whatever the class to which they may belong, are thrust indiscriminately into the same place, where for the next twelve hours they are compelled to breathe the foul atmosphere of a dirty overcrowded prison. There are no gratings let into the walls to supply fresh air where it is most needed, except in No. 5 cell, where there are eight small gratings on the same side of the wall—four above and four below—and none on the other side, so that for purposes of ventilation they are nearly useless. A faint ray of light comes in during the day through a pane of glass about 6 in. wide high up in the wall, and there is no ventilation, except through the centre of the ceiling, where as in all the cells a ventilator is fixed, communicating with a central ventilator in the charge-room, above which the gas is occasionally employed in some way to produce a current of air. We doubt much whether this system of ventilation is effectual at any time; when we visited the place it was not in operation, or if so the result was imperceptible. In No. 6 cell the small pane of glass had been taken out, and the atmosphere was much less oppressive. The floors of the cells are of cement, and in one corner of the cell was a galvanized-iron bucket, which served as a urinal, and smelt most offensively. The doors fit, as a matter of course, very closely, and as there are no windows in the cells, with the exception of the pane of glass mentioned, which does not open, it is evident that the means of ventilation described are insufficient, and that there should be some mode adopted of admitting air in the lower part of the room. There appeared to be no reason for crowding so many persons into such a limited space; there were several empty cells, among which they might have been distributed, and which would have afforded an opportunity of classifying them to some extent; the clean might at least have been separated from the unclean. That this is absolutely necessary was suggested to us rather unpleasantly just after we had left the room, by the sound of a person vomiting within the cell—one of the eighteen crowded into the cell, 18 ft. x 15 ft. We could only express a hope that if among the other seventeen there should happen to be any youth inclined to intemperance, who was here expiating his first offence, the horrors of a night in such a place would have its due effect upon him, and that the Magistrate before whom he would appear in the morning, would be lenient towards him, in consideration of punishment already received. No light is provided for these cells at night, which perhaps is after all, a blessing, as one of the senses, at least, thus receives no shock during the period of confinement; the others must be offended every moment. Yet this is considered the watch-house *par excellence* in Sydney, at the present time, as well as the best ventilated. We were informed that at least two-thirds of the inebriates brought to this place of penance are victims to the seductions of stringybark or tanglefoot, which we ascertained to be terms employed to designate Colonial ale. We scarcely think it would be worth while to attempt to repair and improve this building. It has been a long time in use and is utterly unsuited to the purposes required.

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It is time now that it should be pulled down and a more commodious watch-house erected upon an improved plan, and with special regard to proper ventilation and appliances for cleanliness. In the meantime the present cells require daily effectual purification, and they certainly should not contain more than six inmates each.

In the absence of our usual guides we did not inspect any other building, and we left Sydney at 12:30 p.m.

FIFTH DAY, MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Alderman
Chapman.
26 Nov., 1875.

114. Alderman Chapman gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at 3 p.m.; commenced our inspection by visiting two houses close to the corner of Kent and Margaret streets, Nos. 190 and 192, the property of Mr. Samuel Lyons, of Woollahra. These houses are 18 inches below the level of the ground in front, and about 4 feet below it at the back; each contains two rooms on the ground floor and a small attic in the roof, and rents at 11s. per week. There is one closet for both houses, with water laid on, but with direct action; the bedrooms are hot and close in consequence of deficient ventilation. One of the tenants told us she had been unwell for some time and that she attributed her ill-health to damp, arising from the floor, from which there was an unmistakable stench, proceeding from some collection or other of offensive matter, or from some foul surface drainage. These houses were not in good repair or at all in a tidy condition, and, as usual, we were told that the landlord would not lay out a penny upon them. We inspected the "Morpeth and Hinton Hotel," the corner house, which is let at 65s. a week. We were told that there were eight rooms in this house, but there appeared to us to be more. The floor was very damp, and the place not in good condition; but the landlord said he had only been there a fortnight, and had not had time to get it into good order. We found the closet of this hotel back to back with the closet belonging to the two houses just described, both being directly connected with the main. We next proceeded to Miller's Buildings, owned by Mr. Dickson, undertaker. There are fourteen houses in the court, containing two rooms each, 11 x 11 ft., with a small attic above, and let at 6s. a week; there are four water-closets for the fourteen houses. From one of these houses two children were removed the same morning by the police, almost in a state of nudity, unwashed, uncared for, and literally covered with vermin. The filthy condition of the room from which these unfortunate little outcasts were rescued may be better imagined than described. We were strongly advised by the residents in the court not to enter it, and we contented ourselves with peeping in. Some rags, the colour of dirt, scattered about the place, a rickety chair, and a pretence for a stretcher, constituted the furniture of the apartment. The bare walls and floors, begrimed with dirt, completing the dismal picture. On the door-step was a heap of human excreta, covered with an old straw hat. More wretched objects of destitution than these poor little children, who were in such a filthy state that while their case was being considered they had to be kept in the police shed, being unfit to enter the precincts of the Court, can scarcely be imagined. Deserted by an unnatural mother, who it appeared has gone off with some man other than her husband, and objects of utter indifference to their father, they were dependent upon the charity of the residents in the court, who kept them from starving, until one woman, more humane than the rest, attracted the attention of the police to their case. We call especial notice to this court, and to all groups of houses similarly situated; they are utterly unfit for human dwellings, a disgrace to any civilized community, and should not be permitted to exist. In London they would be closed at once by the sanitary authorities and the area upon which they stood purged of all such sources of filth and pestilence. Water is not wanting here, but it is not applied to purposes of cleanliness; it is laid on to a tap in the centre of the court; the overflow goes into a barrel, into which the residents dip their cars, and which has the appearance of being cleaned out at very remote intervals.

In Murphy's Buildings, also in Kent-street, and also consisting of two-roomed tenements, let at 8s. a week, the accommodation is scarcely if at all superior. The rooms are close and badly ventilated, and the tenants complain of a stench coming up from the floor, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the houses adjoin a stable, and that the floor of the latter is a foot higher than that of the houses, which receive all the drainage. This is not the only place where we found human habitations below the level of the brutes. Here the closet was a common cesspit, which emitted a most insufferable stench. This horrible place is used by the inmates of three houses. In one of these houses we saw a sick child, about three years of age, suffering from marasmus; whether its recovery under happier auspices was possible we could not say, but it was certainly impossible in such a vitiated atmosphere. Even were the court purified of all external sources of pollution, the deficient ventilation of these houses would render health almost impossible. The only air which can enter comes through the door and window, the latter covering an area of not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft., the lower sash only capable of being opened; blank walls on the other three sides, and no current of air under any circumstances.

From this place we crossed over to Sussex-street, and inspected the Harbour View Terrace, a property consisting of six houses, owned by a man named Wincks. The first house in the court has a water-closet to itself, which is just 6 feet from the front door, about half that distance from the corner of the house, and stinking frightfully. The rooms are 11ft. x 11ft. and 8ft. high. In one of these rooms a sort of baby-farming on a small scale seems to be carried on. We saw a woman feeding an infant of three months old with a bottle, its mother being "out too often to attend to it." The whole atmosphere of this area was sickening, and the habits of the occupants so slipshod and dirty that any newcomer could scarcely fail to become speedily demoralized; the ventilation bad in consequence of the faulty construction of the tenements which, like others already described, have only a blank wall at back and a very limited ingress for fresh air in the front. Occasionally we found a grating in the back wall, but this was the exception and not the rule. All houses of this character we class as unfit for human habitation. We took a cursory view of Fowler's-terrace, formerly known as Jagelman's Buildings, which was as clean as the neighbouring courts were dirty. Fowler, the owner, a builder and a man of industrious habits, lives in one of them, and is continually doing something to keep them in order. We learned that he purchased this property for £2,000, and that he has already expended £300 in repairs. Our visit to this group somewhat restored our confidence in human nature which, however, received another shock when we entered a court belonging to Mrs. Smith, of Pymont, containing a couple of two-roomed houses, rented at 8s. a week each, badly constructed, wretchedly ventilated, and utterly unfit for any human beings to live in. The cask into which

the

the tap is turned which supplies those houses with water was so dirty that the purest water must be polluted by it.

In Baldock's-lane the occupants of the eight houses, or shanties, for the term "house" is a misnomer applied to hovels of this kind, have to support life under equally embarrassing conditions. The rooms are about 8 ft. x 7 ft., and 6 ft. high, badly ventilated, close, and filthy to an extreme. Four of the houses on one side are the property of Mr. Hodges, who resides in one of them; the four on the other side are owned by Mr. J. Long, who was intensely disgusted at our venturing to express an opinion that these were the worst specimens of dwellings we had come across. The drainage, which percolated through an old cesspit partially filled up, made us positively shudder. The place formerly used as a closet appears to have been determined by chance. A space of about 3 feet had been left between two of the houses, which, with the addition of a few boards at the back, and no door in front, had been turned into a closet; a board on the other side alone separating it from the living rooms in the shanties adjoining. These two blocks of houses may be described as resembling the letter H without the connecting line in the centre. There are no yards at the back or side, the only vacant area being in the front of the houses which face each other, represented by the space between the two downstrokes of the letter, and this is how they economize it. We noticed, however, that a new closet was being built.

Lawrence Buildings, the property of Mr. Robert Murray, J.P., of Enmore, consists of four two-roomed brick houses, obtaining a rental of 7s. a week each, and having one closet between them—a common cesspit—an abominable filthy place, enough in itself to breed a fever in hot weather; the rooms are badly ventilated, and altogether unfit for human habitations. Complaints were made to us by the people living here of the smoke from the tin-smelting works belonging to Milne Brothers, and we were surprised that with so many objects to engage their senses at home they should have paid any attention to such a slight cause of annoyance. These houses are also designed on the letter H plan, and the front court, the entrance to which is about 5 feet wide, and comprises the only area available to the occupants for recreation, exercise, or thoroughfare, was almost blocked up by the deposit of a heap of horse dung, comprising not less than a couple of cart loads, here collected, we presume, for sale. All these evils notwithstanding, there was no sign of actual poverty in these buildings; indeed one of the tenants assured us that she and her sons earned between them 65s. a week. We visited a court off Kent-street, called Ellis' Court, containing three two-roomed tenements, one of which is let at 8s., and the others at 6s. a week each, in one of which the rooms are only 9 feet x 9 feet and 6 feet high, badly ventilated, and in dirty order,—evidently having been guiltless of paint or whitewash for twelve months or two years at least—landlord as usual declining to do anything in the shape of repairs. A family, consisting of father, mother, and five children, occupy this house. We concluded our round by inspecting six houses called Ritchie's Buildings, the rent of which is collected by Mr. Vaughan, each containing two rooms, and let at 8s. a week. For these six houses there are two closets, but the water had not been on for some days in consequence probably of the pipe being stopped up, as the people next door had plenty of water; old ventilation as before, and an obdurate agent, deaf to all entreaty for repairs. Finished our visiting at Market-street, at 6 p.m.

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FIFTH DAY, MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Gipps Ward.—From St. Phillip's Church to Miller's Point.

115. *Dr. Dansey* gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer:—

Met at my house at 4 o'clock, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Dawson, to inspect the Crescent-street property. This consists of about 8 houses, built on the top of high rocks, and reached by an ascent of twenty steps. These houses, which are constructed of brick, we found to be in very good order, except that they are badly ventilated with the old-fashioned sash windows. Proceeding along Kent-street we noticed that an open drain, near the Gasworks, which has been the cause of numerous complaints for some time past, has been covered with brick and cement. In this street a number of new houses are being erected, which appear to be comfortable dwellings, and are well drained. We then visited Jenkins-street and Cureton's Buildings. The houses in Jenkins-street are a much better class of dwellings than those in Cureton's Buildings, but they all require proper drainage to be provided; at present the pipes which convey the slops and refuse from them discharge their contents over the rocks down to Miller's Wharf, and create a daily nuisance. Thence we went along Miller's Road, and inspected the late Mr. Cuthbert's property, which comprises ten small tenements, containing two rooms each; the ventilation, as usual, is very deficient; otherwise the houses are in good order and well exposed to the sea breeze. In Moore's Road, close by, we looked at some houses, which, except that they are very old, are not in bad order; they are clean, but are all imperfectly ventilated. We went next to Miller's Point, where there are thirty new houses all well drained and with closets fitted up with cisterns in accordance with the new regulations. Along Merriman-street or Crown Road, where there are some new houses all clean and well ventilated. Thence to Rodin Place, where the houses are very old but kept clean; and from Crown Road to Smith's Paddock, where there is a small shanty in front, splendidly clean, and with flower garden attached, the picture of neatness. At the corner of Cambridge-street we inspected a number of wretched wooden shanties which must have existed for a great number of years—small frail tenements, of the lowest style of Colonial architecture, which are falling to decay and should be pulled down and replaced by more substantial buildings. On the right hand the rocks afford a camping ground for goats, which were present in great numbers. We inspected a lodging-house at No. 5, Harrington-street, occupied by a man named Woodbury, which he told us afforded accommodation for twenty lodgers, but on an emergency as many more. This is evidently a sailor's lodging-house. In the yard we saw some men engaged in sail-making, and a number of monkeys. Everything, however, was very clean, and the premises well ventilated. Nos. 10, 12, and 14 in the same street were also very clean and well kept, being a better class of houses than are usually found in this neighbourhood. In Harrington-lane there are six small houses, for which there are closets with pans, but without water laid on. In Harrington Place there are five containing two rooms each and rented at 5s. a week each, belonging to Mr. Reynolds, of Parramatta, which are badly ventilated, although most of the windows are broken. We entered and inspected three out of the five, which represented the positive, comparative, and superlative conditions of unwholesomeness. The first was dirty, the second was filthy, and

Alderman
Chapman.

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G. F. Dansey,
Esq.

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G. F. Dansey, Esq.
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and the third and last was so disgustingly offensive that we were not sorry to beat a retreat from it. On the ground floor several drunken women were making a great uproar, and as we commenced our ascent to the regions above they made a rush at us and attempted to pull us down the ladder. We managed, however, to get a peep at the attics, where there appeared to be no bedding or sleeping accommodation of any kind but a number of filthy rags scattered over the floor, thrown down by some nocturnal visitor. The other two houses were occupied by families and kept clean and in good order; there is only one closet for the five houses. In O'Neil's-lane, which we next visited, there are some 3-roomed houses owned by M'Clelland, and rented at 9s. a week each, and three owned by Mr. Kell. In front of three of the houses the lane is only 4 ft. wide; it is shut in by a brick wall; the end house was occupied by a coloured family, who were evidently respectable; the next by a man and his wife and her sister, whose respectability was not so evident. These three were clearly under the influence of liquor. As for the sister, who was the most demonstrative of the three, she made certain overtures, which were seconded by her relatives, but declined. The character of these houses, apart from the dirt, is sufficiently evidenced by the paintings which adorn the walls; suffice it to say that they are neither chaste in design or execution.

We returned at 7.15 p.m.

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1875.

G. F. Dansey
Esq.
26 Nov., 1875

Met at the same place and hour, Sergeant Dawson accompanying us as before. We first visited Sutton's Tobacco Factory in Harrington-street, where there are fifty hands employed; seven of them sleep on the premises. There are two closets for the use of the men, with depressible seats, and one urinal. Everything about the place was very clean. On a piece of open ground on the east side of the street is Mr. Golston's Factory for making clothes, the front of which faces George-street; here we found in a large room, 20 ft. x 18 ft., twenty-five girls and one boy; at the time of our visit the windows were open, and there was a current of air passing through the room, but there is no other mode of ventilation, and from the answers we obtained from some of the girls it appears that the windows are not always opened. The accommodation at the back is bad, there being at present only a common privy; the landlord, however, promised that this should be replaced by a water-closet within the fortnight. At Nos. 100 and 102, Harrington-street, there are two closets; the closet at No. 102 was partly pulled down; the pit was full of excreta and stank horribly; that at the back of No. 100 was in a very dilapidated condition and not fit to be used; it had only an apology for a door, which would neither open nor shut. The next house we entered (No. 100), one of two tall brick buildings, which belong to the Wentworth Estate, is occupied by a Frenchwoman—Madame Bethen—who has the privilege of living in it as long as she can; the ventilation is all in her favour, for there is hardly a pane of glass in any of the windows, and Madame gets plenty of fresh air, but the house is greatly dilapidated and in a very dirty state. Two other women, having two or three children each, are the only other occupants of the two houses. No. 86, Harrington-street, also pertaining to the Wentworth Estate, we found pretty clean, but the water-closet was in a very dirty condition. In the cottage at the corner of Gallows Hill there are five rooms; it is rented at 18s., exclusive of taxes; No. 2, adjoining was empty and filthy; the other houses in the row are tolerably clean. The next houses we inspected were occupied by Chinese; they are in Hanson's Buildings, and comprise four two-roomed buildings, rented on a scale running in proportion to the accommodation they afford. Lah Kew (the names are not inscribed over the doors, and I give them phonetically), is a hawker; the tenement he occupies is in a very dilapidated condition, but he pays 7s. a week for the use of it; his next door neighbour, also a hawker, Ah Lang, has obtained a reduction of 2s., his home being to that extent more uncomfortable; while the third hawker, Ah Foo, pays the maximum amount of 7s. On the east side of Hanson's Buildings as you enter there are four three-roomed houses, two rooms on the ground floor and one above. In each of them, leading out of the back room and part and parcel of it, is a water-closet, and under the floor is a sort of cellar, from which, the floors of those houses being sufficiently broken to admit it, comes the odour from a cow-house belonging to Mrs. Smith, a green-grocer, in George-street, and pervades the whole block. There are altogether thirteen houses in this property, for which there are six closets besides those inside; these are kept padlocked for fear any stranger should intrude upon the privacy of the inmates. But in the yard are a couple of two-roomed shanties, the occupants of which are excluded from the privilege of possessing a key to the situation, and for them no accommodation whatever is provided. Under one of these houses, a Chinese store, we found to be in such a frightful state that in my capacity as Health Officer I gave instructions to have it immediately cleaned out, lime-washed, and thoroughly disinfected. We next visited Kidman's grocery store, at the corner of Essex and George streets, which we found clean and well ventilated, but the supply of water for the closet was deficient. At No. 171, George-street, occupied by the said Mrs. Smith, green-grocer, who keeps a cow and fowls, there was no water for the closet laid on, and she informed us she had been without any for a fortnight; the pan was, however, kept tolerably clean by water carried by hand. We also inspected Mr. Heeney's public-house at the corner of Globe-street (landlord, Mr. Riley, of Liverpool). Here we found some bad cases of scarlet fever, four members of the family out of six being sick with it. In order if possible to ascertain if there were any local cause predisposing persons in that locality to the attack of this disorder, we visited Atkins', the butcher's shop at the corner, but everything there was very clean, no bad smells of any kind, and the water-closet supplied with the improved cistern apparatus, though defective in its action in consequence of the insufficient supply of water. In the Factory behind the butcher's shop, however, kept by Hanson and Oliffe, we found a large quantity of hides, which emitted a most offensive odour. Upon our return we called the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to this fact, and he has no doubt ere this paid a visit to the locality.

We concluded our afternoon's work at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Messrs. M. Bowmaker, M. Hodgkinson, and C. Tilley, City Missionaries, called in and examined:—

116. *Chairman.*] Which of you gentlemen has had the longest experience of Sydney? *Mr. Hodgkinson:* Mr. Bowmaker.

117. *Chairman to Mr. Bowmaker.*] I suppose you have been informed of the general nature of our inquiry. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the overcrowding, bad ventilation, and the consequent ill-health prevalent in this city, and we shall be glad to have the benefit of your experience on the subject? I should like to ask first if it is intended that the information given by the City Missionaries is to be made public?

118. *Chairman.*] Yes? Then I must certainly decline to give evidence, unless I am compelled to do so. I must do so for this reason, and I feel sure you will appreciate my motives: That we have spent a considerable time in obtaining the confidence of the people who live in these places, and if we were to lose that confidence we should have no chance of regaining it. If a report were circulated through the city that the City Missionaries had been making statements about them which were published, it would shut us out altogether. I spoke to my superintendent and he left me to use my own judgment in the matter. I have therefore attended at your invitation as a matter of courtesy, but that is the position in which we are placed; we do not wish to lose the influence we have gained.

119. I think there is great force in what you say, and I am sure we should be very sorry to ask you to do anything which would impair your usefulness. But would it not be possible for you to make some statements in a general way without giving names or even indicating localities? It would be known that we gave the information. We have frequently made statements at our meetings which have been published in the *Evening News*, and although we have only stated actual facts, the people, when they saw the paper, know very well where the information came from, and we have had great difficulty in getting to them after that. Although they are sunk so low they are fearfully sensitive.

120. *Mr. Hodgkinson.*] We have gained a little influence over these people, and we should be very sorry to lose it. Our object is to gain souls to Christ, and we must not do anything to lessen our power to do good. The only way I can see by which you could attain your object would be to invite some gentlemen who are members of our Committee to come, and they could give evidence if they liked. I hope you will excuse me for speaking so plainly. I have met Dr. Dansey on one occasion at one of these places, and I was very glad to see him under the circumstances. At the house where I met him there was an insane person who was very noisy and violent, and I believe would have killed her husband. The police would not interfere without a certificate, and Dr. Dansey being there, I thought it my duty to speak to him.

121. *Chairman to Mr. Bowmaker.*] I think we might pursue a middle course: You have now an opportunity of doing some permanent good to these people by exposing abuses, and giving us an opportunity of placing a case before the Legislature, and if you could help us without committing any breach of confidence—without using any names, or even being specific as to localities—you would, I think, do good service. I will just ask you a few general questions, and if you find that they trench upon forbidden ground you can say so. Your work lies chiefly I suppose among the poorer classes in Sydney? Yes.

122. And you have of course seen a great deal of their homes. Now, speaking generally, have you had occasion to notice much overcrowding in the homes of these poorer sort of people? Yes, a good deal.

123. Do you think the overcrowding exists to such an extent as materially to injure health? Yes, that is my opinion.

124. There are two classes of houses with which I dare say you are familiar—those occupied by private families and as lodging-houses;—have you seen cases of overcrowding in both of these classes of dwellings? Yes, there are two classes of lodging-houses—those which offer board and lodging, for which the lodgers pay fifteen shillings, sixteen shillings, or a pound a week, and those in which beds are let at 6d. a night. In the latter there is a great deal of overcrowding, but in the former I have scarcely noticed any.

125. But you have frequently observed overcrowding in the sixpenny lodging-houses? Yes.

126. And in houses occupied by private families have you noticed much overcrowding? Yes.

127. Have you often been struck with the bad ventilation in these houses? Yes.

128. Have you felt that the atmosphere was really injurious to health? Yes.

129. And have you observed that the houses are often kept in a filthy condition? I have.

130. Do you find among the poorer people that they are often averse to use the simple mode of ventilation at their command—that they do not even like to open their windows? Yes, it has often struck me.

131. Do you feel at liberty to indicate some of the localities you have in view, so that the Committee may visit them? Yes, in confidence, so long as it does not appear in print I have not the slightest objection.

132. *Chairman to Mr. Hodgkinson.*] You have heard what Mr. Bowmaker has said? Does your experience coincide with his? Yes, but part of my district is somewhat more respectable.

133. What is your district? Parramatta-street and part of Redfern.

134. But, even if your district is not so bad as Mr. Bowmaker's, you have no doubt come across cases of overcrowding of somewhat a similar character? Yes, I have.

135. Have you found that overcrowding and bad ventilation prevail? Yes, there was a very bad place in my district—Linden-court—but it has since been pulled down.

136. Do you think that overcrowding and bad ventilation prevail to such an extent as materially to affect the health of the residents? Yes, in that locality, decidedly.

137. *Chairman to Mr. Tilley.*] Does your experience, Mr. Tilley, correspond with that of Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Bowmaker? Yes, it is pretty much the same; my only wonder is that people can live under such conditions. I have frequently experienced a violent headache from merely visiting them, and I have often told them, when they wanted a doctor, that God's pure air was the best doctor they could have.

138. Then in your experience you have found that bad ventilation really affects health? Of course it does.

139. We know it does, but we wish to have your experience on the subject? Yes, the smell on entering one of these places is frightful, but after a time it is not so perceptible, and I suppose the people get used to it. There is one thing which requires to be remedied. There are a number of low public-houses, which are the worst curse these people could have. There is one in Goulburn-street, aptly named the "Slaughterhouse," and there are many others of the same class; they do an immense deal of harm.

140. *Mr. Hodgkinson.*] There is much we could say upon these subjects, which we should like to say, but it would not be to the interest of those we are trying to serve that it should come from us. There is one

Messrs. thing, however, I may mention, in reply to your questions about the want of ventilation, and that is that a great mistake is made by those who build these small houses in constructing the windows in such a way that the upper sash will not let down. This prevents the fresh air from getting into the rooms, and is very injurious.

[Witness proceeded to detail the particulars of several distressing cases of want and misery which had come under his notice, but which he objected to tender in evidence to be published. The other witnesses also gave in confidence details of similar cases occurring in their districts.]

FRIDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.,

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By Sub-Committee No. 1.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Little George-street and along New Pitt-street.

141. *Dr. Read* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Alderman Chapman as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.
3 Dec., 1875.

Met at the Volunteer Club at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th instant,—Sergeant Larkins, Sergeant Dawson, and Constable Hogan, being in attendance. We first visited Little George-street, and went to O'Brien's house; the owner's name given to us was Marks. It is a brick house rented at 12s. a week. It contains two rooms downstairs and two upstairs, 10 ft. x 9 ft., and 8 ft. high, having the old-fashioned sash-windows and therefore badly ventilated. There is a watercloset in this house with patent cistern, but the house itself is in a filthy state, and the open drainage very offensive. The stairs appeared as if they were swept about once a month, and in the yard we noticed tubs full of soapsuds, which must have been standing there unemptied for some days.

Mrs. Reece lives in a house of similar capabilities, and let at the same rent; watercloset and patent cistern as before; walls damp, and an offensive smell proceeding from the floor, evidently from some old sewer, probably a tributary to the Tank Stream—stinking soapsuds and dirt *ad libitum*.

We paid a visit to Miss Gibbons, who occupies a two-roomed house round the corner. The peculiar features of this and the adjoining house is the Lilliputian character of the back premises and the ingenuity displayed by the architect in closing up all ingress to fresh air. One of the yards or passages is 5 ft. x 6 ft., and the other 4 ft. x 4 ft. On three sides of these yards there is a wall 20 ft. high, and if any ventilation were possible it could only be afforded by means of a windsail, which is quite as necessary here as in the hold of an immigrant ship. As for the closets it is indispensable that persons using them should back into them as a horse backs into the shafts of a cart, since there is no room to turn round at the end of the passage.

Mrs. Andrews lives a few doors off, where she follows the occupation of a washerwoman, but although the washing entrusted to her is no doubt done on moderate terms, she labors under the same disadvantage as her neighbours in having no "drying ground." In the front room, 14 ft. x 10 ft., and occupying one-third of its space was a mangle. The only available space for the family to cook, eat, and drink in was about six square feet; the mangle monopolized the remainder of the room. We penetrated to the upper regions and found the walls in a dirty state and guiltless of any colouring or whitewashing. This tenant complained bitterly that the landlord would not incur the slightest expense to keep the house in repair. The adjoining house contained also two rooms, and a back yard, 7 ft. x 8 ft., shut in in the same way by high walls, which was equally unwholesome. The occupants of the house opposite attributed the unsavory odour which pervaded the premises to the existence of a neighbouring fish-shop, which we immediately inspected, but we found everything very clean and sweet. From this place we went to a Chinese opium-shop and to several other places, which we decided to visit again during the day. A description of these places will be comprised in Alderman Chapman's evidence.

We concluded our inspection at midnight.

SEVENTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Bourke Ward.—Along Pitt-street, commencing at Queen's Place.

142. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
3 Dec., 1875.

Met at the Volunteer Club at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 25th instant, and commenced our round of visits by calling upon Ah Loon, a Chinaman, known in the neighbourhood as "Lousy Charley," who occupies a three-roomed stone cottage off Queen's-place, for which he pays 10s. a week—the agent for the property to which this tenement belongs being M. Kenzie. It is 37 feet long and 11 ft. high, and divided into three rooms, in each of which is an opium bench, with all the appliances necessary and ready for use at once. Charley is a seller of opium and an inveterate smoker as well, or his appearance greatly belies him. J. E., a white woman, aged twenty-two, who lives with him, also indulges in this demoralizing habit, and their place is an accommodation house of the worst character, for it is impossible to say what diabolical offences are not committed through the agency of this pernicious drug. Of this more hereafter. The woman told us that sometimes their customers were so numerous that they had to wait their turns to enter the room. This unfortunate creature appeared to be completely under the bondage of opium, and the police assured us, and she herself admitted, though her paramour stoutly denied it, that other white women frequent the place, and that the most revolting and immoral scenes are of frequent occurrence. In corroboration of this statement, she mentioned among the names of her visitors some of the most disreputable prostitutes in Sydney. If half the stories we heard were true, it is more than time that this and other similar foul dens of Chinese depravity should be cleared of their occupants and thoroughly purged, for their existence is a blot upon the character of a city like Sydney. Opposite the building in question was a place which was formerly a cow-shed, and several stalls are still remaining. On one of these lay a sick Chinaman. In the adjoining yard, which is portion of the same property, we inspected a row of cottages,

cottages, which, a in sanitary point of view, are quite unfit for human habitations. The front doors were open, and we could see that the lower roomswere not more than 6 or 8 ft. wide. We could also perceive a ladder leading to a very small apartment above; but the window upstairs does not open, and there can be no ventilation of any kind. Some light may enter from the small panes of glass in front, but there is no sash to raise or let down, and the ingress of fresh air is impossible. Just in front of the doors and running parallel with the row of cottages, of which there are six, is an open drain which discharges into a large hole in the wall enclosing the yard, direct into the Tank Stream. When this sewer is full a regurgitation takes place, so that the inmates of these hovels have in front of their doors, within 3 ft. of them, a sort of tidal stream of filthy drainage, polluting the atmosphere and inviting pestilence and disease. These cottages should be pulled down at once and should not be replaced by any others. The closets used by the inmates are beyond description. This was our second visit to this place, which, it must be remembered, is in the centre of the business part of the city, not more than fifty or sixty yards from the Exchange, and some attempt had been made to give it a cleaner appearance. The above description may therefore be taken to represent the place at its best.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
3 Dec., 1875.

We next visited Ah Toy's workshop in Queen's-place, where there is a large loft over the workshop, about 60 ft. x 30 ft., in which nineteen persons sleep—at least so we were told—but the numbers given us were probably incorrect in most cases, for we never found the beds to correspond. The bedroom of a Chinaman is a square compartment with room for two occupants, in which he keeps all his belongings, and which serves him as a smoking-room, sitting-room, and bedroom. The rooms are generally boxed off in this way into compartments which represent so many separate dwellings under one roof. The workshop referred to was crowded in every part of it, not occupied by beds with unfinished furniture, leaving only a narrow passage in the centre. No attempt seemed to have been made to clean the place, nor could we see any lavatories or appliances used in other houses; if these people ever wash themselves they do it by stealth. The attic room in Ah Toy's house, fronting George-street, the owner of which is Mr. Redman, is 7 ft. high, and as near as we could guess about 14 ft. x 10 ft.; it is divided into eleven compartments, is without ventilation, and very dirty. The closet attached to the house was in a frightful state. At the back of the house is a store used as a workshop, and on the upper floor of this building we saw a number of beds—apparently double beds—and several opium benches containing lighted lamps, pipes, &c., ready for use at a moment's notice. Everything in this apartment was in confusion, and in a filthy state, articles of unfinished furniture piled up in every available space. The attention of Insurance Societies and Fire Brigades should be called to this place, for if a fire were to take place in this part of Sydney the result would be disastrous, and the loss of life and property great. The closets in all these houses are in a horrible state; they discharge into an opening over same drain probably a tributary of the Tank Stream—as in almost every case the tenants complain that the landlord will do nothing for them.

Lee On Chong, who is also a furniture maker, pays £180 per annum for his house (Laidley, agent) and employs thirty-two workmen, who all sleep on the premises, and have the same dirty habits which we have noticed among all their countrymen. There is plenty of water available, but the use of it for purposes of cleanliness does not seem to occur to them. In the attic room of this house there were sixteen sleeping compartments partitioned off, entirely without ventilation, and anything but clean. Others of the workmen who are unable to pay for their beds sleep on benches or on the floor wherever they can find a corner to lie down in.

Way Hap's house (Laidley, agent) rents at 30s. a week. He is also a maker of furniture, and his rooms are as dirty, as badly ventilated, and overcrowded as his neighbours'. In one room, 28 x 13 ft., with a coved roof and not averaging over 4 ft. 6 in. in height, we saw eight beds, four on each side, and placed end to end, with a vacant space of 5 ft. in the centre. The stench proceeding from this room was most revolting. There were some smaller rooms with beds in them, and there was one room, a sort of loft, over the workshop approached by a batten ladder—an awful hole, 4 ft. 6 in. high and 10 ft. long, containing three beds; it is a wonder that during this hot weather anyone could breathe in such a place; there was also a bed on the stair landing, and two beds in the kitchen, which is a mere open shed, boxed off from the fire-place; the closet was too bad to inspect; we dare not go near it. I omitted to mention that in the course of our inspection of Ah Toy's premises we peeped down a dark underground cellar, into which the light of day never penetrates, and were at a loss to know to what purpose it was devoted; to our astonishment we found it was the sleeping apartment of the cook. This man rushed in in a state of great excitement and forcibly protested against our taking his money from him; probably he took us for officials armed with the terrors of the law, and expected to be mulcted in a heavy fine by the barbarian. In passing from this place to George-street by the ground which was the site of the late fire, now used as lumber yard, we noticed a number of young girls of various ages playing about, and from what we have learned of the character and habits of these Chinese opium smokers we do not hesitate to say that they should be warned not to approach such dangerous precincts. (*Vide Appendix A.*) This day's inspection was not performed without serious fatigue and risk to health to Dr. Read and myself. For the next forty-eight hours, and that of the previous night, the horrible sickly smell of opium smoking which pervades all the Chinese quarters seemed to adhere to us, to say nothing of the fear of infection, which is not a pleasant sensation. We have witnessed in the several visits we have made a great many disgusting scenes, the existence of which in such close contiguity to our main thoroughfares we could not otherwise have credited—and we may fairly state that since we undertook the duty entrusted to this sub-committee we have not been able to enjoy a single meal. We concluded the day's work at 6 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

EIGHTH DAY.

Clarence-street to Market-street.

143. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday, the 29th instant, and having secured the attendance of Sergeant Larkin, whose intimate acquaintance with the crowded quarters of Sydney is of the greatest service to us, we proceeded to the "Post Office Hotel," in York-street, at the rear of which we inspected two houses belonging to the Irwin Estate, which contain two rooms each, 10 ft. x 11 ft. and 8 ft. high, and are rented at 5s. a week each. For these houses there is no privy accommodation of any kind, and the inmates have to manage as best they can. One of these houses was used

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M. Chapman, Esq., used as a smithy and the other as a dwelling. We spoke to a woman who lived in it, and she complained bitterly of the stench pervading the place, and the unwillingness of the landlord to do anything to improve its condition. Her husband is a fruit vendor. The yards were in a filthy state; the drainage, which is all on the surface, finds its way into the street gutters, and during its sluggish course contributes its share to the pollution of the atmosphere. At the back of the houses, in a spot common to all the houses, for the fences have long since ceased to distinguish one yard from another, is a central depot of filth and refuse, amounting to several cart loads, which is enough in itself to breed a pestilence in the neighbourhood.

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We went through to Erskine-street, and entered a court at the corner of that street and Clarence-street, owned by Ellis. This court was reached by a descent of nineteen steps from Clarence-street; it contains three two-roomed brick houses, rented at 7s. a week each; there were two closets with the water laid on, but with direct action. The yards are shut in on three sides by lofty buildings so that no ventilation is possible, and the atmosphere must be fearfully close during the hot weather, when the sun, which can rarely be visible here during the winter, sends its scorching rays into the centre of this boxed-up locality. Continuing our route along Clarence-street southward, we inspected several other houses. No. 135, Clarence-street, owned by Farrell, is a very old wooden tenement, rented at 10s. a week. The closet is an old cesspit, and there is no drainage. There are three houses at the back, each containing two small rooms; closets, old cesspits, and close to the doors of the houses, very filthy, and the premises altogether very badly ventilated.

No. 143, Clarence-street, is an old weatherboard house, containing five rooms (Macdonald, owner), rented at 12s. a week; the closet is an old cesspit and in a filthy disgusting condition, and the yard about 8 ft. square. The rooms in this house are in such a tumble-down state that they are quite unfit to be occupied—in fact they are positively dangerous. The tenant informed us that the rain comes through the roof as through a sieve, and that there is a continual stench and moisture rising from the floor. The rooms upstairs are 6 ft. 2 in. high, and very badly ventilated; the closet, an old cesspit, filthy in the extreme; the stench from this place was sickening. No. 139, Clarence-street, same owner, same rent, is in a similarly dilapidated and dirty condition, with the same want of ventilation, and having an old cesspit for a closet, in an equally filthy state, with an old sack hung up in front in place of a door. The drainage from these houses finds its way under the floor, through a pipe, and empties into the street outside the curb-stones. All these houses seem to have been built by piecemeal, and vary in the number and size of the rooms. No. 137, also belonging to the same owner, rents at 15s. a week, has the same style of closet with the same frightful stench proceeding from it, and is in every respect an equally forbidding abode. These four houses may be classed as so out of repair, so badly ventilated, and so deficient in accommodation, as to be utterly unfit for human habitation, and as the land on which they are situated fronts Clarence-street, and is therefore valuable property, steps should at once be taken to compel the owners either to pull them down or to put them into repair, and to drain the locality. The tenants all state that the landlord positively declines to improve them; these people occupy them while in this condition solely because if they were to leave they would not know where to find other houses to live in, decent houses at a moderate rent being very scarce in the neighbourhood. The yard or court leading from Clarence-street to Smith's picture-frame manufactory has been previously noticed. In a gateway connecting this with an inner court we saw an old woman, apparently one of the tenants, lying on her back hopelessly drunk. In this yard there are two houses, rented at 7s. a week each; one of them was locked up, the tenant being absent; the other, which we entered and examined, contained three rooms very badly ventilated and very low, the extreme height from floor to ceiling being only 6 ft., altogether a most unwholesome place; a woman who lives in it complained that she felt sick every morning from the foul atmosphere; the closet is an old cesspit, emitting an awful stench.

Mr. Aitken's court, off Clarence-street, contains five houses, close, badly ventilated tenements, having two closets or cesspits very foul and in bad repair. Garrett's Buildings contain ten houses, having two rooms each, 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 9 feet high, rented at 6s. a week each; they are very badly ventilated, the back walls having no opening or air-hole of any kind. These ten houses occupy a piece of ground in the form of a parallelogram; five houses on either side with a space of 14 feet in the centre. Of this 14 foot space 4 ft. 6 in. is fenced off right and left and partitioned into yards for each house, leaving a passage of 5 feet—exact measurement—down the middle, from end to end of the row as a thoroughfare. The houses are hemmed in on all other sides by surrounding buildings, so that nowhere except in front can a mouthful of air be had for love or money. But, shocking to relate, this narrow passage which intervenes between the two rows receives all the drainage of the court, being nothing more or less than an open drain covered loosely with boards, not so effectually as to prevent the escape of foul gases, or with that object at all, but to allow the inmates of the houses ingress and egress to their dwellings without breaking their skins. At the end of the lane or court there are three closets or cesspits in such a stinking condition as to be unapproachable as well as indescribable. How life can be supported under such painful conditions seemed to us almost a mystery, and our hearts felt sore within us as we noticed the squalid appearance and attenuated forms of the poor little hollow-eyed children scattered about the place, and felt how small was the chance of their blossoming into healthy plants in the pestilential atmosphere of this abominable hole. We were told that there were, or had been, several cases of scarlet fever in the court, and this statement required very little confirmation, for it seemed to us to be a perfect fever den. A visit to this spot will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that we have not exaggerated its unhealthy condition.

Nor can we speak in much more favourable terms of Lynch's court, also off Clarence-street, where we inspected two weatherboard hovels, one containing two rooms and rented at 5s. a week; the rooms are badly ventilated, have a skillion roof, average height 7 feet, area of rooms 8 feet x 7 feet. Here we witnessed a scene of great distress. In one of the houses was a woman, middle aged, with two children, apparently 5 and 7 years of age, almost naked. One room contained two old tables, on one of which was some pieces of dry bread, and an old sofa; no cooking utensils of any kind, and one or two cups or mugs without handles. In the other room, a dark place without windows or any ventilation, and borrowing its light from the door in the adjoining apartment, was an old mattress with a few dirty rags to serve as bedding. On every side dire misery stared us in the face. The house next to it contains three rooms, and is let at 8s. a week to a Chinaman. We could have dispensed with this information, for the sickly opium smell which pervaded the premises had already warned us what to expect.

expect. The occupant's name is King; he has a white woman for his wife—and a child. We were informed that he is employed as cook in some eating-house in the city. The place was not unclean, and the woman appeared to keep it in a tidy condition, but the stench was exceedingly offensive. Both houses are greatly out of repair, and as the landlord refuses to do anything to improve them, steps should at once be taken to remove them. So bad are they that they are scarcely fit for dog-kennels.

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In Clarence-street, near Market-street, we entered an old weatherboard and weather beaten tenement, the property of Mr. Wickham, rented at 15s. a week. It contains four rooms on the ground-floor, which are just 6 ft. 3 in. high. Several smaller rooms in the upper part of the house are not in a habitable state, and not occupied, except by the rats who have it all their own way upstairs, and amuse themselves downstairs at night by eating the boots of the lodgers. This house is badly ventilated; besides being a dirty stinking place, and is in such a dilapidated state that it may fairly be said to be used up. The tenant informed us that whenever he applied to the landlord for repairs he was invariably served with a written notice to quit. He had a number of these documents on a file, which he exhibited in triumph as a full and sufficient excuse for any shortcomings, past, present, or to come. Down a passage at the back are two 2-roomed houses belonging to the same owner, evidently brothels; the rooms in them are 8 ft. x 8 ft. and 7 ft. high. These houses are rented at 6s. a week each; they are badly ventilated—no opening whatever in the back wall. The drainage from the back yards finds its way, without the assistance of any artificial drain, under the floor of the houses, but where it goes to finally we could not ascertain—probably to some adjacent well into which it percolates, and so contributes its share to the unhealthy influences of the locality. These houses were very dirty, the yard and surroundings were dirtier still, and the old cesspit in the yard in the foulest condition; while the cask, from which the tenants draw their water for domestic purposes, looked as if it had not been cleaned out for months—there was actually moss growing on it.

In a lane off Clarence-street, at the back of the Masonic Hall, and belonging to some trust estate, the name of which we did not ascertain, for which Miss O'Connor is the agent, are four two-roomed houses, each room being 10 ft. x 10 ft., and 8 ft. high, rented at 7s. a week each. The rooms are without any ventilation, very close and unwholesome; there is one closet for the four houses, with the water laid on, but with direct action. We have noticed a great many instances where the closets are directly connected with the watermains, and we would suggest that this source of ill health at least might be avoided by a little more prompt enforcement of the provisions of the Water Pollution Prevention Act, passed during the last Session. We inspected M'Crory's court or lane, which also leads out of Clarence-street. The width of this lane is just 5 feet, and in front of the houses is a high blank wall. The houses it contains are four in number, each room being 10 ft. x 10 ft., and 8 feet high, and very badly ventilated. The owner of them only charges his tenants 5s. a week, in order to keep his property clear of prostitutes, from whom he could obtain higher rates; it may therefore be considered a respectable if not an eligible place of residence. There is one closet for the four houses with direct action. This closet is in the centre of the row, and presents the same external appearance as the houses on either side of it, so that there is nothing about it to warn visitors not to knock at the wrong door. In a court off Clarence-street, and near Druitt-street we inspected three houses—Farquhar, agent—rented at 9s. a week each. For these three houses there are two closets or cesspits, very foul and stinking; the place is also badly drained. As in the majority of cases which we have noticed, the landlord of this property refuses to do anything to put it into repair.

We have spoken strongly of the condition of Macdonald's houses and those in Lynch's-lane, but not, I think, more strongly than the occasion requires. It may be months and months before the Building Act framed by the Corporation passes into law, and even then it will only apply to houses not yet erected. In the meantime, hundreds of persons are located in courts and lanes under conditions which are to say the least strongly provocative of disease, and in direct opposition to the regulations as to air and floor space which obtain in almost every civilized country. The only remedy appears to us to be the appointment of some sanitary authority whose business it should be to deal with cases of overcrowding of this character, and to condemn and close, or where necessary for the health of the neighbourhood, cause to be pulled down, all such wretched tenements as we have referred to as unfit for human habitation, and prevent as far as possible the occupation of any building which does not come up to a minimum standard as far as air and floor space, and ventilation, &c., are concerned. We concluded our inspection at twenty minutes past 6.

Senior-Sergeant Larkins, Metropolitan Police Force, called in and examined:—

144. *Chairman.*] I suppose you are pretty well acquainted with what are commonly called the back slums of Sydney? Yes, pretty well.

145. Have you found in your experience that there is much overcrowding in the houses in those localities? Yes, there is a great deal of it in parts of the city.

146. And I suppose that overcrowding is usually accompanied by bad ventilation and filth? Yes, bad ventilation and bad dwellings in many instances.

147. Will you tell us what you consider to be some of the worst places used as human habitations in Sydney? There is Syrett's-lane; Harbor-street, which is at the west end of Syrett's-lane, and runs into Liverpool-street; Liverpool-street, in that vicinity; North-street, Fleming's Square; St. John's Place, where there are fourteen houses in the Court; and there are several houses in Sussex-street, between that and Market-street, some of them 4 or 5 feet below the level of the street.

148. You think those are about the worst places in Sydney used as human habitations? There are several other places that I have not mentioned but those are all in Sussex-street; then there is Kent-street, between Druitt-street and King-street; Druitt-street; Clarence-street; and several rights-of-way off Clarence-street, between Market-street and Druitt-street; there is Goulburn-street also.

149. Those are all in the western parts of the city. Do you know of any bad localities in the eastern portions of Sydney? On the east side there are various places. There is Belmore-place, off Castlereagh-street, on the west side near Liverpool-street; then there is Quigley's-lane, off Goulburn-street; and a great portion of Goulburn-street, off George-street; Exeter-place, and a portion of Campbell-street; there is Yeend's Court, off Pitt-street, on the east side; there are several houses in Roxburgh-place, off Wilmot-street; then in Phillip-street there is a place called Paine's Buildings.

150. Is that towards the south end? It is near King-street.

151. On the east side of the street? Yes, near the Transit Commissioners' Office. There are several houses on the west side of the street; and there is Wentworth-place, which is very poorly ventilated;

Little

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Larkins.

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Senior-Sergeant Larkins.

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Little George-street; Robin Hood Lane; Abercrombie-lane; Queen's-place. Those are about the worst places I think; there are several others which I cannot think of just now; there is Brougham-place, now Rowe-street.

152. Are there not similar places about Woolloomooloo; not so bad perhaps as those you have mentioned, but where there are crowded lanes and courts of the class you have referred to? Yes, but the class of houses in Woolloomooloo is much better.

153. The buildings are newer, I suppose? Yes; the ventilation in Woolloomooloo is not particularly good. I am not so well acquainted with the names of the lanes and streets there, though I know them all very well.

154. Do you know of any places more to the southward towards Parramatta-street, and in that direction? Kensington-street and Paradise-row are two very bad places.

155. In these streets and lanes which you have named, are there numerous houses badly adapted for human habitation? Yes.

156. It would be safe, I suppose, to say that there are hundreds of such houses in Sydney? Yes. I did not mention Market-street; there are several houses there scarcely fit for any one to live in—in fact they are not safe.

157. Have you observed that much ill-health prevails in houses of that class? A great deal, especially amongst the children, who seem to be delicate. Of course there is a great deal of drinking and debauchery going on amongst the people who live in those places.

158. *Mr. Chapman.*] With regard to your remark about drinking and debauchery in these places;—you believe as a matter of course that such things do exist and must exist in Sydney? Yes, it is quite certain they do.

159. Do you think it would be desirable to have a law passed for the proper supervision of brothels? I believe it would be a great service, and I always have thought so. One reason is that there are always a number of young fellows loafing about who live on these girls. If some such law were passed that sort of thing would be prevented, and they would be compelled to get an honest livelihood.

160. You mean that they live upon the earnings of these women? I am certain of it. If there were more protection for these women, and a better class of dwellings for them, these young fellows would not be able to live upon them.

161. These men are protectors, or pretend to be protectors, of the girls? Yes, there is a class of women who roam about King, Pitt, and Castlereagh streets, and take men home with them, and in many instances decoy respectable men who may happen to take too much drink to their dwellings, when they are robbed by what is commonly called their "fancy men." The sober man gives them 5s., 10s., or 20s., as the case may be, and when he enters the house 2s. 6d. or 5s. more is demanded by the woman who is in charge of the house for the use of a bed; one of those loafing fellows makes his appearance, ejects the visitor, asking him how dare he have the impudence to interfere with his wife; or perhaps she makes an excuse to go to the public-house for some drink, and does not come back again for the night. This is what is called "bilking." If there was a law giving the police a stricter supervision over those houses and women, men who feel disposed to visit those places, together with their property, would be much safer, and many assaults and robberies would be prevented. In many instances when men are "bilked" in the way I have mentioned, they become infuriated, assault the persons in the house, or perhaps destroy what property they can, and the upshot will be it is likely to become a matter for investigation before the magistrates next day.

162. That is to say if proper protection were given to these women they would have no occasion for the protection of such men? Yes.

163. With reference to lodging-houses—you have had considerable experience of overcrowding in such houses;—do you think it would be an advantage if an Act of Parliament were passed as a Lodging-house Act—for their proper supervision? I do.

164. Do you think that is really necessary for the comfort and well-being of the community? Yes; I have had great experience of lodging-houses, particularly in the central portion of the city—houses where working-men, diggers, and men of that class lodge at night; some of them strangers, and others men who work on the wharves, and I have invariably found them in small rooms, about 12 ft. square, perhaps ten or twelve of them crowded into one room. I have visited houses of that kind from 10 o'clock at night to 5 o'clock in the morning, and have frequently found the smell proceeding from them most offensive.

165. You think such overcrowding ought not to be allowed? I do.

166. At present the police have no more control over a lodging-house than they have over a private house? No, none whatever. I have seen some instances of overcrowding even in the better sort of lodging-houses, where people pay really a fair rate for board and lodging.

167. *Chairman.*] What do you call a fair rate? From 18s. to £1 week.

168. And in houses of that kind what have you observed? I have seen a great deal of filth and overcrowding—five or six beds in a small room, 14 x 12 ft.

169. Even in houses where £1 a week is paid by the lodgers? Yes, from 18s. to £1; and I have sometimes seen it in public-houses.

170. And in what you would call a respectable class of house? Yes.

171. I mean in houses where they do not pay a higher rate for any particular reason? Yes; the houses where I have seen the most overcrowding have generally been six-penny lodging-houses; they sometimes put ten or twelve persons into one small room.

172. *Dr. Read.*] At the time you accompanied Alderman Chapman and myself to several of these six-penny lodging-houses, being summer time, a good many of the beds were not occupied? Yes, in a number of cases.

173. Was not that owing to the time of the year and to the demand for labour in various parts of the country? I could not account for their not-being occupied on that particular night; we might have gone there the next night and found them all full.

174. At any rate you have seen them all occupied? Yes.

175. And the beds so close together that there was scarcely room to pass between them? Yes, I have never made notes of any particulars about them. I am speaking from personal observation, having had considerable experience of these houses. I have been thirteen years in the city.

176. Do you find that in almost all these places where the houses are bad and the ventilation deficient, the people who live in them are of a corresponding class? They are inhabited by the lower order of people—persons out of employment. The houses are generally let at a cheap rate.

177. And do you think that if respectable persons were compelled through unfortunate circumstances to occupy one of these houses, they would long remain respectable? I am satisfied that they would not if they remained there any time.

178. You think that they must lose all sense of decency and morality? Yes, gradually they would, because all the people living in these courts associate and drink together.

179. *Dr. Dansey.*] Do you find much distress, especially for want of medical attendance, at times among this poorer class of people? Yes, I have continually occasion to bring cases of that kind under the notice of my own authorities, and we have sometimes had to move them to the Infirmary, and very often they would not admit them there. I have seen a good deal of distress of this kind.

180. *Dr. Read.*] You recollect on one occasion when you accompanied Alderman Chapman and myself, seeing two cases of erysipelas in one of the lodging-houses? Yes.

181. At that time the lodging-house was otherwise empty, the reason assigned being those two cases of erysipelas? Yes, I was told so by the landlord himself.

182. Those cases had been refused admission into the Sydney Infirmary, and the police had to take charge of them? Yes.

183. And they were left with you, and I believe afterwards some provision was made for them? Yes, some place was found for them.

184. *Chairman.*] In fine weather, such as the present, do you think a great many persons sleep in the open air at night? I don't think so.

185. Then the number of persons sleeping out of doors would not materially diminish the number in one of these lodging-houses at night? No; the number varies considerably; you might go to one of these lodging-houses one night and find no one there, and you might go the next night and find it crowded.

186. Have you frequently visited the Soup Kitchen at night? I have visited it at night, but not very frequently.

187. You are aware that a great many persons sleep there at night? Oh yes.

188. What is your opinion of the ventilation and the cleanliness of that place? The ventilation, or part of it at least, does not appear to be very good, but I have come to the conclusion that the cleanliness is fair for the accommodation afforded. The persons who go there are very offensive; their clothes are offensive as well as everything about them. They are people who are addicted to drink; they lounge about low public-houses all day and come to sleep at the Soup Kitchen at night, covered with all kinds of filth.

189. So that it must be almost impossible to keep the place clean? It would be impossible where forty or fifty of such persons sleep in one room. I have been there several times, and I have certainly experienced an offensive smell, but I have come to the conclusion that with the class of people who go there it is very hard to keep the place clean.

190. I suppose every morning after the lodgers have gone out the whole place is cleaned? I do not know; I could not say that it is; the mess-room where they take their meals is always cleaned out. There are a great many other places in Sydney which I cannot think of at this moment, which are almost as bad.

191. If you think of any other places perhaps you will point them out to members of the Committee that they may have an opportunity of personally inspecting them? I will do so.

FRIDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
R. B. READ, Esq.,

B. PALMER, Esq.,
G. F. DANSEY, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1875.

Gipps Ward.—Lanes and Courts off Gloucester, Kent, and Margaret Streets.

192. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met at my house at 4 o'clock and proceeded—accompanied by Sergeant Dawson—to Frog's Hollow, now known as Hart's Buildings, where we found thirteen houses from 15 to 20 ft. below the level of the street—most of them two-roomed tenements, with the old-fashioned sashes and badly ventilated; nothing in the shape of a yard to any of them except the square in front. On the east side they are all brick houses, with the exception of one weatherboard building at the south-east corner, containing three rooms and rented at 7s. a week; on the south four two-roomed houses, partly brick and partly weatherboard, rented at 8s. 6d. Here we found French windows, those on the ground floor opening at top and bottom on to a verandah; on the west side are three-roomed houses with the old-fashioned windows, rented at 8s., and two others containing two rooms each, at 7s. a week. These are only two or three feet from the retaining-wall of the street at the back, the intervening space being covered in and used as a store room. The front doors are reached by an ascent of three or four stone steps, and between the steps are a number of large boulders, which must be continual stumbling-blocks to grown up people and a source of considerable danger to children, two of whom were spilt and sent head over heels from one of them as we approached. In the south-west corner of the block is a closet tolerably clean but without any water laid on; on the north-east corner a double closet over a cesspit, which was in a stinking condition but deep, having evidently been recently emptied. This was a proof of the necessity for some purifying process, without which the ground retains the stench and becomes saturated with fecal matter.

Adjoining this property southward, and still on the same level, are some houses known as Carrier's Buildings, formerly a part of Frog's Hollow, but now fenced off. The first house we inspected contained two rooms, the front room 16 x 12 ft., and the bedroom 12 ft. x 6 ft. The window in the latter is what is termed an Irish window—it neither opens nor shuts, but can be taken out bodily. The drainage of the yards attached to these houses has been greatly improved during the last twelve months; formerly there was a large open drain running across them of a most offensive character, which has now been covered in. This has been probably the result of visits paid to the locality by the officers of the City Council. The next house in Carrier's Buildings has also two rooms, the front room 15 x 12 ft., with a window which we forced open with a violent effort, and a back room with an Irish window; it rents at 8s. a week. Then there is another house with three rooms above, and a small shed used as a kitchen below, rented at 12s. a week.

We inspected several other courts and lanes in the same neighbourhood, but found nothing particularly worthy of remark until we came to Kent-street, near Margaret-street. Here we paid a visit to

Senior-Sergeant Larkins.

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to Ward's-buildings, belonging to Mr. Ward. There is an entrance to this property from Kent-street, on either side of a grocer's shop kept by Mrs. Bolger. Upon entering on the north side we found two nice stone buildings, and at the end of the court a wooden building divided into two houses, one containing two rooms, and rented at 8s. a week, and the other containing only one room, rented at 5s. This property has lately been sold, or is about to be sold, to Ellis and Mackinnon. Mr. Long is the agent. On the south side of it are two weatherboard cottages containing two rooms each, and let at 8s. each. An open gutter of the rudest construction runs through this property from end to end; part of it is made of brick, part of wood, and the rest is a mere ditch; the sink is stopped up, and the tenants stated that the stench was most offensive.

We then proceeded to Abbott's boarding-house in Margaret-street, in which we found three lodging-rooms, one dining-room, and one private bed-room. About twelve lodgers, on an average, are accommodated here. I have several times had occasion to visit this house professionally, and have always found everything very clean, tidy, and comfortable, and the lodgers have always spoken well of it.

We finally went round by the A.S.N. Company's wharf, and inspected some lodging-houses at the bottom of Sussex-street, which we found also to be in good order.

This concluded our day's inspection. The houses we have visited to-day, except those specially referred to as lodging-houses, are mostly occupied by small families, and were generally speaking in clean condition.

We returned at 6:45 p.m.

EIGHTH DAY, THURSDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1875.

Buildings off Cumberland-street, and in adjoining streets and lanes.

193. Dr. Dansey gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met at my house at 4 o'clock, and accompanied by Sergeant Dawson as before; inspected a court called Carragher's Court, off Cumberland-street, just opposite the watch-house. The drainage from the seven houses in this court flows into one sink, to which there is no trap, only a grating; the houses are built of brick, and contain three rooms each; rent 10s. a week. Here we met with a sad case of distress. In one of the houses lives a man with his wife and a family of seven children. The mother of this family expressed herself very anxious to have her children educated, but said she was unable to send them to school any longer for want of decent clothing, shoes, and stockings. She had kept them at school as long as she could, but her husband, who is a lumper working on the wharves, had been out of employment for nine or ten weeks, being one of the sufferers from the strikes, and the children had been refused admittance at a Public School, because they had no shoes. The eldest daughter is thirteen years old, and we advised her mother to put her out to service, but she objected to part with her. In another house there was a family of three children, but only one of them went to school for similar reasons.

We next visited a place called Smedmore's Buildings, belonging to Mrs. Smedmore, which comprises seven two-roomed brick cottages, rented at 7s. per week each. There is one closet for these houses, but the tap would not turn, and there has been no water for seven or eight months. The tap in the yard, for general use, was turned on, and the water was running to waste. These cottages are separated by a passage from Cumberland-street. The corner house in that street, abutting on this property, has two rooms and a kitchen, and rents at 9s. a week; the closet is in the kitchen, there being no yard whatever; the reason assigned for this was, that a fence had been put up to increase the size of the yard, which rendered it necessary to close the entrance to the closet from the other side. To this closet there was no water laid on; it had all to be carried by hand.

No. 82 Gloucester-street, the old "Ship and Mermaid Hotel," now let as a lodging-house to Mr. Johnson, makes up twenty-four beds. It is a stone house, containing eleven rooms, which are fairly ventilated; the windows open at top and bottom. In a room on the first-floor, 25 ft. x 12 ft., and about 12 ft. high, we found eight beds; and in other smaller rooms from three to five beds, with French windows on the first floor, looking over the harbour. There was not much to find fault with here; the beds, although close to each other, were very clean.

We next went to 27, Cambridge-street, which is a sort of old-fashioned rubble shanty, containing two rooms, occupied by three females, one of whom was 76 years of age; old-fashioned sash in the front room, and no window at all in the back room. At the side of the house is a small room 6 ft. x 3 ft., having no light or ventilation of any kind, which serves as an apology for a kitchen. There is no closet at all, which may account for the utensils full of stagnant urine and slops which we noticed in the kitchen, and which the inmates were probably waiting for an opportunity to empty into the street. The place rents at 3s. a week and is a brothel of the lowest order. Mr. Josephson is the agent, and Mr. Hanson the owner.

Nos. 25 and 23 are houses of the same character—have two rooms each, and rent at 6s. each; the inmates are apparently fond of liquor. The closet in the yard of No. 23 can only be used by the tenants of the other house by permission to enter it through the kitchen, should they require to do so after the gate is shut. This probably accounts for the quantity of slops which find their way into the street late at night and early in the morning.

Nos. 19 and 21 are owned, as we were told, by Mr. Wm. Long, Reitch is agent. The yards are very small and the closets smell badly.

No. 57, Cambridge-street, owned by Mr. William Long, rents at 5s. a week, and contains two rooms. The furniture consisted of a bed on the floor, one sofa and a table, no chairs. From its appearance we should class this house as just tenable.

No. 55 was in much worse state of repair, so much so that we considered it perfectly untenable. Nevertheless there was an old woman living there, who had no other account to give of herself or the house than that she was 76 years old, and she supposed it would last her till she died. We expressed a hope that it might, but left under the impression that she had overrated the capabilities of the building.

Beneath these two houses we visited a sort of underground story, inhabited by Peter Casey, consisting of four rooms, for which he pays 10s. a week. There were two closets here with water laid on, but with direct action. One of them was in a most filthy state, being evidently open to all comers; the other was locked and reserved for the private use of Casey and family.

Passing by these two offensive closets we entered what appeared to be a cellar, as dark as pitch, which we found occupied by a man who was sleeping off the effects of a debauch; it was secluded but stinking, and most disgustingly dirty.

On emerging into Harrington-street we took a glance at the back of the house we had just quitted. One out of three windows at the top was broken; on the first floor there were eight panes of glass smashed out

out of twelve, and a door which had evidently at one time opened on to a balcony, shattered in the centre. The sashes of another window on the same floor were broken. The inmates thus get a supply of fresh air in spite of themselves. This was the last place we inspected, our round of visits terminating at 7 p.m. G. F. Dansey, Esq.

I have only to add that accustomed as I am in the pursuance of my official duties as City Health Officer to visit all sorts of places, I have found this house to house inspection very trying to the health; while the Mayor has on one or two occasions been very near succumbing to the influence of the unwholesome odours which have met us at every turn. The open drains have been probably more offensive than usual in consequence of the diminished rainfall. 10 Dec., 1875.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

NINTH DAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1875.

Market-street.

194. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, 2nd December, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to inspect a house owned by Mr. Pope and situated in Market-row, off York-street. The house is built of stone and contains two rooms; it is rented at 7s. a week. The yard, which is 5 ft. 4 in. wide, is enclosed by a very high wall, and the ventilation is very imperfect, there being no windows at the back of the house. The lower room is 12 ft. x 11 ft. and 9 ft. high, the upper or attic room not averaging more than 6 ft. in height; upper portion of the window-sash fixed. The tenants complain that the place is very hot and close, and no wonder. There is one closet for this and the adjoining house, with water laid on, but with direct action. M. Chapman, Esq. 10 Dec., 1875.

Still in Market-row we inspected two houses belonging to Bartlett. These houses contain three rooms each 9 ft. x 11½ ft. and 8 ft. high, and are let at 10s. 6d. a week each. The yard is 5½ ft. wide, and the water-closet, which is directly connected with the main is exactly 3 ft. from the window of the back room. Although the yard is kept clean there is an abominable stench, which, the tenants say, is always the case. We searched the neighbourhood carefully to find out the source of this stench, and we strongly suspect that it emanates from a cow-yard close by, in which there are stalls for nine cows. The wife of the owner of this yard (Mrs. Corry) told us that it had been established there for seventeen years. It is paved with brick, and although it is said to be washed out twice a day, the bricks seem to be so saturated with the droppings and filth from the cows that we felt convinced the stench complained of must proceed from this place.

We next visited a small brick house, also in Market-row, owned by the Hon. John Lackey, rented at 8s. a week. The floor of this house is 18 in. below the level of the lane; rooms 8 ft. high; very badly ventilated; walls and ceiling very dirty; "landlord refuses to do anything." Here again the tenant complained of a continual bad smell, which is not at all to be wondered at, considering that the side wall of the fire-place forms a portion of the back wall of the water-closet of the next house.

We then inspected five old worn out buildings in Market-street, owned by Mr. Bray, of Concord. This property has been for many years an eyesore and a nuisance to the citizens. Some of the buildings project to within a few feet of the curb-stones, and they are all such worthless dilapidated tenements that the wonder is that any one can be found willing to occupy them.

No. 39 is tenanted by a person who administers galvanic baths, and he pays 10s. 6d. a week, exclusive of taxes, for the house. There is nothing the matter with the bath itself and the apparatus connected with it, which all looks bright and shining, and in strange contrast to the building in which it is placed. This is a wretched dirty apology for a house; the place is reeking with filth. One bed-room is 10 ft. x 6 ft., with a skillion roof of an average height of 6 ft.; another room 8 ft. square and 9 ft. high, without any ventilation; there is no opening except the door, the window being a fixture; water-closet with direct action. The whole of the drinking water is supplied through a series of leaden pipes. The house adjoining, tenanted and used as a butcher's shop, and rented at 12s. a week, is in a similarly worn out and dilapidated condition, and equally dirty; the drain in the yard is without grating or stench-trap, and was apparently choked up with refuse from the shop. Opposite to and almost touching it, was a cask for salting meat—meat of which we should be very sorry to partake; the yard very dirty; the whole premises being in a filthy state. The roof of this house is quite a curiosity, only a vestige of the material of which it was originally composed remaining. The shingles have gradually rotted and crumbled to pieces, and been replaced by pieces of tin, apparently from kerosene tins. A small portion only remains to be tinned over, and that part of the house must be pretty damp since there is nothing to keep out the rain.

Three other houses in the same line appeared to be used for storing rooms for ironmongery, and are in an equally tumble-down condition. All these houses should be removed at once and replaced by others, the ground being close to George-street in its busiest part, and very valuable.

On the opposite side in Market-street, at the corner of Clarence-street, are six weatherboard buildings in the very last stage of decay (Lynch, agent.) Any one who may be curious to know how long Colonial timber will last, until, by the combined action of the elements, white ants, and other sources of destruction, it becomes triturated into powder, can satisfy their curiosity by ascertaining the date on which these houses were constructed. The corner house is occupied and used as a butcher's shop; it is a filthy stinking place, without any proper drainage, and in a most dilapidated condition, though rented at 21s. a week. The next house, occupied by a wire-worker, is just as bad; it obtains a rental of 10s. a week, and the two adjoining houses occupied by a manufacturer of Colonial ovens—one being used as a workshop and the other as a residence—rents at 21s. The same description will suffice for these: there is just enough solid timber about them to keep them up, but nothing to spare. The house adjoining the Colonial oven repository, however, deserves a more detailed description, since it represents the *ne plus ultra* stage of dilapidation.

It contains two small rooms on the ground floor, with a ladder in the back room leading to a bedroom under the roof. Originally a weatherboard building it is now very difficult to say what it is, or what material in its composition predominates, so much patchwork has been necessary from time to time to keep it together. Here and there a board has been completely eaten out apparently by white ants, and the vacant space has either been covered over with tin, paper, or anything else which was handy. The upstairs room has had a great deal of paper bestowed upon it during its days of respectability, but the paper has

M. Chapman, Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

obstinately refused to adhere to the walls, though the process has evidently been repeated a great many times. The successive layers, which embrace a variety of patterns, now hang down from the walls in festoons, a sort of tapestry a quarter of an inch thick, and form a receptacle for dust, cobwebs, and other impurities. An old mattress lay on the floor of the room, and the tenant had adopted a very simple method of keeping the bed-clothes from contact with it during the day, by hanging them upon a batten placed against the wall at an angle of 45 degrees, just sufficiently high to keep them out of the dust. This house has also another peculiarity: it contains no furniture of any kind. Indeed there is no room for it, the entire available floor space being crowded with the stock-in-trade of the proprietor, who is a dealer in old clothes. Piles upon piles of garments of all sorts are stowed away below and aloft, which, like the house, appeared to be considerably the worse for wear. These may possibly be renewed to a certain extent by some artificial process, but no renovation is possible for the house itself. It is almost needless to recommend that no further efforts to prevent this house from falling down should be permitted. It occupies a valuable site, and should be replaced by a building of a more substantial character. Next door to it is a fruit-shop—the same style of tenement, which we did not care to inspect as closely.

No. 18, Market-street, is also an old weather-board tumble-down place, the property of Mrs. Simmons, rented at 14s. a week. Like its neighbours it is completely worn out, and wants pulling down badly. The back yard is 4 feet above the level of the floor; average height of the bedroom above 5 feet 9 inches; badly ventilated, and altogether unfit to live in; landlady will do nothing.

No. 233, Sussex-street. We visited this house at the request of the Health Officer. The owner's name is Atkinson, and it rents at 15s. a week. There are five rooms in it, and in these five rooms three families reside. On the basement story a sick man was lying suffering from dropsy. On the first floor one room was occupied by a woman, who was sitting on a box and looking very miserable. She had broken her ribs, so she told us, by falling down the narrow ladder leading from one story to the other, a most awkward and perilous means of ascent, more like the steps leading to the lubber's hole at the mainmast of a ship than anything else I can compare it to. The next room was occupied by children; there was some old bedding on the floor, but no furniture, and the place was very filthy and unhealthy. This house seemed to be the abode of want and misery.

We terminated our morning's work with this house, and returned at 1 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TENTH DAY, SUNDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1875.

Sydney Watch-houses.

195. Dr. Read gave evidence on behalf of himself and Alderman Chapman as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

It having been considered desirable by the Chairman of this Committee (Professor Smith) that a final inspection of the different lock-ups in Sydney should be made at once, in order that a progress report on the subject might be made to the Board, it was arranged that this task should be undertaken by the two Sub-committees simultaneously, and that Alderman Chapman and I should inspect the lock-ups at the Water Police Court, Parramatta-street, and the Central Police Station, leaving the watch-houses at Cumberland-street and Darlinghurst to be visited by No. 2 Sub-committee. We therefore met at the Volunteer Club on Sunday evening, 5th instant, at 10 p.m., and proceeded to the Water Police Court; here we found two cells, one of which was empty, and the other contained only two occupants. No. 1 cell is 13½ by 8 ft. and 13 ft. in height, and has in it what is termed a soft wood sleeping place, or in other words, a deal bench, extending the whole breadth of the cell for the prisoners to lie down upon, with which we had no fault to find, except that it appeared a little too high, being nearly 2 ft. from the ground, to be safe as a resting-place for drunkards. This cell, being empty, was seen at an advantage; it appeared to be fairly ventilated by openings in the wall about 2 ft. wide and about 6 in. high, protected by iron bars, but there were no gratings below. No. 2 cell, in which there were two occupants, is 13½ by 9 ft., and the same height; the floors of both cells being hardwood. The drainage appeared to be good, and the condition of the closets satisfactory, with plenty of water laid on. We were informed that the greatest number of persons confined in these two cells at one time was twenty, and some new cells with various modern improvements are being constructed here.

We next went to the Parramatta-street station, which we reached at 10:45 p.m. Here there are 5 cells; No. 1 is 13 by 8 ft. and 13 ft. high, open windows as before, but no gratings or ventilation at bottom; there were no occupants in this cell. No. 2 is 18 by 12 ft. 6 in. and 13 ft. high, and has, besides windows, three ventilators in the shape of openings in the wall, which however are altogether unequal to purify the atmosphere of the room when so many persons are thrust into it. At the time of our visit there were ten male prisoners confined in it. No. 3 is a small cell 4 by 8 ft., and 13 ft. high, having two ventilators or openings in the wall, but no windows. Into none of these cells does any light penetrate at night. There is a trap in each door which if let down would to a slight extent relieve the obscurity of the place, and would also materially assist in the work of ventilation, but it does not appear that it is ever opened, except to allow of an occasional peep into the cell from the outside. No. 4 cell is 12 feet square and 13 feet high, and contained, when we inspected it, seven females. No. 5 cell is 4 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. 4 in., and 13 feet high, and has one ventilator at the top of the wall and one over the door; hardwood floors all through. No. 6 is 5 ft. x 12 ft. 3 in., and 13 ft. high; has one ventilator at the top of the wall, and one in the wall separating it from the passage. This is used as a store. The arrangements for the convenience of the inmates of these cells are of the rudest kind. In one corner is a tub, from which they can obtain water for drinking, with a tin-dipper beside it; in another corner a tub in which they can make water when necessity compels them to do so, or for other necessary purposes; there is no closet accommodation of any kind in connection with the cells, and the consequence is that the floors of the occupied cells are foul and filthy in the extreme. The police have frequent occasion to complain of the stench; and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the offensive matter soaks into the drains through the interstices of the flooring. Rats, too, abound in numbers, and were described to us as being "just like a lot of chickens." This police-station is in a very exposed situation, and the doors and windows have to be kept pretty close to keep the dust out. This, and the fact that a warm wind had been blowing all day, may account to some extent for the close atmosphere inside on Sunday. We were also informed

informed that occasionally, when a prisoner is brought in, a crowd of idlers, sometimes from 100 to 200, collect round the door of the station, and it is necessary to close the door in their faces. The largest number of persons confined in these cells at one time has been 30.

R. B. Read,
Esq.

10 Dec., 1875.

Leaving Parramatta-street we went straight to the Central Police Court, which we inspected for the second time. We have already mentioned the size of the cells, of which there are six. We examined them again very carefully, obtaining corrected measurements, and satisfied ourselves that the ventilators in the ceilings, which are all connected with a central ventilator in the charge-room, are quite insufficient to purify the rooms; in short, the means of ventilation are entirely inadequate to the purposes for which they are required, especially in a hot climate, and considering the overcrowded state of the cells. No. 4 cell—18½ ft. x 10 ft., and 13 ft. high—was occupied on Sunday night by ten male occupants. No. 5, which is 18½ x 14 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft., had twenty-four inmates, and I can fancy that their sufferings during the whole of that hot night must have been almost equal to those of the captives in the memorable black-hole at Calcutta, or those of a gang of negroes in the hold of a slaver enduring the horrors of the Middle Passage. Alderman Chapman, unsuspecting of the reception which awaited him, walked boldly into the room, note-book in hand, but was met with such a foul blast of hot polluted air—such a combination of atmospheric impurities—that he was obliged to seek safety in flight, and to rush into the open yard, which he reached with the same haste and the same intention as passengers on board ship unused to the sea, seek the side of the vessel in bad weather at the commencement of a voyage. The inmates of this cell, as far as we could see from the glimpse we obtained of their position, were lying on the cement floor in two rows packed closely, and with a narrow space between them. They were pretty quiet on the whole, having probably no breath to spare for unnecessary talking. Here and there however curses, not loud but deep, gave evidence of their supreme dissatisfaction with things in general and with the Central Police Court watch-house in particular. No. 6 cell is only 11½ x 8 ft., and 13 ft. high. Yet in this limited floor-space there were no less than fourteen females shut up,—all apparently huddled together in one promiscuous heap of motley humanity. Never did I witness human beings so closely packed, except in an Arab slave dhow on one occasion at Aden. The temperature of the room was hot and close to the verge of suffocation. Some of the women were moaning, others crying for water, all in a pitiable state of discomfort. The Police, although used to this sort of thing, are evidently of opinion that the accommodation for prisoners at this place is wretchedly defective. The flooring of all the cells is made of cement and from it a steam of offensive matter trickles into the passage right under the door; the whole arrangement is disgusting, and bad as we found the condition of the place on Sunday night it must be still worse in rainy weather, when the wet clothes of the prisoners send forth a stream which displaces a certain amount of air and diminishes the quantity considerable for the inmates.

A simple calculation will show that in No. 4 cell, containing ten prisoners, each inmate had 18½ ft. only of floor space; in No. 5 cell, where there were twenty-four prisoners, each inmate had less than 12½ ft.; and in No. 6 cell, occupied by fourteen females, the floor space to each individual was under 7 ft.; the regular space for each person required by the Lodging-house Act in England being 30 ft. floor space.

I can only repeat what we said on a former occasion in reference to this watch-house: it is impossible to improve it; it should be pulled down and rebuilt *de novo* with the customary conveniences and appliances for the health of the persons confined in it, which are found in all similar institutions in London.

The accommodation required of this character at the Central Police Court is very great. When we visited it at 11.25 p.m. there were fifty-one prisoners in the different cells; one was brought in while we were there and five were received afterwards. The entire number on the charge sheet on Monday morning was ninety-four. Of these fifty-seven, as I have shown, came from the Central Police Court, twelve were out on bail, and the remaining twenty-five came from the Parramatta-street Police Station.

We concluded our inspection at midnight. On our way from the Central Police Court my companion remarked in a very feeling manner that had he, during the two years in which he was Mayor of Sydney, been at all aware of the punishment inflicted upon persons confined in these cells by the mere incarceration for one night under such unhealthy conditions he would not have inflicted a fine in one case out of ten upon the drunkards brought up before him for punishment.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

NINTH DAY, SUNDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1875.,

Sydney Watch-houses.

196. Dr. Danscy gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at a quarter past 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, 5th December, and proceeded to the Cumberland-street Police Station. The charge-room was very clean, but the ventilation is deficient in consequence of the place being blocked in on all sides by private dwellings, which exclude the air. The Sub-Inspector's room was also clean when we inspected it, but imperfectly ventilated from the same cause. The females cell, 12 ft. x 9 ft., is a very bad place for the purpose, and quite unfit for any person to be shut up in. It has no ventilation whatever; there have been gratings in the walls, but private dwellings have been built up against the wall, and blocked them up, so that the only air which enters the cell comes in from the door. There were no inmates in this cell. We were informed that when a number of men are arrested the women have to be sent on to the Water Police Station, in consequence of the want of accommodation at this place. There is also a small cell in which we found one person confined, and although Saturday night had intervened between his apprehension and our visit, no one else had been sent to bear him company. We ascertained from the charge-book, that in October last, 187 persons had been arrested, and in November (last month), 153.

G. F. Danscy,
Esq.

10 Dec., 1875.

It is evident that the station in Cumberland-street is quite unfit for the purpose for which it is required, and the sooner it is removed the better it will be not only for the persons confined in it but for the health of the Police who are in charge of it. The deficiency of yard space, the position of the closets which are close to the walls, and the great want of ventilation, all combine to render the place unfit to be used as a prison, more especially in a hot country.

We

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

We next proceeded to Darlington, and inspected the police station there. Upon entering the Third division, through the yard, we came to the charge room, 12 ft. x 16 ft., which was very clean; on the right is the Inspector's room, 12 ft. x 12 ft., which we found also in clean order. These rooms are 14 ft. in height. There are two cells at this station, one for the male and the other for the female prisoners. The first, 18 ft. x 12 ft., contained seven inmates, and would have contained fifteen, but eight were out on bail. Here there were two openings in the wall, cut horizontally, about 3 ft. long, and as near as I could guess, about 8 in. deep. There are also two chinks or loop-holes, such as are used for rifles, on the other side, but they only open on to the passage. On the opposite side of this passage is the cell for females, 12 ft. x 12 ft., which had only one inmate at the time of our visit. Considering the large area of this Police District, and that it only provides one station, we think the accommodation offered by these two cells to be utterly inadequate. The ventilation is deficient, and the space is altogether too limited. In other respects there was nothing to find fault with, and the inmates appeared to be made as comfortable as circumstances permit. We think, however, that some greater regard might be paid to health as well as decency in the arrangements within the cells. At present there is a bucket in the corner, which serves the purposes of a closet, and when a prisoner wants a drink a policeman comes and takes him out. Would it not be better to have the drinking water inside, and the closet outside the cell?

We returned to town at 12:15 a.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1875.

Park-street and Macquarie Ward.

197. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer as follows:—

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

Met at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 7th December, and went first to Park-street, where we inspected several boarding-houses, which we found all in clean and orderly condition. In the same street is a wooden house containing eight rooms—the street number we could not make out—occupied by Wah Lee Ong, a Chinaman, who is a carpenter, employing a number of men. There are seventeen persons who sleep in the house, all countrymen of the proprietor. In one room, 14 x 12 ft. were eight beds—the room being partitioned off into bunks like the stowage of a ship; bedding of a very varied kind. In some of the bunks were mattresses, in others only rags and clothing; mosquito curtains black with dirt. In another room, over the shop, there were five beds of a similar description. We looked into the kitchen downstairs, which was dirty and smoky. The whole place stinks aloud, the horrible and sickening opium smell prevailing all through it. Every corner of the building was crowded with timber or furniture in an unfinished state, rendering it highly combustible; and though the removal of such places is very necessary it is hardly desirable that it should be done by fire. Among the workmen at this joinery establishment were several apprentices. The workmen on wages we ascertained earn from 10s. to 15s. a week and their food. Here we were told that in China it is a rule for people to walk in the streets in single file, and not abreast of each other. A man and his wife are rarely seen together in the day time, and never walk arm-in-arm.

We next went to the "Bushman's Hotel," which was formerly the Bushman's Club, got up by Captain Scott. This house contains five rooms, and makes up about twenty beds; but there were only four lodgers at the time of our visit, and there was nothing to call for observation in the condition of the house.

We visited several other houses in the neighbourhood, in which we found nothing out of the way, until we came to one in Castlereagh-street, occupied by Att Lee, another Chinese carpenter. This house belongs to Edward Flood, Esq., J.P., and is rented at £2 5s. a week. Nineteen persons live on the premises, all single men, except one married man who goes home to sleep. In a room on the ground floor, 12 x 10 ft., we saw four beds. There is no ventilation in this room. The air can only enter it through the door; and it has very little light, there being only a small pane of glass looking into the shop. The proprietor was sick in a room or compartment on the ground floor. Upstairs, over the workshop, were four beds in one room and three in another. Ventilation wretched throughout, the windows being shut in by adjoining buildings; rooms dirty; kitchen very dirty; and the usual disgusting smell of opium smoking from basement to roof. The closet reeking with urine—the boards and the floor being positively saturated with it—a stream proceeding from the floor of the closet into the yard. Against the side of this closet we noticed a large heap of shavings highly dangerous in case of fire. Four vent-holes were made in a room over the yard, containing four beds, by knocking out bricks in the wall. Here we found a half-caste boy, about 16 years of age, who told us that he was born in Melbourne and that his two sisters were born at Beechworth, but there was no female, white or black, living on the premises. This place was in a wretchedly dirty state and in very bad repair. We recommend the Insurance Companies to look after such places, and endeavour to get them pulled down and removed.

We reached home at half-past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

ELEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1875.

198. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

Met at the City Club at 10 o'clock on Monday 6th December, and, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, proceeded to Kent-street, where we inspected some houses in Magrath's Lane, owner Magrath. The first was an old stone house, occupied by Mrs. Jones, containing only one room 13 ft. x 8½ ft. and 6½ ft. high, rented at 4s. a week. The tenant was not at home; the place seemed to be crowded with furniture and badly ventilated; a goat and a number of fowls and ducks were in possession.

The next was a brick house, also with but one room 14 ft. x 12 ft. with coved roof, average height not over 6 ft., and badly ventilated, occupied by a lamplighter named O'Loughlin, who, with his four children, the eldest a girl fourteen years and looking much older, all live, cook, and sleep in this room.

The

The next was also a one-roomed house, and about the same size as the last and as badly ventilated; occupied by Newell, who pays 4s. a week. There are four other houses in this lane, making seven altogether, all of the same character as regards ventilation, and having no openings in the back walls; there are two closets with water laid on but with direct action; the yard in a filthy state, with a quantity of old timber, bricks, and stones scattered about.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
10 Dec., 1875.

We then inspected Ann's Place in Kent-street, owned by the Hon. G. W. Allen. (Harris, agent). In this lane there are six houses let at 6s. a week each; the rooms, of which there are two in each house, are $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and badly ventilated. At the end of the lane or court there are two other houses about 3 ft. below the level of the court, let also at 6s. a week; the lower rooms are very close, not being more than 6 ft. high; an open drain runs down the yard. The tenants complain of the awful stench arising from this drain: as usual the complaint was "the landlord would do nothing."

We also inspected a two-roomed house fronting Kent-street, belonging to the same property, 18 inches below the level of the street; the walls are lined with wood and very damp. The tenants complained of the want of air; there was an ashpit next to the water-closet, about 4 ft. square, which is only cleaned out once a fortnight; it was nearly full of decayed vegetable matter and other refuse and was very offensive.

We visited Arthur-place in Kent-street (Burnell owner). This place comprises nine houses, two rooms each, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x 13 ft. 8 in., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, rented at 6s. a week. Ventilation indifferent; tenants complain that when the doors are closed the place is like an oven; there is no stench trap to the drain.

No. 443, Kent-street (Smith, agent), is an old two-roomed weatherboard badly ventilated building, close and hot, and almost suffocating at night; rented at 7s. a week.

No. 445 is an old weatherboard house of similar character, rented at 8s., and very filthy; tenant complains that besides being suffocating at night the house is swarming with bugs.

We inspected three or four other old wooden tenements of the same description in a lane at the back, let at 4s. a week each. One house was 15 ft. x 6 ft., and the average height 6 ft. Also one which was only 8 ft. square and 5 ft. high, just large enough to accommodate its sole occupant, an old woman of 74, who objected forcibly to the stench proceeding from the closet, the free ingress for the rain through the roof, and the broken condition of the door, which would neither open nor shut.

We looked into another house which had two rooms, one occupied by a vendor of watercresses; the large heap of crosses under the table looked anything but inviting. The tenant of the other room was not in, and we felt no desire to await his return. We inspected three more houses in this lane, and it is sufficient to say that they were about on a par with those we have already described. The closet accommodation for this place is very bad. It consists of a large pit, about 8 ft. square and 4 or 5 ft. deep, with seats erected over it. It is situated within a few feet of the end house, and the stench which proceeds from it is atrocious. The whole of this property it is alleged belongs to the Wentworth Estate; and as Mr. Wentworth has already made great improvements on his estate by pulling down several old uninhabitable buildings, application should be made to him to remove these houses, which are quite unfit for human beings to live in.

The next place we went to was Brisbane-place, in Kent-street (owner, J. J. Parker). It consists of three two-roomed houses, about 8 ft. square and 5 ft. 6 in. high each room, and rented at 6s. These are wretched filthy hovels, having no opening in the back walls, with one small water-closet of the worst description—narrow and dirty. A deep drain has been made under the centre of the gateway, which no doubt was intended to carry off the storm waters. This property should be pulled down, as it is quite unfit for human beings to live in.

No. 473, Kent-street (Shaw, agent), is an old weatherboard house, containing two rooms 10 x 12 ft. and 7 ft. high, rented at 6s. a week, which may be described as being thoroughly worn out. Underneath, being in fact the foundation of the house, and approached from the back, is an open cellar, which the tenants of the house state is occupied at night by a lot of low filthy old men and women, the refuse of metropolitan humanity, who find here a night's shelter free of charge. This nocturnal camping ground is a great offence to the occupants of the building above.

No. 475, Kent-street (Shaw, agent) is a house of the same description as the last, consisting of two rooms, and rented at 6s. a week; tenant complains bitterly of want of ventilation. When asked why she lived in such a place she said it was quite impossible to get another house, the rent of which would be within her means.

At the back of these premises is Shaw's Court, which consists of two houses. One is an old weatherboard tenement, let at 3s. a week, the full size of which is $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 ft. and 5 ft. high, in which a man his wife and three children live, cook, and sleep—a perfect hovel. The closet is a filthy old cesspit, which serves for the front houses and the houses in the court, and is within a few feet of the latter, and very disgusting. The place is without ventilation, and must be very unhealthy. The children of this family looked very sickly. One little girl of 5 years in particular presented such a deplorable appearance that Dr. Read, moved with compassion, gave the mother some money to provide her with immediate nourishment. Even the dumb animals here seemed to be demoralised. Cats as a rule are creatures of very clean habits and usually contrive to present a sleek and respectable appearance even under adverse circumstances, but no cat can withstand the depressing influence of Shaw's Court. The few specimens of the feline tribe which we noticed in this locality had a listless woe-begone look; their coats were dank and dirty, and they seemed to have lost all respect for themselves. The other house in this court is a two roomed tenement, let at 5s. a week, badly ventilated, and containing five inmates. The whole of this property is in a wretched state and dirty from floor to ceiling, and the yards without drainage. It should be pulled down at once.

We next visited "Jacob's Ladder" in Kent-street (owner, Doering.) We fear that none but fallen angels ascend and descend the thirteen steps which lead from Kent-street down to the four houses of which this property consists. One house having only one room 13 by 13 ft. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and let at 3s. a week is let to a manglewoman; it is in a very dilapidated state, badly ventilated and very filthy; the plastering tumbling off. The tenant stated that she had lived there for four years, and that the landlord had persistently refused to do anything to repair it. The adjoining house, apparently of a similar character, was shut up and we did not see the inside of it. On the opposite side of the yard are two brick houses, let at 5s. a week each, in the same neglected tumbledown condition.

We finished at Union-street at 12:45 p.m.

Sergeant Dawson, of the Metropolitan Police Force, called in and examined :—

Sergeant
Dawson.

10 Dec., 1875.

199. *Chairman.*] Are you well acquainted with the poorer portions of the City—what are commonly called the back slums of Sydney? Yes, very well indeed, for the last fifteen years.
200. Have you met with much overcrowding in the course of your experience? Yes, I have seen it in a great many places.
201. Do you find that bad ventilation exists in the houses occupied by private families as well as in the lodging-houses? In both.
202. Do you find also a great deal of bad ventilation and filth? Yes, in the poorer localities where the poor people reside—in the back lanes and alleys of the city.
203. Will you name some of the places which you consider the worst in respect of filth and bad ventilation? Queen's-place is one; then there is Canary-row, commonly known as John-street; there is also a place which used to be called Brougham-place, but I believe it is now Rowe-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh Streets; I have known that place for a number of years and have constantly visited it at night on duty.
204. *Dr. Read.*] Is it safe for you to go there alone? Yes, but I generally have someone with me. I have known several families to be living in one house there.
205. How much space would they have? Two rooms, very small, badly ventilated, and very dirty. There was no bedding; I have seen the children lying on the floor without any clothing on them.
206. *Chairman.*] Can you think of any other places? There is another place known by the name of O'Neil's-lane.
207. What street is it off? It lies between George-street North and Harrington-street.
208. The places you have named are mostly in the northern and western portions of the city. Do you know of any places further south—towards Parramatta-street? My district does not extend so far as that.
209. Do you know any places of that sort westward—about Woolloomooloo? I am not much acquainted with Woolloomooloo.
210. Do you think it desirable that greater control should be exercised over the cheap lodging-houses, so as to regulate the number of inmates? I think it would be very desirable. In the lodging-houses in Clarence-street, near King-street, there is no limit whatever to the number of lodgers; they take them in at all times, and they lie on the floor or anywhere where they can find a place. Some of them sleep with their clothes on for fear they should lose them. These are what are called sixpenny lodging-houses. I have lived in that neighbourhood myself for the last fourteen years, and I know them well.
211. Do you think there are many cases of over-crowding in private families? Yes, there is a good deal of it in Brougham-place; that is about the worst place I know. One person takes a house and then sublets the rooms to several others.
212. Have you observed the condition of the watch-houses in Sydney at night—whether the cells are often overcrowded with people locked up for the night? In Cumberland-street, which is the station to which I am attached, I have seen frequent overcrowding. On several occasions we have had to remove the people to the Water Police Station.
213. Do the people themselves complain and feel this a great source of discomfort? They don't complain, but I know it is a great discomfort to them.
214. Your experience is confined to the Cumberland-street station? Yes.
215. Has it occurred to you that there is much ill-health in Sydney in consequence of the overcrowding, filth, and bad ventilation? Yes, indeed; it must be the case.
216. Have you observed it yourself? I have observed it in the northern part of the city; the rents have become so enormously high in that part of Sydney that it is impossible for a poor person to get a house in a respectable locality. People who are respectable but not very well off are forced to go and live close to brothels and houses of bad repute.
217. You think that the high rents really drive respectable people into these places? I do.
218. Have you noticed the condition of rooms occupied by workpeople—in clothing factories for instance? I have been in one in George-street north, kept by Mr. Golston.
219. Have you observed that more persons are crowded into one of these rooms than is compatible with comfort? Yes, I believe these places are overcrowded, and that the accommodation is bad as well.
220. What have you observed in the place you have mentioned? There is only one closet for fourteen or fifteen females; in fact I have seen as many as twenty females come out from that factory.
221. What is the size of the room they have to work in? I think the room is about 18 x 20 or 22 ft.
222. Is that the only workroom you have looked into? That is the only one, except Mr. Sutton's factory in Harrington-street.
223. But your experience has not lain much among these workrooms? No, there are not many in the district I am attached to.
224. *Mr. Palmer.*] Do you know much of Macquarie Ward—that part of the City commencing at King-street and going down to Liverpool-street? I have not been round there lately, and I could not say much about it.
225. *Mr. Chapman.*] Is there a place called Abercrombie-lane? Yes; it is a very bad place—bad houses, bad ventilation, and bad closets.
226. *Dr. Read.*] And the people who live in it are equally bad? Yes, several brothels have been removed from there lately.
227. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you also know a place called Robin Hood Lane? Yes; that is a very bad place too.
228. *Chairman.*] You spoke of high rents driving respectable people into these places. Do you think there are many really respectable families living in these filthy portions of Sydney? There are—respectable working men.
229. Do they remain respectable, or do they become demoralized? They become demoralized. I have known several children go to the bad, especially females. When a respectable family lives next to one of these brothels, where they are continually sending to the public-house for beer, and cursing and swearing, the children have a bad example always before them. There is Abercrombie-lane—another very bad place. There are only two small rooms in each house, and the rent for each room is 6s. a week. I know men who pay 11s. a week for three rooms in the district I am living in, and one house of four rooms in Little Gloucester-street is let at 16s. a week. Also a house of three rooms—a sort of double house, the upper part of which, fronting Gloucester-street, rents at 11s. a week, and the lower portion in the hollow at 16s. a week.
230. *Dr. Read.*] Is not that property chiefly occupied by lumpers? No; they could not afford the rent.

231. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you know anything about Wentworth-place? I do.
 232. Have you observed anything objectionable about it? I don't think it is kept very clean.
 233. Do you know the lane nearly opposite to it? Yes, Paine's-lane; that is a very bad place.
 234. *Dr. Dansey.*] Do you know of any houses which appear respectable externally, but are very bad inside—doubtful houses, in Macquarie Ward? I visited a house in Queen's-place about a week ago, and found four men in bed with four women in a room 10 x 10 ft., lying on the floor. The ceiling was only 5 ft. 4 in. from the floor, and a hole was made in the ceiling to allow an iron bedstead to be put up. There are a number of Chinamen too who live with European women, to whom they claim to be married.
 235. *Mr. Chapman.*] I suppose they are married in some cases? Yes, in some cases. But the Chinamen are very quiet, and generally very clean, except when their wives get drunk and let the places get dirty.
 236. *Dr. Read.*] Do you know any European women who are opium smokers? Oh yes, a great many, especially about Goulburn-street; I have seen as many as ten white women smoking opium there.
 237. *Chairman.*] Taught to smoke opium by Chinamen? Yes.
 238. *Dr. Read.*] And I suppose they then become in the power of the Chinamen who teach them? Yes.
 239. And are common to other Chinamen? Yes; many of them smoke two shillings worth of opium in the course of a day.

Sergeant
Dawson.

10 Dec., 1875.

FRIDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWELFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1875.

Kent and Union streets.

- 240.
- Mr. Chapman*
- gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

Met at the Volunteer Club at 10 o'clock on Saturday 11th instant, and found Sergeant Larkins in attendance. Proceeded in the first place to Hegarty's Court, which we found to consist of three two-roomed stone houses, each room 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 7 ft. 6 in. high, rented at 6s. a week. The floor of these houses is 12 in. below the level of the yard. They are very close, and badly ventilated, there being no windows or openings at the back to allow a current of air to pass through; the sewer in the yard was without any grating, and full of dirt. Inspected two old weatherboard houses, fronting Kent-street, and belonging to the same property, also very badly ventilated, and having also very filthy yards. For these five houses there are two closets, water laid on, but with direct action.

M. Chapman,
Esq.

17 Dec., 1875.

We next went to Mallon's buildings, Kent-street. In the yard are two four-roomed houses, built of stone; rooms on the ground floor 9 ft. 7 in. x 12 ft., and 7 ft. x 12 ft., and 7½ ft. high, and the same up-stairs; rent 9s. a week. The next house is of the same dimensions, but let at 9s. 6d. a week to a new comer, the rent having been raised on account of the scarcity of houses for poor people, and not because of any additional accommodation. These houses are very badly ventilated; there are no windows at the back, and the tenants complain that the rooms are frightfully hot at night and stinking. That they have ample ground for these complaints was painfully evident to us. An open drain runs along the base-course of the house, the contents of which occasionally find their way through some broken ground under the floors, and no doubt give forth noxious gases, and render the place unhealthy.

There are two other houses, portions of the same property, fronting Kent-street,—originally one house, consisting of six rooms, but now divided in the centre, and let as two tenements with three rooms in each. The portion fronting the yard is let at 9s. a week. The two rooms on the ground floor are 10 ft. x 5 ft. 10 in., and 10 ft. x 10 ft. respectively, and 8 ft. high; the attic or up-stairs room averages the height of 4 ft. 6 in., with coved ceiling. The portion fronting Kent-street is of similar capacity, and is let at 10s. a week, the only difference being the frontage to the street. The walls and ceilings of these two tenements are very filthy indeed, and as in many other cases the landlord refuses to repair.

Another house, fronting Kent-street, is let out in apartments, and is well ventilated and clean.

We next proceeded to Wentworth-lane, leading from Kent-street to Sussex-street. Off this lane, up a narrow passage, and then along another narrow passage, we came to a weatherboard house, which no doubt at some remote period put forth its claim to respectability, but is now in a sad filthy state. It is hemmed in on all sides with old fences, old cess-pit closets of the most filthy description, and other sources of dirt and discomfort. This building was also originally a six-roomed house, but has been converted into two three-roomed tenements. One portion of it is occupied by a tailor and his wife, with an old woman, and a number of children looking anything but healthy, and exceedingly dirty; the agent's name is Fagau. We did not succeed in effecting an entrance into the other portion of the building, as the tenant was not at home; the tailor informed us that the landlord refused to repair.

Fronting Wentworth-lane are three small two-roomed weatherboard cottages, let at 5s. a week (agent, Lacey, under Richardson and Wrench). One of these was occupied by a bill-sticker, who seemed to have had the caution "Stick no Bills" impressed upon him to some purpose, for the ashes under the grating showed that he had just boiled his billy with this material, and there was pretty strong evidence in the fireplace and about the room that the bills he brings home with him are the only fuel he uses. In this way they still become "flaming posters," without any offence to decorum. In the inner or bedroom we noticed a large heap of placards of all colours ready for the next day's consumption. The rooms are 10 ft. x 9 ft. and 9 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in. respectively and 6 ft. high. The other three houses are of the same description and very badly ventilated; no water; only one closet for the whole community; a small yard; a very filthy drain without a stench trap, and a general want of repairs. This property should be pulled down.

We

M. Chapman,
Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

We took Union-street next. This street runs from Kent-street to Sussex-street. Up a gateway on the north side are two small tenements, (Cox, agent—owner, Twemlow). Each of these tenements is approached by a narrow staircase or ladder, about 2 ft. wide. The floor room is 13 ft. x 8 ft. and, 7 ft. 6 in. high, and is used as a kitchen, dining, sitting, and sleeping room, and is close, badly ventilated, filthy, and stinking. The room on the upper floor is the same size and approached by a ladder; that also is close but better ventilated. One of these houses is evidently a brothel. We saw two girls *en déshabille* who were trying to sleep off the last night's debauch. They did not hesitate to inform us that they had taken too much overnight, and addressing us alternately as "old boss," and asked us to "shout" for them. The other was occupied by a coloured woman with a family, who told us that her husband was a labourer working on the wharf; she complained very much of the want of ventilation. Both these places are quite unfit for habitation and should be pulled down.

We inspected three other houses fronting Kent-street, and part of the same property, which are in a similar old worn-out condition and just as badly ventilated. Underneath them is a basement story or cellar, approached from the yard previously spoken of, and occupied at night by a number of vagrants, chiefly old men and women of the very worst character. There was one old prostitute who had been on the streets of Sydney for the last twenty-five years. This place was filthy in the extreme, and although Cox, the agent, states that he does all in his power to keep out this class of persons, he finds it impossible to do so.

On the south side of Union-street there is also a gateway leading to a couple of two-roomed brick houses (Ferrier, agent), rent 7s. a week; rooms 12½ ft. x 8½ ft. and 6½ ft. high, very close and badly ventilated; closet an old cesspit; yard and gateway almost full of old timber and other building materials.

We also inspected a two-roomed brick house in Union-street (Cox, agent), rented at 6s. a week, badly ventilated, and with a common cesspit, the size of the rooms are 13 ft. x 9 ft. and 6½ ft. high.

At the back of the last-mentioned house and up a narrow passage is another two-roomed brick house (Cox, agent) of a still inferior description, the rooms are only 10 ft. x 8½ ft. and 7 ft. x 8½ ft. respectively and but 6 ft. high, rented at 6s. a week, entirely without ventilation, there being no opening in the back wall. A filthy stinking place, unfit for any human being to live in.

The next was a house off Union-street (owner, Walsh), built of brick and containing two rooms, 12 x 10 ft., and 8 ft. 6 in. high, occupied by a cobbler; very close and without ventilation. The tenant complained that a stable against the back wall, occupied by a butcher, emitted an intolerable stench; there is an open drain in the yard which was in a very foul state.

We examined another old brick house in Union-street, also owned by Walsh, containing two rooms, 10 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, occupied by a mangle-woman. This was also in a filthy state and badly ventilated. The tenant stated that she had lived there six years, and that during that time the house had never been cleaned out or whitewashed—the landlord positively refusing to do anything.

The same description will apply in every particular to the house alongside, belonging to the same owner, and rented at 7s. 6d. a week.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

ELEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 11. DECEMBER, 1875.

Castlereagh-street.

241. Dr. Dansey gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

Started in company with the Mayor, and attended by Constable M'Mackin, from the Town Hall at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, 11th instant, and proceeded to inspect the west side of Castlereagh-street, north of Park-street.

Visited a lodging-house, No. 271, a brick building, containing six rooms, belonging to Mrs. Cargo, and rented at £1 per week. The ventilation to this and the adjoining house, No. 273, was the old-fashioned style, and the privy accommodation very bad and offensive; the water used for drinking purposes is supplied through leaden pipes.

No. 261 is a wooden building having two rooms below and one above, occupied by a hawker of fruit, and rented from Mr. Gibson. This place was very dirty. The vendor of fruit gave us a long account of the width of the street in old times and other information for the benefit of the Civic authorities, which showed an intimate acquaintance with the locality, and then informed us that he had only lived there a few months. We went into the back room, which is 7 ft. x 4 ft., having a small window with fixed upper sash. In the rear we found a building constructed partly of iron and partly of wood, occupied by a man who seemed to be plunged into a deep reverie and took no notice of our presence. This place, the size of which is 12 ft. x 10 ft. and 6 ft. high, was disgustingly dirty and badly ventilated, with the old-fashioned sash window. On one side of the room was a sack of straw on a box, apparently intended for a child's bed or a seat, and on the other side a kind of stretcher covered with bags and old rags to serve as bedding. This wretched hovel is let at 12s. 6d. a week. In the adjoining tenement, which was formerly no doubt a portion of the same building we found a statue maker at work making busts and statues, whether intended to represent distinguished Colonial celebrities, or ideal figures of great statesmen and poets, we could not ascertain. The tenement he occupies consists of four rooms on the ground floor, and is rented at 16s. a week. The father, mother, and three children live in these rooms, and from what we could see of the place we came to the conclusion that statue-making in this country is not a paying trade. We learned from Mr. Gibson that this building is shortly to come down—as soon as one of the owners comes of age. We could not learn when that event was likely to occur, but we credit the proprietor with good intentions, and suggest that a statue to his honor would not be out of place.

We then went on to Hayes' Court, where we found four three-roomed brick houses. The first window has the old-fashioned sash-window, and there is no opening at the back nor is there anything in the shape of a yard. In the upstairs room there is a window back and front, but of the old-fashioned style, with upper sash immovable. Three of these houses are occupied by families, the fourth is rented by a woman who owned that she took in occasionally four or five lodgers, whether male or female she did not

SAY.

say. Here again the water supplying the houses was laid on through leaden pipes. The agent for these premises is Joseph Clayton. G. F. Dansy, Esq.

We inspected No. 239, Castlereagh-street, rented at 32s. 6d. a week, and owned by Mr. Fairfax, of George-street. The back premises are in great want of repair, and the water here also comes through leaden pipes. Several other houses which we entered in this locality, although outwardly presenting a clean and respectable appearance, must be very unhealthy from the want of ventilation, the old-fashioned sash-windows prevailing in all.

17 Dec., 1875.

We then came to three shops on the ground-floor—no rooms overhead—built partly of wood, iron, and rubble, occupying a large and valuable plot of ground. Here we found the privy full and emitting a frightful and sickening stench. One of these shops is a printing office, in which eleven hands are employed; in the other two shops a much smaller number are engaged. Mr. Deerin, coal merchant, collects the rents.

The next place worthy of notice is commonly known as the Scandinavian Alley. On the right hand is a public-house containing six rooms, which appeared to be much cleaner than we expected to find in this locality, but on penetrating into the yard we came to a pipe-drain leading to the sewer, from which proceeded such a horrible stench that coming suddenly upon it we were quite overpowered and forced to retch, after which we got back to the open air as quickly as possible; the opening to this drain is just under the kitchen window. In this alley there are nine houses built of brick, containing each two rooms and an attic. We went into No. 6, which was very dirty and out of repair; rent 6s. a week. No. 7 was occupied by two families, a man, his wife, and two children down-stairs; a man and wife up-stairs, and the proprietress of the establishment, who showed a well-marked black eye, in the room at the back. No. 8 presented an awful picture of filth and disorder. There was scarcely a particle of furniture in it, and it was occupied by a man and his wife, sister, and three children. The last three houses are rented at 9s. a week to a Mr. King, who lives in the corner house; Mr. Gray is the owner. There is no ventilation or opening of any kind to let in air at the back of any of these houses, and three closets for the use of the alley, locked to keep out intruders.

We returned at a few minutes past 1 o'clock.

TWELFTH DAY, MONDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1875.

Castlereagh-street.

Met the Mayor at 4 o'clock on Monday, 13th inst., at the Town Hall, and proceeded, accompanied by Constable Dawson, to Castlereagh-street, and commenced our afternoon's work by inspecting Lawler's Buildings, which comprise eight four-roomed brick houses, rented at 9s. a week each. These houses abut, on the north side, on to the Chinaman's premises in Park-street described on a former occasion, which entirely shut out all chance of ventilation. Some of them are occupied by more than one family. In No. 3 there were six persons—husband, wife, and child upstairs; husband, wife, and child downstairs—besides the landlady. On the ground floor the windows are the old-fashioned sort, opening only at the bottom, but on the upper floor they are partly opened at the top as well as the bottom. This has been managed by cutting out a piece of wood which lets the window drop about an inch. On the south side of No. 7, lives a man and his wife, two boys and one girl, the back room on the ground floor is completely shut in by the Guild. It is a wretched cell in appearance, begrimed and disfigured with smoke and dirt. No. 8, in which there are two men living, is just as badly off for air and light at the back.

Nos. 327, 325, and 323, Castlereagh-street, except that there is the old-fashioned ventilation in all three houses, are in good order.

No. 333, the north end of which has given way, is in a cracked and tumbledown, and what we considered a dangerous condition, besides being very dirty. The back of this house, or rather an addition to it at the back, is constructed of weatherboards, battens, and shingles, and in a very bad state of repair. One window at the back is gone altogether, and the window on the north side is stopped up with bags to fill up holes. The dimensions of the rooms are as follows:—Front room, 12 x 15 feet; back room, 6 x 12 ft.; attic, 5 x 9 ft., and 6 ft. high. The rent, which is collected by Mr. Wade, is 13s. a week. In some of the rooms the ceiling is made of matting, and bulges out in a most inconvenient fashion. There was also a sort of den, 3 x 6 ft., or thereabouts, which was occupied by a blind man who plays the violin at public buildings. All these rooms were in a most filthy and disgusting state.

We concluded our inspection at 6:15 p.m.

THIRTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1875.

Met at the "Royal Hotel" at 9 o'clock, and proceeded thence to Castlereagh-street, Constable Spronl accompanying us. We commenced with No. 228, which is a brick building containing six rooms besides the kitchen, and let as a lodging-house at a guinea a week; Mr. Forbes is the landlord. The kitchen is in a very bad state of repair, especially the flooring, and requires a great deal to be done to it to make it comfortable. The ventilation is fair, the windows opening at top and bottom, and the house does not appear to be overcrowded. Only about six beds are made up here.

No. 230 is another lodging-house also owned by Mr. Forbes and obtaining the same rental. Here only two rooms are let to lodgers; the others are occupied by the family.

No. 232 contains nine rooms, including the kitchen, and is let at 35s.—the tenant to keep the house in repair. Three of the rooms are let to married couples, and six single men occupy the others. Here we found the closet in direct connection with the watermain. We next inspected Simpson's Buildings, which consist of four three-roomed brick houses, occupied by private families, and in clean condition.

No. 342, Castlereagh-street, contains eight rooms, six of which are let to lodgers. In the front room on the first-floor there are three beds, and two in the back room; on the ground-floor, two in the front room and two in the back, but more beds can be made up if necessary. This property belongs to Daniel Cooper and Company, and is let at 25s. a week.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

We then inspected No. 240, same street, which we were informed is a lodging-house for single girls out of employment. It appeared to be a sort of registry office, and we saw no reason to doubt that it was a respectable place, and that the inmates were servant girls waiting for situations.

No. 252, belonging to Mr. William Long, and rented at 15s. a week, was in a very dilapidated state, and should be pulled down as soon as possible. All the houses I have enumerated are connected with a main sewer, and there was nothing to find fault with in the drainage arrangements. A room at the back of the house last mentioned used as a kitchen, was in a shocking condition—the flooring broken and rough, and the ceiling of corrugated iron with broken supports, the walls of rubble-stone; a sort of store-room attached to this kitchen was in a similar condition. Here the water was running to waste. The allotment on which this house is placed is worthy of a much better building.

No. 266 Castlereagh-street consists of one brick and two weatherboard houses occupying a frontage of 68 ft. (owner, William Long—Reitch, collector). The houses stand back from the street, contain three rooms each, and are let at 12s. 6d. a week each.

Nos. 294 and 296 belong to the same owner, and are now converted into one house and used as a lodging-house, the lodgings being of a more permanent character, for families or persons having some occupation; no chance lodgers are accommodated. Except that the ventilation was defective we saw nothing in this house calling for especial notice.

No. 298, occupied by Mrs. Norris, is a grocer's shop, and was formerly a ginger-beer manufactory. At the back of this house, and attached to it, is a small shanty containing two rooms, occupied by a tailor, wretchedly close and unhealthy, and in the immediate vicinity of a very foul closet—an old cesspit. We asked the tenant how he could possibly live in such a place, and he said it was enough to kill anyone. In all cases like this, where we have come across palpable nuisances which can be remedied at once, Mr. Palmer has taken a note of the locality, and the Inspector of Nuisances has proceeded at once to the place and taken active measures to remove it, and issued summonses if necessary. We hope, therefore, that our house to house inspection, independent of the fruits which we trust it will bear in the shape of improved legislation, has been productive of some immediate benefit to the community. We concluded our morning's work at half-past 11 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1875.

242. *Dr. Read* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Alderman Chapman, as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

Met at the City Club at half-past 10 o'clock on Monday, 13th December, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Jarkins, to visit Frying-pan Flat, which is in close proximity to the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street. Here there is a large piece of open ground, one part of which extends to the foreshore of Darling Harbour.

At the corner of Sussex-street near the wharf is an isolated building, 5 feet below the level of the road, and only 5 feet from the retaining-wall of the street, containing two rooms, 12 x 13½ feet and 12 x 9 feet respectively, and 8 feet high—Speer, owner or agent—rent, 6s. a week. The ventilation of this house is very defective and the tenants complain of a terrible stench from the harbour. This flat is a great resort for the kurrikins of Sydney, and the firewood belonging to the residents has to be kept in doors for safety.

Thence we went to the American Coffee-house, a brick one-storied building facing Sussex-street, with a lower or underground room below the level of the street. This portion of the building is 24 x 11 feet and 6 feet high; and the front portion 16½ x 17 feet and 8½ feet high. The front of the house is divided into two rooms of equal size. A shocking smell arises from the floor of the underground apartment, being evidently a stench from the adjoining closet; old-fashioned ventilation; very close and unhealthy.

Nos. 49 and 51, Sussex-street, are two wooden cottages containing two rooms, each 10 x 10 feet, and averaging 6 feet high; both of these cottages are 3 feet below the level of the street, and are reached by descending some very dangerous steps.

We then inspected the "Dove Inn" and found the house and yard clean and the closets with patent cisterns and in good order.

Turning down Erskine-street into Frying-pan Alley we inspected four wooden houses at the bottom of the place, rented at 7s. 6d. a week—owner or agent, Harrap—containing two rooms each; front room 13 x 12 feet, bedroom 7 x 12 feet and 7½ feet high; old-fashioned sash windows, badly ventilated and very close.

The next was a wooden shanty adjoining, belonging to the same owner, rented at 4s. 6d. a week, containing only one room 11 x 12 feet and 6 feet high, very close and badly ventilated, there being no ingress for air except through the door and a small window in front.

Adjoining this was another wooden shanty, 9 x 10 feet and 6 feet high, offering accommodation of an inferior character, inasmuch as the room contained no ceiling, and rented at the reduced price of 3s. 6d. In this small room there were four inmates. A third wooden shanty close to it, of the same dimensions, and obtaining the same rent, we did not care to inspect minutely.

We also examined a two-roomed house, rented at 6s. a week, rooms 10 x 8 feet and 9 x 8 feet respectively, and 7 feet high; and another one-roomed shanty, rented at 4s. The same description will apply to all the miserable hovels which we have noticed in this locality; they are in a tumble-down dilapidated state; the walls are crumbling to pieces and the roofs patched up with pieces of tin, iron, old bags, and any other materials at hand, which have the effect of keeping out the rain and confining the foul air. For all these houses there are only three closets, two of which have patent cisterns. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the awful stench which comes from Darling Harbour at night, and at times when the tide is out and the foreshore near the A. S. N. Company's premises is uncovered with water. To appreciate properly the wretched state of ruin and discomfort which these buildings present, it is necessary to visit the place; no description can convey a true impression of their utter unfitness for human habitation. Like all other tenements of this class, there are no back yards to any of the houses, the only open space being in front, where they have an available area of 20 feet wide, fenced off but not subdivided. The ground beyond this fence is at present unoccupied, but will no doubt be built upon before long.

We

We next proceeded to Union-street, off Sussex-street. A good deal of the yard drainage from the houses in this locality goes into the gutters. Between Union-street and Sussex-street is a narrow lane or passage; this lane again is intersected at right angles by another lane or passage, which divides the back yards of the two streets. We counted no less than twelve common cesspits of the foulest description in this lane, side by side, only a few yards from each other, and stinking frightfully. Will the Nuisances Prevention Act do anything to mitigate the horrors of this locality?

In this crowded and unhealthy place we saw an extraordinary number of children; indeed the supply seemed to be in excess of the demand, for one woman offered as a Christmas present to Mr. Chapman, an infant of about 12 months old, and seemed rather hurt at his refusal. This is not the first startling offer which has been declined by the members of this Committee. All the drainage of these houses runs along the surface; there are no stench-traps to the drains, but any amount of stench. These are all four-roomed brick houses, rented at 13s. a week, and owned by Gregory Board. They might be made healthy if steps were taken to compel the owner to connect them at once with the sewer, and to substitute water-closets for the horrible and disgusting privies which now contain the accumulation of years and convert the place into a complete fever den. The prevalence of sore throats in this spot induces us to call the immediate attention of the Scarlet Fever Committee to the locality. The harbour is only 100 yards distant, and if a 9-inch pipe were laid down from this property to the Bay, the evil, if not entirely removed, would be greatly mitigated.

We went on to Rafterty's Rocks; on a former occasion we reported that the houses had been removed from this place. There are however two houses left, the inspection of which we put off until we could visit them by day, and find the inmates at home.

The first of these is an old brick or rubble house, containing two rooms, and rented at 6s. a week—owner, Lyttle. We reached this house by going up a hill through a gateway to the rocks at the back, and entered by a verandah into the lower room, the dimensions of which are 7 x 8½ feet, and 5¾ feet high; the upper room being 7 x 10 feet, and 7½ feet high, excessively hot and close; as usual, only ventilated by a door and a small window in the front. This house is in the last stage of dilapidation, dirty to excess, and positively alive with bugs. It was a matter of great surprise to us how any human beings could voluntarily live in such a hole; and this surprise was greatly increased when the woman informed us that her husband was head cook at an hotel, and earning £3 a week.

The other house is occupied by a West Indian. We peeped in and saw the occupant wrapped up in a dirty rug, and lying on a still dirtier floor, over which no broom, mop, or any other cleansing apparatus could have passed for months at least. In this room, which was 8 feet square and 5¾ feet high, there was no furniture of any kind, no bed or bedding, no cooking or other utensils, no household goods of any description—nothing but the Indian, the rug, and the dirt.

We asked the woman next door if the Indian was married, and she said, "Yes—to so many wives," holding up the fingers of both hands. Both these houses should be pulled down, and the sooner the better, as they are utterly unfit for human habitation. We examined the closet, which has a pan and water laid on, but with direct action. The woman complained that it was occupied at night by a lot of "Johnny Warders." This term is derived from one Johnny Ward, who at one time kept a low public-house at the wharf, where he dispensed cheap rum to his customers. The frequenters of this public-house were mostly vagrants of the lowest class, and hence the term "Johnny Warden." We have seen a good many specimens of the genus, but shall no doubt have to describe them more particularly in a future report.

We examined a court off Sussex-street, at the back of Bradley and Perry's ironworks. It contains one wooden house, then five brick houses, and then another wooden house—seven in all. The privy accommodation for these houses consists of one closet with two seats; water laid on, but with direct action. In all of the houses the ventilation is very bad, there being no opening in the back walls, and the tenants complain greatly of the closeness of the atmosphere; no back yards, but plenty of open space in front. Bradley and Perry, owners.

From this court we went to Charlton's-lane, a steep paved court, leading from Sussex-street to Market Wharf. It contains two houses besides the "Dundee Arms," which are owned by Robertson the landlord of the "Arms." These two houses are designed with great ingenuity so as to retain on the premises all the impurities which should properly escape through the air and the gutters. They are built on a lower level than the public-house, the cellar of which forms the back yard of these houses. A drain-pipe is provided to carry away the drainage; but as neither sun nor air can penetrate into this covered yard to purify it, the atmosphere is damp and unhealthy, and the soil wet and slimy and exhaling noxious gases. These houses are small two-roomed tenements, the rooms being 12 feet square and 9 feet high. No current of air can enter except through the open doors, and they should not be tenanted until some proper appliances for ventilation and cleanliness are provided. Rent, 8s. per week.

We proceeded to Wright's Wharf, next to Market Wharf, in Sussex-street, where there is a very large block of valuable ground belonging to Hughes' Estate, dotted over with sundry blocks of old dilapidated weatherboard buildings for which Mr. Lyons is agent. We first examined two houses on the right, containing small rooms 10 or 11 feet square, very close and badly ventilated. The occupants complained that the rooms were very hot at night. They were literally swarming with fleas and bugs; a woman who lived there, remarking this peculiarity, said that when the property was pulled down "there would be more lives lost than there were at the Crimea." These buildings are quite unfit for human habitation and should be pulled down. Our informant pointed with pride to her own residence a few yards off, which only differed from the other houses from the fact that there was any amount of ventilation through the roof. "Thank Heaven," said she, "Every drop of rain that falls from the blessed Heaven comes through on my face and washes me clean." It was a wretched place altogether, and the only furniture a sofa and a table; a horrible ammoniacal smell proceeded from the floor, which is below the level of the door-sill; every heavy rain floods the place. The whole of the ground in which these houses are built appears to be made ground containing a good deal of street refuse and detritus, and no doubt retains a certain amount of poisonous property. The houses are rented at 5s. per week each. This locality was the site of the old Sydney slaughter-houses.

On the opposite side of the street there is a block of buildings in such a rotten tumble-down condition that if a rope were attached to them two or three strong men would have no difficulty in pulling them down. The roofs are too far gone to keep out the rain, and in the absence of drainage the least fresh covers the floors with an inch or two of water. One woman told us that when her husband was not at home to look to the drains she was generally flooded out. The ground appears to retain the moisture, and in rainy weather

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weather it oozes out from the floors. Another woman told us that she had buried two of her children who died there two months ago. At the further corner of the square are two closets, close together, erected over a large open cesspit 8 ft. x 5 ft., which was in an awfully disgusting state. This is the only privy accommodation for the whole of the houses on Wright's Wharf, but the inhabitants are not very particular in availing themselves of the accommodation it offers, and visitors have to be very careful where they tread. We were informed that this property is held in trust for some minors, and we were unable to ascertain the names of the rightful owners. Mr. Lyons is the agent.

Quitting this neighbourhood for obvious reasons as quickly as possible, we came to a two-roomed house facing Sussex-street, the back of which is 8 ft. below the level of the street. This was in such a tumble-down dilapidated state that it must be positively dangerous to live in. Then to another shanty of similar style, which seemed even in a more dangerous condition; and then to a third in which I should scarcely have considered it safe to take shelter during a shower of rain. These hovels obtain a rental of 5s., 5s., and 6s. respectively. They are utterly unfit for human habitation, and no one who is not afraid or ashamed to sleep out in the open air would ever venture to seek a night's rest in them. They are positively dangerous to live in and should be pulled down with the least possible delay; the wonder is that weatherboard houses should hang together so long. The tenants made the usual complaint that the landlord will do nothing. It appeared to us however that there was very little that he could do, except in the way of total annihilation.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FOURTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

Rowe-street or Brougham-place.

243. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

Met at the City Club at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, 18th instant, and proceeded, Sergeant Larkins being in attendance, to inspect Rowe-street, formerly Brougham-place, which consists of 26 houses occupying a large and valuable piece of ground between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, and about half way between King-street and Hunter-street. The width of the lane between the houses is 16½ feet. It was originally paved but the paving is now much broken up, and as it is private property the Corporation have no control over the roadway. The houses contain for the most part four rooms each, of very moderate size, and in very many instances each room is occupied by a separate family who wash, cook, eat, drink, and sleep in the same apartment, all their family arrangements being confined within four walls, which are seldom more than 10 or 12 feet apart. It has been well said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Neither Dr. Read nor myself, although we have both of us lived a great many years in Sydney, could have credited without ocular inspection the terrible state of overcrowding which we witnessed in this locality. A simple description of the dimensions of the rooms, with the number of inmates they contain, will at once show the danger to the health of the community which must ensue from such a state of things. To proceed to detail: The first house on the south side of the lane, which is a four-roomed brick house—owner, Gooch—is let at 13s. a week to Mrs. Vaughan, who sublets portions of it to other tenants; the front room on the ground floor which is 10½ x 11 feet and 9 feet high is occupied by the lessee and her family, and a smaller back room on the same floor is let to a tenant at 3s. The front room up-stairs, 15 x 11½ feet, and 8 feet high, let at 6s. a week, is occupied by a man, his wife, three dogs, and a cat; and the back room on the same floor is occupied by an old woman, the mother of the lessee. There are nine persons in this house altogether. The yard is 24½ feet x 11 feet 7 inches, and very filthy; there is a cistern to the closet, but no water. The house itself from basement to roof is disgustingly dirty, badly ventilated, and in a wretched state of repair. The walls and ceilings are broken in a number of places, and the whole building is falling to decay. On the staircase we observed a number of gigantic cobwebs, the finest specimens I have seen since I visited the underground cellars in the London Docks, in the year 1859. The landlady, to whom we ventured mildly to suggest that the removal of these cobwebs would conduce to the comfort of her lodgers, was very indignant, and said it was quite as much as she could do to look after her own room. She told us that she had lived there for four years, and that the landlord had never done anything to put the house in repair, and still refused to do anything.

The next house—No. 3, owner or agent, Harkness—is let at 13s. a week to Mrs. Ryan, who again sublets to others. The front room down-stairs let at 5s. a week, is occupied by an old man named Palmer, about 60 years of age, who at the time of our visit was lying stupidly drunk on an old sofa, with an empty rum bottle beside him; whilst his better-half, who is about the same age, was crouching down at the foot of the stairs in a vacuous state, lost to all sense of decency, with a stream of urine proceeding from her along the floor. Beside her was a pannikin with a mixture of rum and Colonial ale, which we were told is her favourite beverage. The old man, it appears, is a vendor of cabbages. The room in which we found this drunken couple was in a filthy state, and crowded with old bottomless vegetable baskets, old boots, empty bottles, articles of furniture, &c., &c., with a chamber vessel full of filth in one corner. The walls and ceiling tumbling down, no ventilation to purify the room, the upper sash of the solitary window being a fixture; the whole a picture of dirt, drunkenness, and degradation from which we were not sorry to escape. The back room on the same floor let at 4s. 6d. a week, and 8½ x 11 feet and 9 feet high—mark the dimensions—was occupied by a man, his wife, and four children. The walls and ceiling of this room were in the same dilapidated condition, the latter being nearly all down, and the temperature equally close and unhealthy; a very small yard at the back. Up-stairs there are two rooms of similar capabilities, each occupied by a family, but there was nobody at home, and we could learn no particulars about them. These houses seem to be kept together by strong iron bars running from front to back and secured on the outside, which perhaps will account for their existing so long. We looked into the yard, which was in a filthy state; the drain is an open cesspit without trap, full of filth, and close to the door; the water laid on through leaden pipes; tubs of dirty clothes in soak; the water-cask positively green with filth. Part of the drainage from this yard finds its way under the houses, and even the tenants complain of the stench which

which arises from it. I may add that the limited space in which whole families crowd together in these buildings is still further restricted by the fact that they keep their firewood as well as all their other possessions in the one small room; in fact there is no other place to keep it.

No. 5 is also let to Mrs. Ryan, who sublets the rooms to separate families. The front room on the ground floor, let at 6s. a week, was occupied by a sick man, his wife, a daughter 15 years of age, and an adopted orphan boy nearly as old. This man was very ill and urgently in want of medical advice. Seeing the necessity of the case, and that he required immediate attention, I gave his wife an order at once for medicine and advice at the Infirmary.* The room in which this family were cooped up was in the same dis-jointed state of repair as the others I have noticed. A great portion of the ceiling had fallen down; the walls were in a filthy state; and the old-fashioned sash windows precluded all chance of ventilation. Health for so many people in such a limited space, under such conditions, is physically impossible. This description will apply to the back room on the same floor, rented at 5s. a week, and occupied by a man and his wife, with a further cause of discomfort, that it was swarming with bugs. We ventured up a rickety flight of stairs, where we found the front room, let at 6s. a week, occupied by a colored woman, who said her husband was a sailor, and that she expected him home in a few days. She told us that she did not care for him personally, but she wanted his money. In this room was also a well-known prostitute, against whom the police had failed to obtain a conviction a few days ago; she was under the influence of liquor, and her conduct was not at variance with her calling. The back room up-stairs, rented at 5s. a week, was occupied by widow Smith; was also very filthy and badly ventilated, one half of the sash of staircase window had been, fortunately for the health of the inmates, removed bodily. There was no water attached to the closet belonging to this house. The next house—owner, Harkness—is let to Mrs. M'Cormack, who sublets portions of it. This house is also badly ventilated from the same cause, and is also kept from tumbling down by iron bars running its whole length; the yard is in a very filthy state; the drain an open cesspit without stench-trap; and as in almost every case the tenants complain that the landlord will do nothing. The persistent determination on the part of the owners of these properties to ignore their tenants upon every question, except the payment of rent, seems, as far as our experience goes, to be the prevailing characteristic in the relations between Sydney landlords and tenants.

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No. 9, which is the property of Mrs. Ryan, who appears to have farmed the previous houses to some purpose, and to have purchased a couple of houses out of the proceeds, is a house of similar dimensions, and in a similar state of dilapidation, badly ventilated, and equally filthy. There are seven inmates in this house, crowded into small rooms, and in the same state of discomfort. There is no water to the closet, and the drainage is very offensive. The lower room is used as a shop, in which the proprietress sells lollipops, soap, candles, and such other articles as her customers are likely to require.

Mrs. Ryan also owns No. 11, and lets the lower front room to a man and his wife for 5s. a week, and the back room to a family at 4s., but she refuses to repair the building, though the walls and the ceiling are tumbling down; no ventilation as usual. The two up-stair rooms are let at the same figure, but the tenants were out. We peeped through a broken panel of the door; the room we were told belonged to a fruit vendor; we saw a large quantity of apricots and plums strewed upon the floor. Here everything was very dirty, the room exceedingly close, and blocked up with heaps of rotten fruit and a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends; yard very small and filthy; closet without water; and a number of fowls and ducks looking dirty and disreputable, and evidently unfit to take part in the festivities of the season.

No. 13—owner, Thomas Ryan—was occupied by Lake, a French polisher, and was tolerably clean and well ventilated. We complimented this tenant on the improved appearance of his place, on which he said, "No thanks to the landlord, I have had to do it all myself." He pays 13s. a week; the yard is small but clean; the water from the closet has been cut off by the Corporation for the last three or four weeks.

No. 15 is owned by Desmond, and the lower front room is let at 4s. a week to Mrs. Janet Hunter and her dog, a turnspit of very doubtful pedigree. Her apartment, which is only 12 x 10 feet, is occupied by a large mangle, a sofa, and a table. Probably she sleeps on the sofa, as there is only 3 feet space unoccupied by these three articles of furniture. In this confined area she washes, cooks, cats and drinks, and mangles. The room is in fact a *veritum in parvo*. Where the linen is disposed of after the process of mangling is gone through it is difficult to conjecture. The up-stair rooms in this house are very badly ventilated, and the tenants complain terribly of the bugs; the yard was tolerably clean, but there was no water to the closet.

No. 17, occupied by Cook—Hardy, owner—rents at 12s. a week; the front room on the ground floor is 10 x 10 ft. and 8½ ft. high. This and the next house are not so old as those we have noticed, as they were partially burnt down by the fire which levelled the Prince of Wales' Theatre some years ago, and re-built. The rooms in this house are let at 3s. and 5s. a week respectively, and are tolerably clean, but badly ventilated; the yard is small, and contained a dozen fowls and a mangy cur. We noticed as a singular fact that nearly all the dogs in this locality are mangy; indeed there is a striking consistency in the general family arrangements. The rooms in every house are sublet; every room occupied by a family also provides quarters for one or more dogs, the majority of which are mangy.

No. 19—same owner—obtains a rental of 11s. a week. The front room is occupied by a very aged couple, who seemed to be quite unequal to exertion of any sort, and we forbore to ask them any questions—rent 5s. a week. The back room is let at 4s. to an old fiddler, who was very anxious to give us a specimen of his musical ability, but this, among other tempting offers, was declined with thanks. This room was awfully dirty and wretchedly ventilated, besides being crowded with old clothes, boots, and miscellaneous articles of furniture and household appliances, until there was scarcely room to breathe in it. The back room up-stairs is rented at 3s. 6d. a week by a fruit vendor, and was, if possible, in a worse state of dirt and discomfort; old baskets, fruit-cases, and lumber of all sorts, nearly filled it up, and the bedding was rolled up and stowed away in a corner; no furniture, the fruit-cases serving for tables and chairs. The front room up-stairs is let at 5s., and occupied by a blind man and his wife, who both looked very miserable and destitute, so much so that both Dr. Read and I gave them a contribution to relieve their immediate wants.

No. 21—Forbes, owner—is rented to M'Veigh, who sublets it. The front room on the ground floor is occupied by the owner, and the back room—a small, close, and badly ventilated apartment, 10½ ft. x 9 ft.—rented at 6s. by a man and his wife. At the time of our visit the woman was washing, there was a large fire

* NOTE.—Upon a second visit to this place, two days after, we learned that the man had been buried the same morning.

M. Chapman, Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

fire burning, and the place was like an oven; it was also very dirty. Up-stairs the back room, tenanted by an old woman, we found in a very bad state of repair—the walls and ceiling broken, and scarcely any ventilation. A cobbler occupies the front room, and pays 4s. for it; his only companion was a mangy cur of the terrier tribe. This house was altogether in a filthy and disgraceful state, and the tenants say that when the landlord is appealed to he puts on an indignant air and positively declines to do anything. The yard was as dirty as the rest of the premises; the closet had a patent cistern, but no water laid on.

No. 23—same owner—is rented by Dickson, who occupies two rooms below; the front room—10 x 12 ft.—as a sleeping and sitting room for husband, wife, and two children; and the back room as a kitchen, both very close and badly ventilated. While we were there a woman was ironing some muslin dresses before a large fire, and we got away as quickly as we could for the heat was stifling. The up-stairs rooms, rented at 5s. and 3s. respectively, were quite as close and in an equally bad state of repair. The lessee, who has occupied this house for the last three years, said the landlord had never done anything to it, and refused even to have the chimney swept. There were seven persons living in this house.

No. 25—owned by Mrs. Brown—rents at 14s. a week, and was occupied by a bottle-washer; there were bottles washed and unwashed all over the premises—in the yard in heaps, piled up in the passage in tiers, stuffed under the bed—bottles under the stairs and on the stairs—bottles everywhere; and in the yard a drain, loosely covered over with boards, running from the bottle tubs across the back premises. This house, like all the others, was very imperfectly ventilated, the upper sashes of the windows being fixtures.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FOURTEENTH DAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1875.

244. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself as follows:—

G. F. Dansey, Esq.
17 Dec., 1875.

Met at 9 p.m. and proceeded to Castlereagh-street, where we expected to find between Bathurst and Liverpool streets some of those cheap lodging-houses where casual lodgers are received and accommodated for the night at low rates, but found that the character of that neighbourhood has completely altered within the last few years, and the houses which used to be cheap lodging-houses are now, for the most part, let to respectable families at a weekly rental. This was the result of our inquiries, and they were confirmed by the statements of a Mr. Irons, a resident in the locality for sixteen years, to whom we applied for information. We found only a few houses of slightly questionable character. Not having found what we set out to look for we proceeded to inspect some of the lanes and courts leading out of Castlereagh-street; we, however, resolved to visit for the future places of this description by day-time, when it is easier to obtain admittance and to obtain all necessary particulars.

At 141, Elizabeth-street is a very old dilapidated brick building, uninhabited, all the windows without glass, and covered almost all over with placards. This is at the rear of the "Albion Hotel," at the corner of Castlereagh and Market streets. The ownership of this property we were told is disputed.

Nos. 345, 343, and 341, Castlereagh-street, brick houses, have all the old-fashioned ventilation, otherwise they are in good order.

We next inspected Galliot and Christie's Buildings, also in Castlereagh-street, which consists of five houses, three of brick in one block, and two weatherboard buildings rented at 7s. and 6s. a week—Ray, agent. Here too we found the old-fashioned sash windows, and no ventilation at the back of the houses; there are no back yards to these houses at all. Upon entering at the back of No. 345, out of Galliot and Christie's yard, we found a shed used as a boot manufactory. It is built of bricks in timber frames; attached to it was a shed full of leather and rubbish. In the back room of the house, on the ground floor, the ceiling had given way; it had consisted of paper. All these houses were very dirty, and they require a good deal of repairing.

We went then to South's Buildings, which comprise three houses, containing two rooms, attic, and kitchen, with a small yard behind; old-fashioned ventilation as before. These houses were occupied by mechanics, and let at 9s. week. To our great surprise the tenants declared that they were quite comfortable, and had no fault whatever to find with the landlord.

No. 351, Castlereagh-street, a peculiar looking weatherboard building, attracted our attention and we inspected it. We learned that this building was a public-house forty-five years ago. It contains four rooms and kitchen, and is now the property of Mrs. Aiken, and let at 15s. a week. Considering the antiquity of the house it is in fair condition, but the large plot of ground in which it and Nos. 353 and 355 stand is worthy of better buildings.

No. 355 is a wooden shanty, at present empty; it was formerly occupied by Mrs. Bird, who owns the court behind it. In this court or lane are three weatherboard houses. The first to the right has two rooms on the ground floor; it has no ventilation at the back, and the roof being corrugated iron the heat must be very oppressive. The second house appears to be constructed of corrugated iron, but is so discoloured with rust and dirt that it is difficult to say of what material it is composed. The sides of this house are raised about 2 ft. from the ground on wooden supports which are rotting away fast; attached to it a room of wood with iron roof used as a kitchen; there is plenty of ventilation here as the window has been removed bodily. The third house in this lane is built of brick with zinc roof; it contains two rooms and a kitchen and is let at 8s. a week; the kitchen is in very bad condition, the door-posts being so rotten that if a single brick were to be displaced the whole arrangement would fall to the ground.

This was the last place we visited, the greater portion of our time having been consumed in travelling over ground in search of cheap lodging-houses.

We returned at 11:20 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FIFTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875.

By-lanes between George and Pitt streets, from Bathurst-street to Liverpool-street.

245. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock and proceeded, accompanied by Constable M'Kay, to G. F. Dansey, Esq. inspect some of the by-lanes and courts leading from George-street to Pitt-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

17 Dec., 1875.

We first went to Wilmot-street, where we found on the right-hand side a corrugated iron shed with a tiled roof used as a joinery; dimensions, 16 x 10 ft., in a very dilapidated state, rented at 10s. per week, and belonging to Modini, who lives in the premises fronting George-street. On the same side of the street there are six brick houses, with a weatherboard building at the bottom of the lane, used as a closet, and smelling very offensively, although the water is laid on.

The first house, belonging to Hordern, is in very bad repair internally, and is fitted up with the old-fashioned ventilation. The next house has a verandah in a most tottering condition, as if it must pitch headlong into the street with the smallest impetus. The occupant told us that he did not care about repairs, as it answered him very well for a workshop. This house contains seven rooms, and is rented at 20s. per week—Modini, owner. There are also fifteen brick houses in this street belonging to M'Nab, which appear to be in fair order. Leading out of Wilmot lane or street is Roxburgh-place, which comprises nine houses—six on the southern side and three at right angles to them, on the opposite side. For the use of these nine houses there are three closets at the end of the court, connected with cisterns, but in very dirty condition. Each house contains two rooms, and is rented at 7s. per week; ventilation very imperfect, there being no back windows; owners or agents, Bluck and Steel. No. 5 in this row is tenanted by a Chinaman (Ah Lee) who lives entirely alone and shuns all company, in order to have the undisputed possession of the premises. At No. 6 we found the ceiling falling down, but the house was otherwise very clean. Three young girls live here, who stay with Mrs. Cavanagh *alias* Wilmot, the occupant, at least so we were informed, but whether the number of inmates is occasionally increased we could not ascertain as the family were not at home. The next house, rented at 5s. per week, was occupied by another Chinaman (Ah Sam), who also appeared to appreciate the charms of solitude, as he lived entirely alone. His place was very clean, and there was no evidence that opium-smoking was one of his failings. No one was at home at No. 9, and we took the liberty of peeping into the front room, in which we saw one broken table, one broken chair, and one chair not broken, and no other article of furniture, except an imposing picture of Whittington over the fire-place, in which that illustrious individual was represented with a carpet-bag and walking-stick slung over his shoulder, trudging along the highway to London to seek his fortune. All these houses have the old-fashioned sash windows in front, and no windows at all at the back. There are no back yards attached to them, and but a limited space in front. The three houses at the corner are also deficient in back yards and back windows, these accessories to ventilation not having been comprised in the architecture of Roxburgh-place. One resident had however managed to support life under these distressing conditions for twenty-eight years.

We inspected Stewart's cedar yards, facing Pitt-street, which, considering the quantity of timber and inflammable material in them, are in dangerous proximity to a number of houses in case of fire.

We then proceeded to Yeend's Buildings—there are two places of this name; the first consists of three brick and shingle houses, the windows all in front and having the old-fashioned sashes. For these houses, and for two others in Pitt-street, at the back, each occupied by a family, there are two closets. These closets have pans but the taps do not work. The rent of these houses is 6s. per week. The two houses referred to as being in Pitt-street, are Nos. 427 and 429, and contain each two rooms and a kitchen. Over the kitchen of 429, which has a zinc roof, is a temporary erection of timber to protect it from the effects of the sun. The floor of the kitchen at No. 427 is in a very bad state of repair. These two houses stand back from Pitt-street, and are reached by an ascent of seven steps to the front door.

The other Yeend's Buildings is lower down. At the west end of the yard is a two-roomed weatherboard house occupying about 16 ft. x 12. The ceilings of the rooms are made of paper, which allows the rain when it does fall to come in freely; rent, 6s. per week. On the north side there are a couple of two-roomed brick houses, also rented at 6s.; then there is another weatherboard house with three rooms, rented at 8s. The yards in this place were very dirty. We found two open closets at the foot of the court, and were told by the inmates that every morning they had to turn a man and woman out of each of them.

Nos. 439, 441, and 443, Pitt-street, are two-roomed houses belonging to Mr. Bray, and have all the old-fashioned ventilation.

Crossing over to the other side of Pitt-street, we went to 382 and claimed admission at the front door, upon which a Chinaman popped his head out of the upper window and said his name was Charley Hung, and he could not come down to let us in, as he was not allowed to do so by a Jew lodger, who lived on the ground floor and kept the door locked. The first floor of this house at the back being on a level with the ground, in consequence of the excavations having been conducted on an economical scale, we managed to effect an entrance into the celestial region on the first floor, which we found in a very bad state of repair, and very imperfectly ventilated. The drain in the yard of this house, although connected with the sewer, had no trap, and was in a foul and stinking condition. Mr. M'Grath, the letter-carrier, is owner. At the end of the court, standing a little back from it, we found a closet with the water laid on. In one of these houses, which was in a very dilapidated state, the inmate said she had resided for fifteen years, and she hoped nothing would be done to it, as she had no wish to leave it; however humble, she appeared to think, there was no place like home. Owner, Andrews. This house, to which the tenant was so much attached, is badly ventilated with the old-fashioned sash window, and the roof is by no means impervious to the rain. In the back room is a small window, which is such an unusual feature in houses of this description that it appears to have attracted the attention of a thief, who by means of it got into the house a few nights ago and stole a watch. To prevent any future depredations of this sort the occupant had placed across the window several iron bars an inch and a half broad and half an inch thick. On emerging from this yard into Pitt-street again we were struck by the appearance of a room built over the right-of-way leading into the street. It appeared to be in the act of falling down, and we did not attempt to enter

G. F. Dansey, enter it. Possibly, however, this apparent instability was only another peculiarity in the architecture of this locality.

Nos. 318 and 319, Pitt-street, also belong to Mr. Andrews, contain four rooms, and are in such a dilapidated state in all respects, that they ought to be removed.

Crossing Pitt-street again, we went to Union-lane, and inspected two cottages built of weatherboard, with shingle roof, containing one room and one kitchen each—in such a ruinous condition that they ought to be pulled down. These shanties obtain a rental of 5s. per week each; there is a closet but no cistern. Owners, Hardy and Mitchell.

Nos. 20 and 22, on the right hand side of this street, each contain two rooms besides kitchen and attic, and rent at 8s. per week. Owner, Wilshire. They are in equally tumble-down condition. Here in place of a closet there is only a common privy. The other houses in Union-street do not require any special notice.

We returned at 6:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1875.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection of Sydney Watch-houses.

By Dr. READ and the CHAIRMAN.

246. Dr. Read gave evidence on behalf of himself and Professor Smith as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.

Met the Chairman by appointment in the Board room, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 21st instant, and proceeded to inspect the Watch-house at the Cumberland-street Police Station.

22 Dec., 1875.

The site of this watch-house is by far too small, and the ventilation very imperfect; what ventilation there was originally having been completely cut off by the wall of adjoining buildings, erected since the watch-house was constructed. At the time of our visit the cells had all been cleaned out and were perfectly empty. They were, therefore, seen at their best; but there was no disguising the fact that they were still very offensive. They do not get a sufficient quantity of fresh air to purify them. Here we inspected a closet which, although constantly flushed with water, gives forth a most disgusting stench. It is evidently nothing more than an old cesspit with a seat constructed over it.

We saw quite enough of this lock-up to enable us to confirm in every particular the description given of it by No. 2 Sub-Committee.

We next went to the Central Police Station in George-street. Here we were informed by the sergeant in charge that the overcrowding witnessed by No. 1 Sub-Committee during their visit to the place on the 5th inst., was considerably exceeded on the night of Sunday last when, instead of fourteen females being crowded into No. 6 cell, which is only 11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 6 in., there were no less than seventeen unfortunate women locked up in it, two of them having children with them of the respective ages of about 4 and 2 years. This gives just 5½ feet floor space to each inmate without allowing any for the children. We were further informed that this is by no means an unusual occurrence, both with regard to the number of women cooped up in such a confined space, and the fact that children of tender ages have frequently to go through the same ordeal. At present there is no other provision, the accommodation being altogether inadequate to the requirements of the place. There was also a lunatic locked up here on Monday night—that is to say, a man who was supposed to be of unsound mind—locked up for protection. He was placed in a cell by himself, but as it is impossible to say what phase of lunacy may be developed in such cases, or whether it may take a suicidal tendency, it is obvious that very little protection is afforded in such cells as we have described. It appears that a person arrested on the ground of lunacy cannot be sent to the Receiving-house until he has been examined by two medical men and before two Justices of the Peace.

The demands upon the space at the Central Police Station are evidently far greater than the capabilities of the place. The same remark applies to the offensive odour proceeding from the different cells at this lock-up on Tuesday, when we visited it, after they had been thoroughly washed and cleaned out. They were not all empty when we went there, for in the females cell (No. 6) there were six women, who told us—I use their own words—that “they were famished for a breath of air.” We corroborate the evidence given on the state of this watch-house by No. 1 Sub-Committee.

We proceeded thence to the Parramatta-street Station, and our inspection of that lock-up quite confirmed the impression given by the evidence of the Sub-committee.

We returned at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FIFTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1875.

Rowe-street or Brougham-place—continued.

247. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.

Met at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 21st instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to inspect the north side of Rowe-street, formerly Brougham-place.

7 Jan., 1876.

The first house we inspected—No. 2—was a four-roomed brick building—Stuart, owner. Vaughan, who is the agent or lessee, sublets it. The front room on the ground floor—11½ x 11½ feet and 9 feet high, let

let at 4s. a week—was occupied by an old man and woman; we found it very close, badly ventilated, and the walls much broken. The back room, which was much in a similar state, was let to a blind woman at 3s. 6d.; the passage and staircase very filthy, and in bad repair. The front room up-stairs—let at 4s. 6d.—just as badly ventilated, and the occupant complained of the suffocating heat at night. The back room—let at 3s. 6d.—was occupied by a fruiterer, his wife, and two children, and was equally deficient in ventilation.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

No. 4—Forbes, owner—is let at 11s. a week to Mrs. Aikin, who sublets. The front room down-stairs—let at 5s., and occupied by a man and woman—was very filthy, badly ventilated, and very much out of repair; the back room—let at 4s.—and also occupied by a man and woman, was in a still worse state of repair, and positively dangerous to live in; the ceiling actually tumbling down. This room contained a heap of firewood, a quantity of old clothes, which apparently served as bedding, a tub of stinking soap-suds, sundry other articles for household use, and dirt *ad libitum*. The tenant of the front room up-stairs was out, and the door was locked. The back room up-stairs—let at 3s. 6d. a week—only 11½ x 8½ feet, and very badly ventilated, was occupied by a man and woman with three children; it was in a wretchedly filthy state, and very much out of repair; the passage and staircase very filthy; walls and ceilings broken down; yard, 13 x 8½ feet, dirty and badly drained; tenants complain that the landlord will do nothing.

No. 6—Forbes owner—agent or lessee, McCormack—rented at 11s. a week and sublet. The front room down-stairs—10½ x 11 ft., let at 5s. a week—was very filthy and out of repair. This room was occupied by five persons, male and female—the youngest being a girl of 17 years of age. Such a small apartment would offer but very confined accommodation for five persons even in a cold country, and supposing it to be unused and ventilated by day; but when it is understood that the whole indoor life of five adults is spent in such a limited space, and that all their belongings in the shape of furniture, cooking utensils, and household appliances, as well as firewood, are crowded within the four walls, and that there is no other place for cooking and washing, it will be seen how essentially necessary to the preservation of health are thorough cleanliness and free ventilation, neither of which requisites were present. On making inquiries next door we were positively informed that occasionally nine or ten persons sleep in that room at night; in fact the neighbours called our particular attention to the disgraceful state of overcrowding in that particular apartment—and when the inhabitants of Rowe-street themselves complain of overcrowding, the fact may be accepted without further evidence. The back room down-stairs, let at 4s. a week, was in a tumbledown condition, close, and filthy; it was occupied by a man and his dog. The front room up-stairs, let at 5s. a week, was occupied by three Germans, and although clean was very much overcrowded, its dimensions being 14 x 11 ft., considering that half the available space was filled with firewood, cooking utensils, tubs, old clothes, &c., besides a box of very suspicious looking fruit, and that there was scarcely any ventilation. The back room, let at 4s. and occupied by a woman, was just as close and much dirtier; walls and ceilings much broken; passage and staircase filthy and very much out of repair; yard, 6 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., very badly drained, and containing a quantity of dirty soap-suds and a lot of old bricks; as usual, an obdurate landlord and no prospect of repairs.

No. 8—Farrell owner—rented at 13s. a week by Vaughan, who sublets. The front room on the ground floor, 11½ x 9¾ ft., is let to a barrowman at 4s. 6d. a week; back room, 10½ x 8½ ft., let at 3s. 6d. a week; and there are two rooms up-stairs of similar dimensions, obtaining the same rental. All these rooms are in a wretched state of repair, the walls and ceiling falling to pieces. One of the tenants told us that nothing had been done in the way of cleaning or repairs for seven years. In the upper back room, which is 11½ x 8½ ft., and rented at 3s. 6d. per week, lives a man named Shea, with his son and two daughters, aged 16 and 12. These four persons all eat, drink, live, cook, and sleep in this miserable little hole, which, besides being out of repair, is filthy, close, and badly ventilated. We were credibly informed that Shea, who is employed in the Botanical Gardens, earns 2 guineas per week, and his son 15s., and that one of the girls when she is not out of place gets 6s. These people ought to be compelled to seek healthier quarters. The yard attached to this house is 14 ft. x 6 ft. 10 in., very filthy and badly drained; the water-closet supplied with cistern, but the closet itself in a tumbledown condition—a miserable dirty hole, with a doorway only 4 ft. 10 inches high.

No. 10 belongs to the Treeve's Estate. It is occupied by six persons, and is tolerably clean, but the yard was very filthy, and the water-closet in a tumble-down condition.

No. 12—Desmond owner—is rented at 13s. a week. The front room of this house, which is about 10 x 12 feet, is occupied as a shop, in which are exposed for sale a few sickly-looking cabbages, fruit, pipes, and the usual stock in trade of a small green-grocer. The shop-keeper lives in a little back room in which his lungs must be tested to the utmost, as there is very little ingress for air. Up-stairs the front room is let at 6s. a week, and the tenants were out. A small back room is let at 4s. This house was in a filthy state and badly ventilated, the stair-case broken, and on the landing a heap of human excreta some days old; the yard 6 ft. 2 in. wide and very filthy; the closet without water.

No. 14 belongs to the Treeve's Estate, and is let at 10s. a week to Mrs. Rose, who sublets it. Although this house has been lately papered, and was much cleaner than many others we visited, it must be very uncomfortable in consequence of its imperfect ventilation and smoky chimneys.

No. 16—Petersen owner—is rented at 12s. a week by Lake, French polisher, who sublets it. The front room on the ground floor is used as a Congregational meeting-house, and the back room is let at 3s. a week; the tenants of this room were not at home. Up-stairs there are two rooms, let at 4s. and 3s. 6d. a week, one occupied by an old woman and her cats, and the other by a sick woman—both very close and unwholesome.

No. 18 was occupied by a policeman and his family, and seemed very clean; we did not examine it.

No. 20 is owned by Mrs. Brown, and sublet. The front room on the ground floor, which is 11½ x 10½ feet, let at 5s. a week, was very close and badly ventilated; it was occupied by four persons, who eat and drink, cook and sleep, and carry on all their household arrangements within it. When we visited it it was washing-day; there was a large fire and the heat was almost unbearable. The back room is let to a single woman at 4s. a week. The two rooms up-stairs are occupied by the lessee, who has four grown-up children living with her; they seem respectable, but they can hardly be healthy in such overcrowded and badly ventilated quarters.

No. 24 is also owned by Mrs. Brown, and let at 13s. a week. It is occupied by a bricklayer's laborer, who has a family of ten children. It is tolerably clean, but is wretchedly deficient in ventilation.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

No. 26 also belongs to Mrs. Brown. The front room on the ground floor, which is 11 ft. x 12 ft., and 9 ft. high, is occupied by four persons. The back room belongs to the bottle-washer referred to in our last report. Up-stairs the front room rented at 5s. a week is occupied by an engraver, and is very dirty and badly ventilated. The furniture in this room consists of an old sofa, with a heap of something which looked like bedding on it, a work-bench, some tin pots, and a few odds and ends. The place looked very forlorn and miserable. The landlord who went up-stairs with us seemed impressed with the genius of his lodger, and accounted for the poverty of his surroundings by informing us that he was fond of a drop. The back room up-stairs, 11 x 9 ft., and 7½ ft. high, is let at 3s. a week to an old fruit woman, who lives there with her dog, a dirty, sour-visaged, broken-haired, ugly-looking brute, who put his head on one side and barked at us with one eye open as we entered into the room. Upon asking the woman if he would bite, she looked at him with an air of intense affection, and said it was only his play. This house differed in no respect from the others we have noticed in regard to filth and bad ventilation. Indeed, I fear that we have been able to convey but a faint impression of the actual state of overcrowding in Rowe-street, our inspection of which ended here. The number of human beings crowded into small rooms under one roof, and the absence of any provision for the passage of fresh air, the fact that the yards are so small that the tenants are obliged to take their firewood up with them, to say nothing of the dilapidated state of the buildings from top to bottom, should be sufficient to show the necessity of some sanitary regulation which would reach such cases. It is not too much to say that these tenements do not offer even moderate accommodation for half the number of people living in them.

Two things struck us forcibly during our inspection of this place—the unusual amount of dirt and the number of neglected children idling about the door-steps—children who, if allowed to grow up without education, will only live to swell the dangerous classes of society. At any moment of the day, look whichever way you may, you can count from fifteen to twenty children. This spot is in itself a strong argument in favor of ragged schools and the compulsory system.

We next went to Payne's Buildings in Phillip-street—owner, Goold. The first house on the south side, built of stone and containing two rooms, 13 x 10 ft. and 8½ ft. high, is rented at 8s. a week, and is occupied by prostitutes; it is badly ventilated, there being no opening in the back wall. One of the occupants tried very hard to make me a prisoner in her room, and I had not only to exert all my strength but to summon Larkins to the rescue. The next house, which is about the same size, rents at 10s. a week, and is also badly ventilated; six persons live in it. There are five other houses of the same style in this court, the character of which the agent—Thornicroft—appears to have endeavoured vainly to improve. He has allowed two of them to remain empty in order to get rid of the objectionable characters who frequent it, but so far his efforts have been fruitless. The houses have been whitewashed, but from their faulty construction they cannot be healthy, as no current of air can pass through them; the floors are damp and there is a sickening smell all over the place. At the entrance into this court from Phillip-street there is a weatherboard cottage containing four rooms and a kitchen belonging to the same owner, and let at 20s. a week, which is a brothel. The front room is 12½ x 11½ ft. and 6½ ft. high, and there are three other rooms about the same size, all badly ventilated, and in a wretched state of repair. At the back is a weatherboard building, originally intended for a kitchen but now used as a bed-room and requiring a smaller premium for admittance. We looked into it, which was not difficult as there was no door, and saw that it contained an old bedstead and bedding, and that the floor was very much broken; the closet in the yard emitted a frightful stench. The house on the north side of the entrance is also a weatherboard building of similar description, and also a brothel, rented at 20s., but containing a spare room—a very spare room, 5½ x 4½ ft., containing an equally spare bed. Nothing could exceed the filthy and disreputable appearance presented by the yards of these two houses; dirty old rags, portions of cast-away clothing scattered about in all directions; no attempt to preserve an appearance of ordinary cleanliness or decency. There can be no doubt from the character of the occupants that these houses are at times very much overcrowded.

We concluded our day's inspection at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

SIXTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29 DECEMBER, 1875.

Robin Hood-lane and Hamilton-street.

248. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club at half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 29th instant, and proceeded to inspect Robin Hood-lane and Hamilton-street, off New Pitt-street. Fronting Hamilton-street is a brick house, No. 5, containing two rooms, and let at 8s. a week—Greer, lessee or agent. The front room is 12 x 11½ ft., and the inner room 12 x 9 ft., both 8½ ft. high. This house is occupied by Widow Ryan, a washerwoman, whose husband was drowned at the Albion Wharf about six months ago. This poor woman was lying sick in bed; she has six children living with her in these two rooms. The house is 3 ft. below the level of the street, and is about as worn out and badly ventilated a tenement as could well be found; it is covered with iron which appears to have been tarred, and it makes the place frightfully hot as well as stinking. This tenant states that she has been living there five or six years, and that the agent has refused either to repair or clean out the premises.

The next house, No. 6, also containing two rooms, and let at 8s. a week—Greer, agent—is 3 ft. 6 in. below the level of the street, and is equally hot and badly ventilated. It was occupied by a man, woman, and two children. The woman, who was sick in bed, told us that she felt quite faint from the heat of the place. These tenements appear to have been originally four-roomed houses, which the greed of the owner has induced to subdivide by closing up the doorway connecting them, so that they now represent four two-roomed tenements, two fronting Hamilton-street, and two fronting a court off Robin Hood-lane at the back.

The result of this subdivision is that the tenants in the two first-mentioned cottages have their yard accommodation cut off, and have to go round the court off Robin Hood-lane to the closet, a wretched filthy looking place, which does duty for ten houses.

The

The two cottages, facing the court just mentioned, originally the portion of houses fronting M. Chapman, Hamilton-street, are of similar size and rented at 7s. a week, and are very hot and badly ventilated—Greer, Esq.

7 Jan., 1876.

No. 10 is occupied by a man named Parker, a woman, and six children, who have lived there for eighteen months. The children all look very sickly. The man is a lumper and has been fifteen weeks out of employment in consequence of the strikes by the Union men. This place was very damp, the moisture rises from the foundation and in rainy weather is very striking and offensive. No wonder the children are sickly. The family appear to be very poor, and this wretched hovel to be the best accommodation they can afford.

The adjoining house facing the court, which was also originally a part of No. 6, Hamilton-street, is similar in all respects; it was occupied by a washerwoman and two other persons. At the time of our visit she had a large fire in the room and a boiler with clothes on. The roof was covered with iron which had been tarred, and under the hot sun the heat inside must be terrible. Here again the tenants complain that the damp rises from the floor and makes them sick. There is no proper provision for drainage. Just immediately under the window of the bedroom, and not 3 ft. from it, is a large hole apparently without any trap, which receives a greater portion of the drainage from this and the adjoining yards. From this hole flows under the houses a stream of filth, carrying with it fever, sickness, and disease. The stench from the neighbourhood of this drain is something frightful. Close by, but on the next property, there is a heap of yard rubbish, the accumulation of years, as high as the eaves of this house, which sends forth a most offensive smell; and yet so suffocating is the temperature in No. 6, that the tenant said she preferred to sleep with the window open, directly in face of this nuisance, to suffering the heat inside. The question is literally one between slow poison and suffocation. This poor woman, who is very intelligent, when informed of the object of our visit exclaimed—"Thank God somebody has taken the matter in hand, and not before it was needed." There was evidence in one or two flower-pots about the yard of her desire to have things clean and tidy about her; but cleanliness, as well as health, is absolutely impossible in such a wretched hole.

Robin Hood lane consists of five houses, four of which, like those we have just described, originally had four rooms each, but are now divided into two-roomed tenements. Those fronting Robin Hood lane are without any yard; the other portion of the division, fronting a lane or court at the back. Underneath the whole of these houses is a large cellar, which was at one time connected with an old weatherboard building fronting George-street, occupied as a Rectifying Distillery some years ago. I can recollect the seizure of an illicit still which was at work there. This cellar does not appear to be used, except as a receptacle for all the drainage and filth of Robin Hood lane, and other places. The tenants complain very much of this nuisance. During our visit we saw a woman empty a large tub of soap-suds into it, and upon our speaking to her about it she said—"We always does it; we have no other place." This cellar cannot be less than 40 yards long, and we could only suppose that the drainage which goes into it percolates into the Tank Stream, as it does not seem to get full and overflow into the gutters. This nuisance is a very serious one, since it affects every one in the neighbourhood, except apparently the landlord.

No. 4 in Robin Hood lane is a two-roomed brick tenement, rented at 8s. a week—Greer, agent. The outer room is 11 ft. x 11 ft., and 8 ft. high, and the inner room 13½ ft. x 8 ft., and the same height. This house was in a wretched state of repair, terribly close, and filthy in the extreme, besides swarming with vermin; about as bad in fact as well could be described. It was occupied by women of the lowest type, who were more or less drunk and stupid; nevertheless they managed to complain of the sickening stench of the cellar referred to, especially at night; and as there are no openings in the back walls of any of the houses of this class, the wonder is that people can sleep in them at all in hot weather. The above description applies generally to Nos. 2 and 3 Robin Hood lane.

No. 1,—a weatherboard four-roomed house, and rented at 13s. a week—agent, Greer—was occupied by an electro-plater, and used as a workshop; it was in a frightful state of dilapidation; very filthy and unhealthy. The cobwebs fell in festoons from the walls and ceilings, and the room was crowded with all sorts of odds and ends, until it looked like an old curiosity shop.

The three houses at the back, originally portions of the houses which I have just been describing, in Robin Hood lane, are now separate tenements, containing two rooms, 13½ x 11 ft. and 8½ x 11 ft. respectively and 8 ft. high. The first of these was occupied by a labourer, his wife, another woman, and four children—seven persons in all. It was equally close and badly ventilated, there being no opening in the partition which subdivides this property; through the lower sash of one solitary window only can a breath of air enter the room. The roof is out of repair, and the rain pours through it. One of the women said to us—"We try to keep ourselves clean, but it is almost too much for us." She said also,—“That the stench at night was something frightful.”

The next house is a tenement of the same size and style—Greer, agent. The door was opened to us from the outside by a little boy of about 5 years old. On the floor of one of the rooms, with a few old rags about them, were two drunken men, in about as filthy a state as human beings could well be. Their faces were reeking with perspiration from the heat of the room, and were literally black with flies. To say that the place was filthy and stinking, and entirely without ventilation, is to give but a faint picture of the repulsive aspect it presented. There was no furniture, except an old chest and a few rags scattered about.

The next house (same size and rent, same agent) was occupied by a man, woman, and two children; the woman said they were obliged to live there in order to be near her husband's work; she complained that her children were always ill from the heat and stench of the place, and that the back wall by which these houses are subdivided, being only a wooden partition, she was compelled to listen daily to the coarse and disgusting language of some disorderly characters who lived in the house at the back, which she said was "horrible at times." We consoled with this poor woman in her anxiety to free her children from such evil influences, and could only express a hope that this property would soon be pulled down and rebuilt; the allotment is a valuable one, and close to the Exchange.

We next visited Abercrombie-lane, off George-street North. At the back of the lane is an old four-roomed weatherboard building. We asked who the agent was, and were told Mr. Manning, solicitor. The front room on the ground floor is 12 x 12 ft. and 8½ ft. high; and the back room, 12 x 8½ ft. They are occupied by a man, woman, and five children, and so out of repair as to be scarcely tenable, very filthy and badly ventilated. We took the rooms down-stairs as a sample of

M. Chapman, Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

of them all, and did not penetrate into the upper regions. The tenant, a working man, when we asked how he could live in such a place, said—"I am a poor man and can't afford anything better." I could not help thinking what a blessing it would be if the railway extension into the city were made the means of removing some of these unfortunate families into a more healthy locality. Speedy legislation of some sort is absolutely necessary.

The next house was also a weatherboard tumble-down tenement, containing four rooms, renting at 5s. a week, same agent, and occupied by three or four men, fruit-sellers. I have no other terms to use in describing this wretched hovel, except those which I have almost worn threadbare—wretched, filthy, and stinking. At the back is another wooden shanty, rented by the tenant of this house; which was, however, so much worse in its capability of resisting the elements that the occupants had actually erected a tent inside it to protect them from the sun and rain; a few mats constituted all the furniture and all the bedding.

The whole of this property and its surroundings are disgusting in the extreme. There is a filthy water-closet without water, old bricks and rubbish scattered about everywhere.

The owners of these premises should visit and inspect them personally, and blush with shame for allowing such a fever den to exist in the heart of the city.

Still in Abererombie-lane, we inspected a two-roomed brick tenement with a skillion kitchen attached to it, occupied by a Mr. Mackay, rented at 8s. a week (Greer agent, Mrs. Simmons owner). The rooms below stairs are 9 x 9 ft. and 7 ft. high; kitchen very small; yet this place forms a home for a man and his wife and five children; there is no ventilation, and the building is in a tumble-down condition. Mackay's wife is a washerwoman, and the ground floor apartment was crowded with dirty clothes; the family all sleep up-stairs, where in summer time they must be almost suffocated. The yard, which is used by four other houses, is very filthy; there is an open cesspit in the centre, apparently without trap; into a hole near it is running a stream of filth issuing from an opening 2 x 2 ft. under Peate and Harcourt's store, supposed to take its source somewhere at the top of Jamieson-street. The closet stank so frightfully that we could scarcely think it possible for any person to go into it and shut the door after them.

This horrible nuisance is in itself enough to poison the atmosphere of the whole neighbourhood.

The next house (owner Mrs. Simmons, Greer agent) was occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, a washerwoman, who pays 8s. a week; it is the same size as the previous one, and as badly ventilated and unwholesome. When we arrived the tenant was plying her vocation, and had a large boiler on the fire. On the subject of repairs she told us that she had lived there for four years, and that the agent had never put a hand to it during that time. She added that whenever she applied to him he always gave her the same answer, "If you don't like it you can leave it." This description will apply in every respect to the next house, occupied by Mrs. Mahoney (Greer agent) and obtaining the same rent. Mrs. Mahoney said she had lived here twenty years, and had paid rent to several agents, but this one was the "worst of the lot." She also told us that she had buried her husband and several children from this place, and supposed she should be taken away herself some day or other.

The next house is the same size and in the same condition; it is rented by Ryan, a cab-driver, at 7s. a week (Greer agent). The scene which was exposed to our view in this hovel almost baffles description. The evils of intemperance showed themselves here in the most revolting form. Ryan, a man about thirty years of age, and a woman, a year or two younger, who we supposed to be his wife, and three children were in a room below stairs. The polluted condition of the atmosphere may be imagined when it is understood that no fresh air goes through the room, and that there were heaps of human excreta on several parts of the floor. The man and woman both drunk, the latter sitting on a box with a child in her arms; the mother and child quite naked. As we entered she drew up an old skirt from the floor and held it in front of her. These people were too stupefied to give us any information, and we did not question them. The empty bottle at their side told the whole story. The furniture consisted of an old table, a broken chair, and a box on which were a few cups and glass alongside the rum bottle. We were rash enough to penetrate into the kitchen, and the result was that in two minutes we were swarming with fleas. Up-stairs there was a heap of rags, old and filthy, and what appeared to have been once a mattress was nothing more than a bundle of rotten flock and rags. Two drunken women were lying asleep upon it.

The last house we visited (Greer agent) rented at 8s. a week, and in a similar condition, was occupied by a man named Davison and his wife, who were both half drunk.

We finished at 5 p.m., and a few minutes after I was in a bath endeavouring to get rid of some of the impurities to which we had been exposed.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

SIXTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 4 JANUARY, 1876.

Macquarie Ward.

249. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer as follows:—

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th January, and proceeded, accompanied by Constable Milne, to Yurong-street, Macquarie Ward. The first house on the left-hand side of the street contains two rooms on the ground floor and three above, and is very badly ventilated, there being no openings in the back wall. There are nine other houses in this street containing four rooms each, all of which have back and front ventilation. They are chiefly occupied by mechanics, and appear to be kept in a cleanly state; they are all connected with a sewer. No. 1 (owned by Burdekin), a nice-looking Gothic building, rented at 20s. a week, is built on a triangular piece of ground against the wall of the Public School, but the closet at the north end of the allotment is a dirty, stinking, place, close to the footpath, and so situated that no person can enter it without being seen by the occupants of the houses on the opposite side of the street.

The next house we entered was No. 18 (owned by O'Grady, of Palmer-street), rented at 10s.—a two-roomed tenement, one room below and the other above, built of weatherboards with zinc roof. There was nothing especially noticeable about this house, except that the water had been cut off from the closet.

In

In No. 16 there was a pan to the closet but no water, and the water supplied for drinking purposes was laid on through leaden pipes. This house is owned by Callaghan (Gorman, agent) and rents at 14s. a week, having four rooms. G. F. Dansey, Esq.

7 Jan., 1876

No. 20 (owned by O'Grady, a four-roomed house, same rent) has also a closet without water. The drain from the yard has two gratings, but the pipes are without traps, and emit a most offensive smell.

We went next to Stanley-street. On the left hand, coming from Yurong-street, is a stone house, containing two rooms 12 x 10 ft., with windows back and front, of the class called "Irish windows," which have to be taken out bodily whenever it is necessary to make use of the aperture to admit air, or for any other purpose. This house, which belongs to Flanagan, of the National School, Fort-street, rents at 7s. a week. There is a closet in the yard, at the end of the fence, with cistern, but exposed to all the passers-by. At the side of the house is a rough shed or stable, which is in a very dirty condition.

On the right hand of this street or lane is a two-roomed weatherboard tenement with zinc roof, the room on the ground floor being 10 x 10 ft., and the up-stairs room 10 x 8 ft. There is also a singularly shaped kitchen, 20 ft. long and 4 ft. wide. This house, which is owned by Flanagan, possesses the general fault of bad ventilation, but is not otherwise in want of repair.

Further on is a brick building, standing off the street, with skillion shingle roof, 20 x 9 ft., divided by a partition not reaching to the roof into two rooms, in a very bad and dilapidated condition. The inmates of this house have to go round into the next yard to obtain access to the closet. The water is laid on, but with direct action.

We next inspected No. 2, Stanley-lane, which until four months ago was used as a dancing-saloon for the public-house at the corner. It is a stone house with shingle roof (owner, Ryan), front room 20 x 12 ft. and 7 ft. high. The kitchen is constructed of battens, and is in wretched repair; the closet, an old tumble-down place and very offensive; the water for drinking purposes supplied through lead pipes. Mrs. Noonan is the occupier, and pays 5s. a week.

The last two houses in this lane, before it joins Riley-street, are built of brick and shingle. The upper room of the first we entered was destitute of anything in the shape of furniture, the lower sash of the window gone and the upper one immovable. On the banister of the stairs were two pillows, some sacking, a few rags, and an old blanket. The walls of the room were besmeared with candle-smoke and grease, the ceiling was damp with the soakage from the rotten shingles of the roof; and, to add to the discomfort of the place, bugs were present in legions, running all over the walls. The place was in such a dirty and dilapidated condition as to be unfit for habitation. The kitchen at the back was in a similar state; the shingles on the roof were as rotten as could be, and patched here and there with pieces of old galvanized iron; the ceiling mildewed with damp, and part of the wall down. We could not ascertain who the occupant of this house was; but as with the exception of the bedding on the banister above, which I have already noticed, the furniture in it consisted of one table, one chair, and in the kitchen one saucepan and one gridiron, we came to the conclusion that he or she was living here alone without any family or friends. We ascertained that the house belonged to Ryan, a cooper in Clarence-street.

In the next house, which belongs to the same owner, we found in the upper room one four-post iron bedstead, a box, and a portmanteau. On the bedstead was a dirty sheet, but no blankets or other bedding. The room itself 11 x 11 ft., and 7 ft. high. In this room and in this bed sleep the owner—Wynch, a stable-keeper—his wife, a son nine years old, a daughter seven years, another daughter six years old, and a baby of eighteen months. We ventured to ask where the blankets were, and one of the children said their father had taken them to the stable in Phillip-street, where he employs men to drive buggies. The absence of the blankets is probably not of much consequence during the present weather, for the temperature of the bedroom was close almost to suffocation, there being no opening in the back wall, and no ventilation whatever. The down-stair room was more comfortably furnished, but one of the little ones told us that they had had nothing to eat since the day before because of "mother having been turned out of the house by father."

We concluded our day's inspection at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

SEVENTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 4 JANUARY, 1876.

250. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

Met Dr. Read at the City Club on Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, and, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, proceeded to Druiitt-street, where we commenced our inspection with No. 78, a weatherboard house containing two rooms—Ward, owner. The front room, which is lined with wood, is 11 x 10 ft., and 7 ft. high, and the inner room 11 x 7 ft., and averaging 5½ ft. high, and very badly ventilated, was occupied by four persons. M. Chapman, Esq.

7 Jan., 1876.

The next house at the corner of Druiitt and Clarence Streets—same owner—rented at 12s. 6d. a week, contains four rooms and a kitchen. The front room down-stairs is used as a huxter's shop, and contains a variety of articles for sale, such as soap, red-herrings, carrots, lollypops, brooms, pipes and tobacco, and so on. The shop is close and filthy; and in the doorway sat the proprietor with his head done up with surgical bandages. The inner room, 11 x 9 ft., was equally close and considerably dirtier. The kitchen was in a filthy state, and crowded with firewood, heaps of dirty clothes, tubs of soapsuds, and other articles of lumber to the exclusion of cooking operations, except upon a very limited scale. The front room up-stairs, 11 x 13 ft., and 8 ft. high, was sublet to an old woman at 5s. a week. The ceiling and walls much broken and so dirty that years must have elapsed since they were subject to any cleaning process. The back room on the same floor, 9 ft. x 9 ft.—as dirty and as close as any room could well be imagined to be—was the sleeping apartment of the shopkeeper. The windows in this house appeared as if they were never opened, although from ten to twelve people constantly resided in it; they do not appear to utilise even the imperfect ventilation at their command. The water-closet, which is common to both houses, is simply in a disgusting state, and equally out of repair.

The

M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

The next house in Druitt-street, No. 58, is a two-roomed brick tenement, rented at 7s. It is a portion of the Wentworth Estate—Lang, agent or lessee. The front room is $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 ft., and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, the back room 10 x 7 ft., and the kitchen 10 x 7 ft., covered with iron. This house is also very badly ventilated, and fast falling into decay. There is an open drain in the yard, and a filthy tumble-down closet—an old cesspit—with the seat much broken, and an old sack for a door.

No. 60, Druitt-street, also a portion of the Wentworth Estate—Lang, agent—is a two-roomed brick tenement. The front room, 14 x 11 ft. and 7 feet high, is used as a shop and stocked with a heterogeneous collection of household requisites; and the inner room, 10 x 7 ft., with skillion roof, averaging 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and nearly filled up with a family bed, in which the shopkeeper, a female, and two other women sleep. The temperature of this room was dreadfully close, the entire floor space being covered by the bed, chest of drawers, and two chairs; no fresh air seems allowed to enter the chamber. In the yard is a filthy surface drain, and the closet an old cesspit of the usual disgusting description.

No. 56 is a four-roomed weatherboard house, occupied by Mrs. Dwyer—Richardson and Wrench, agents. The front room is 12 x 12 ft. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and the bedroom 12 x 7 ft., and the same height. The kitchen, 14 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with skillion roof, averaging 6 ft. high, the back room 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 6 ft. high. This house is badly ventilated, close, and unhealthy. The closet—an old cesspit—full to the brim, and stinking frightfully. The tenant said it was only water; if so, it must have been water in the last stage of putrefaction.

No. 54 is a three-roomed brick house—Lindsay, agent—rent, 8s. 6d. a week. The front room 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The inner room 11 by 7 ft. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, bed-room 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; occupants, a man, woman, and four children. The woman stated that her husband and children had been sick for some time from the heat and close atmosphere inside the house; it is not to be wondered at, since from its construction no current of air goes through it to purify it. The place was also swarming with bugs, she said, and only the day before she had killed three large centipedes in her bed. Undaunted by these difficulties, this tenant appeared resolved to make the best of her bargain, and at the time of our visit, armed with a piece of soap, she was engaged in resisting the inroads of the enemy by soaping the walls and filling up the chinks. In the yard was a filthy stinking drain and a dirty closet over a common cesspit.

No. 52 is a three-roomed weatherboard house, occupied by Mrs. Jones, mangle-woman, who astonished us by expressing praises of her landlord—"Although the rent is 5s. a week" she said, "he always gives me back 1s." The rooms are 10 by 10 ft.; one of them is appropriated to the mangle which so nearly fills it that the process of mangling had to be suspended to allow us to squeeze into the other room. There is a small room at the back 6 by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 5 ft. high, which is occupied by a young man eighteen or nineteen years of age, who was lying on the bed reading, apparently unmoved by the noise of the mangle, the suffocating heat, or the presence of bugs on all sides of him. When we asked him how he liked it he said he had only been there a week, and as he said it in a very cheerful tone we could only infer that he had nothing to find fault with.

We next inspected Waine's lane, off Druitt-street. The first house in this property fronts Druitt-street, and is about 3 ft. below the level of the street. It is built of weatherboard and consists of three rooms; rent 7s. a week—Deering, agent or lessee—very close and damp in wet weather; the closet an old cesspit. It was occupied by a man, his wife, and four children.

No. 2—Deering agent—is built of stone, and was at one time apparently a three-storied store, now converted into dwellings of three rooms one over the other. The rooms are 12 by 18 ft. and 7 ft. high, but are so wretchedly ventilated, there being no openings in the back wall of any kind, that living in them must be very unhealthy. They are occupied by a workman, his wife, and a number of children. This man told us that he found it impossible to sleep at night on account of the closeness of the atmosphere, and expressed his satisfaction that some kind souls were taking an interest in his welfare.

The next two houses, Nos. 3 and 4, were very similar to the last as far as ventilation is concerned, No. 4 being smaller and let at only 5s. a week. There is no window at all in the lower room, and when the door is shut the inmates are in total darkness.

No. 5 (same agent), rented also at 5s., is a three-roomed weatherboard tenement occupied by a man, woman, and two children. This tenant also complained of the stench and the heat of the place.

No. 6 is a weatherboard house of the same size, rented at 6s. a week, and No. 7 containing only two rooms obtains the same rent. Both are very close from deficient ventilation as well as damp. The tenants complain of the stench from the closet and from the stables next door. They are greatly out of repair, and as usual the answer was—"The landlord won't do anything." Deering is agent for these houses as well as for Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, which are all brick buildings obtaining a rental of 7s. a week, having all the same dead wall at the back, shutting out the pure air which would render them habitable. No wonder the inmates complain that they cannot sleep at night. These small tenements were all in a dirty state, which is scarcely to be wondered at when it is considered that nothing in the shape of whitewashing, painting, or any of the ordinary aids to cleanliness are afforded by the proprietors. Scarcely an instance do we meet with in our rounds of inspection where the landlord has endeavoured by a small outlay which would improve his property to turn the attention of his tenants in that direction; it seems to be sufficient for the owners to know that whatever may be the condition of a house *it will let*. In this spot in particular the apathy of the proprietors to the well-being of the residents is especially culpable. The houses are within a very short distance of the harbour, and there would be very little difficulty or expense in providing effective drainage or in replacing the foul and disgusting cesspits scattered over the property with decent and substantial closets. How is it that the Nuisances Prevention Act of last year does not reach this locality? A strict enforcement of its provisions would remedy a great portion of the evils we have encountered, but no results from the passing of that measure are forthcoming.

The last two houses we inspected were a couple of two-roomed weatherboard tenements in Kettle's-lane, off Druitt-street; the rooms in each house are 11 x 9 feet and 8 feet high and 11 x 11 feet and 7 feet high. Rent in each case 6s. a week—Cross, agent or lessee. They are much dilapidated and very dirty—landlord as usual refuses to repair. The yards are in front of the houses and are intersected by open drains giving forth noxious gases; the closet over an old cesspit is occupied, so we were informed by the tenants, by vagrants of the lowest description, who are either driven by poverty, drunkenness, or by their filthy habits to use this abominable place as a sleeping apartment to the great annoyance of the rightful occupiers.

I take this opportunity of stating that in giving as far as we have been able to obtain them the names of the owners or agents of properties, without which our inquiry would be valueless, we have been very anxious to avoid mistakes. We presume, that as a rule, the occupant of a house knows very well the name

of his landlord, but it may be that in some cases the information we have obtained has been incorrect, in which case it will be easy to rectify the error. We feel sure that many landlords who have entrusted their properties to agents will thank us for calling their attention to the existence of abuses of which they have possibly no conception; while those who are cognizant of nuisances affecting health and life, will do well to take immediate steps to remove them, as we intend to discharge the important duty entrusted to us without fear or favour in the interest not of individuals but of the community at large.

We returned at 1 p.m.

M. Chapman,
Esq.

7 Jan., 1876.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

SEVENTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5 JANUARY, 1876.

Macquarie Ward.

251. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer as follows:—

Started from the Town Hall, accompanied by the Mayor, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 8th instant, and proceeded to Riley-street, south of William-street. We did not take a policeman with us, the locality we proposed to visit being a very respectable one and there being no especial necessity for an escort.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.

7 Jan., 1876.

Went down Riley-street to Yurong-lane, where we inspected two brick houses, owned by Wood-ward, which we found in good condition and fitted up with all the modern conveniences. We found no fault with the interior of these houses, but the yards attached to them which are triangular shaped are far too small to allow of proper cleanliness and domestic arrangements.

Turning up Stream-lane, so called because a surface stream of sewage, now diverted into a sewer, used to flow along it. We found, on the right-hand side of the lane four houses, built of brick and shingled, two facing the south and two facing the north, having two rooms each—Dimmock, of Newtown, owner. There is no yard or opening of any kind at the back of these houses, the only open space being in front and there is no ventilation, the back wall having no aperture and the windows with upper sash immovable.

On the opposite side of the lane are two houses placed back to back with the same deficient ventilation, which we could not examine internally, the doors being locked and the tenants absent. A little higher up the lane is a building consisting of two rooms and a cellar, apparently portion of the house in front, built of stone and rubble, and in a very ruinous condition. On going round to the front we found there was a door of communication with the back premises we had just left, but the steps appeared so rickety that we did not care to venture upon them. These premises are owned by Mrs. Carroll. The occupier of the two rooms in front states that he has lived there for seventeen years, and the landlady will do nothing in the way of repairs, but being a painter himself he has touched up the walls and given them an occasional coat of paint, the effect of which is to render the contrast with the unpainted portions of the house stronger than ever, every portion of the house except the walls looking the picture of ruin and decay. The two rooms at the back are let, at 8s. the front room, and 4s. the back room, to separate tenants; there is an open drain in the yard, loosely covered over with stones. We were glad to observe in this lane that several new closets with patent cisterns had been constructed to replace the original wooden privies.

We then turned into Riley-street and inspected some iron shanties, two containing two rooms each 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, rented at 6s. a week each and two containing only one room each 14 x 10, rented at 2s. 6d. and 2s.; they were in a very dilapidated condition, being patched up with old broken pieces of rusty iron in all directions. The closet used by the occupants of these five houses was in a very bad state of repair, but it had been fitted up with a new cistern nevertheless, which is the main point as far as health is concerned.

We next visited Liverpool-street and Burnell-lane where we saw nothing calling for especial notice, except that the yards might have been kept a little cleaner.

From Liverpool-street we proceeded to Chapel-lane, between Crown and Riley streets. At the back of No. 32, Chapel-lane, there are two four-roomed houses, owned by Stephen Long, where we found the water laid on for drinking purposes through leaden pipes. There is no yard behind, the closet being placed in the open space in front and within 6 ft. of the door of one of the houses—rent 9s. a week.

No. 32, Chapel-lane, also obtains the same rent and has also four rooms, two of which are 11 x 12 ft., one 8 x 12 ft., and one still smaller. This place is very unhealthy. We were told by the occupier of one of the back houses that he had lived there for twelve months, and that his family had never been free from sickness, and we were not surprised to hear it, in view of the deficient ventilation and the presence of a closet in such close contiguity to the rooms they live in.

We inspected two houses in Stanley-lane, between Riley and Crown streets which do not call for any remark. Then we took the length of Crown-street as far as Liverpool and William streets where we found the houses of better construction and comparatively new. In some of them the old-fashioned sash windows afford only imperfect ventilation, but on the whole there was little to find fault with.

We returned to town at about 25 minutes past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5 JANUARY, 1876.

Goulburn-street, Phillip Ward.

252. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

Met at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 5th inst., and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to Goulburn-street, and commenced our round of visits by inspecting Seales' yard. The house fronting Goulburn-street and abutting on to the yard, is a weatherboard building—Seales owner or lessee—containing four rooms, and rented at 7s. a week. It is 5 ft. below the level of the street. The back portion of it has a skillion roof, and is divided into two rooms, one of which, 8½ x 7½ ft. and about 6 ft. high, is let to a man at 3s., and the other, 10 x 8½ ft. and the same height, is used as a kitchen. The front rooms are about 10 x 12 ft., and were very much crowded with old furniture, dirty clothes, &c. The walls and ceilings are in a very dilapidated state, the rooms close and unsavoury, and without ventilation, unless the term can be applied to a door and small window, to all appearance hermetically sealed, both on the same side of the rooms.

M. Chapman,
Esq.

7 Jan., 1876.

The

M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

The next house is also a weatherboard building of the same size—Scales owner or lessee—and also 5 ft. below the level of the street, rented by a Chinaman at 8s. a week. This tenant is a furniture maker, and the rooms were crowded with unfinished furniture, besides being in a filthy state and horribly close for want of ventilation. Both these houses are utterly unfit for habitation and should be pulled down. From their low situation they receive all the moisture from the streets, and the floors are, as a matter of course, damp and unwholesome. The tenants as usual complained that the landlord would do nothing.

No. 1, on the east side of Scales' yard, is a two-room brick tenement—same owner or lessee—let at 5s. a week. The lower room is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and about 7 ft. high, and was very close as well as filthy. Like most houses of this class there are no openings in the back wall, and no current of air can pass through them to purify them. The upper room, which is of similar dimensions, was if possible closer and more stifling, besides being positively alive with fleas, as we found to our cost before we had been one minute in it. The only article it contained in the shape of furniture was the remains of an old flock bed with a few old rags for bedding.

No. 2—same size, same owner, and same rent—was in just as bad condition and as badly ventilated. In the lower room of this house we saw a woman lying on a sofa who, we were informed, rejoices in the soubriquet of "Annie the novice." It was evident from her surroundings that she was passing her noviciate in penance, but equally evident that such penance did not include abstinence from strong drink, for she was thoroughly drunk, as was also a man occupying the up-stairs room, who was sleeping off the effects of a debauch on the bare boards of the floor. There was no furniture in this house with the exception of the sofa on which the "novice" was asleep, and nothing else in the shape of household appliances except an assortment of paint pots. Whether they had been left there by some departed painter, or formed the stock-in-trade of the sleeping individual up-stairs, we did not stop to inquire.

No. 3 is a tenement of the same size, belonging to the same owner, and obtaining the same rental of 5s. a week. It was very dirty both inside and outside, and the temperature inside was stifling. The rays of the sun pour down upon these houses for three parts of the day, and as there is no opening in the back wall to afford ventilation it must be a very unhealthy abode. The tenants complain that they cannot sleep for the heat and stench, and that the landlord will do nothing to improve the property.

No. 4, belonging to the same owner, contains three rooms, and is rented at 6s. a week. This house is occupied by eight persons. The front and back rooms are 8×10 ft., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. In the latter we found a little boy, about five years old, nearly naked, crouching in a corner. We asked his mother why the little fellow was in such a wretched state, and were told that he was undergoing punishment for stopping out at night. This we could hardly credit, and a horrible suspicion crossed my mind that the child's clothes had been pawned; I hope it was not the case. In the back room or kitchen, which has a skillion-pitched roof, averaging about 5½ ft. high, on the damp brick floor we found several old beds with a number of old rags to take the place of sheets and blankets. There is a very small yard at the back, only 4 ft. 6 in. wide, ankle deep with mud, in which is a filthy closet over an old cesspit.

No. 5—same owner—is a four-roomed brick house, rented at 7s. a week. The lower rooms are 10×11 and 10×8 ft. respectively, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and very close as well as dirty. The upper rooms, which are about the same size, are approached by an upright ladder in bad repair fitted with a side rope. In one of them was a sick man in bed, no furniture in the room besides the bed; in the other there were two canvas clothes bags, containing probably sailors' kits; no windows or openings in the back wall; temperature close and unhealthy. This house is occupied by six persons.

No. 6—same owner—is built of brick, and contains two rooms; rent 5s. a week. This house was clean, but badly ventilated. We remarked to the tenant that it was much cleaner than the other houses in the yard, and he gave us a similar reply to one we received on a former occasion—"No thanks to the (strong adjective) landlord; it is all my own doing." This house was occupied by an old man and woman, and two or three dogs, and presented altogether a very clean and tidy appearance.

No. 7—same owner—is a two-roomed brick tenement, rented at 5s. a week, and occupied by Chinamen, one of whom was sick in bed. It was very filthy and without any ventilation.

All the people in this yard, without exception, complain of the horrible stench in the place, and no wonder, for there is a surface drain running down the centre of it which discharges into an open gully without trap; this is within 2½ ft. of the window of one of the houses. The closet is an open cesspool, 16 ft. long and 4½ ft. wide, and nearly full, the contents of which kept bubbling up as if in a state of fermentation; the stench proceeding from it was horrible. This pit has four closets or compartments built over it, and is used not only by all the tenants in the yard but by the occupants of three houses fronting Goulburn-street. On one occasion we were told a man was found dead in one of these closets; whether he died from the effect of the closet itself we did not learn; the place is bad enough to cause death indirectly if not suddenly. Just inside the entrance to this yard is a large heap of house refuse, which the tenants informed us is cleared away once a fortnight. The dustman came with his cart while we were there, and would fain have persuaded us that his visits were made weekly, but it was clear that such was not the case, except perhaps theoretically.

Taking into consideration the neglected and dilapidated condition of this property, the disorderly habits of the occupants, and the bad language indulged in by the female portion of the community, which we heard in the course of our inquiries, we came to the conclusion that a good many very indifferent characters collect here at night, and that there is probably at times a good deal more overcrowding than we witnessed.

We went next to Quigley's-lane which is reached from the same entrance, but diverges in a different direction from Scales-yard. It consists of four houses which are also considerably below the level of the street. No. 1 is a two-roomed brick tenement, rented at 6s. a week—O'Brien, agent or lessee. The front room is 10×11 ft. and the inner room $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$, height 6½ ft. Both are filthy, out of repair, and badly ventilated. This house consisted originally of three rooms, but has been subdivided in order to obtain another tenant; there are no openings to admit air at the back. It was occupied by two women and one man. The woman said they could not sleep for the heat and the rows which were continually arising among the people in the next lane, but it seemed to us very much like the kettle talking to the frying-pan. Here as usual, the landlord came in for a good deal of vituperation—"he would do nothing in the way of repairs."

No. 2, also a two-roomed brick house, belonging to the same owner and rented at 6s. per week, was in the same filthy tumbledown condition; this was also originally a three-roomed tenement and has been subdivided.

subdivided. There was scarcely any furniture in it—only a few old rags for bedding. We could obtain no information as to the number of tenants; the only occupants at home being an old woman and peculiarly ugly dog. M. Chapman,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

No. 3, same owner, same rent, is a four-roomed brick tenement, the front rooms of which are 10½ x 10 ft. and 8 x 10 ft. respectively, and 7 ft. high. At the back there are two rooms with skillion roof 10½ x 5½ ft., and having an average height of 5½ ft., all very close and badly ventilated. The tenants complain greatly of the stench proceeding from the closet and drain.

No. 4 is a weatherboard shanty, originally the kitchen of Nos. 1 and 2. It is 19 ft. long and 5 ft. 10 in. wide, with a door 4 ft. 10 in. high and 2 ft. wide, skillion roof averaging 6 ft. high, let at 2s. a week. This is also a very close and unhealthy place. On a sofa in this room was a little boy four years of age, lying sick with the scarlet fever, and although he had been ill for two days his mother had not sent for medical advice. We expostulated with her and she promised to fetch a doctor to see him the next day. There is an open drain in the yard attached to this house without trap and within a few feet of the door, and a common cesspit stinking frightfully close to it, the door of which was off the hinges. This closet does duty for the four houses in the yard as well as for the public-house fronting Goulburn-street. No wonder that fever breaks out in such a place. There was also an accumulation of house refuse in the yard, which is only cleaned away once a fortnight. Immediate steps should be taken to clean and ventilate this lane and Seales-yard.

Nos. 51 and 53, fronting Goulburn-street belonging to Moffitt's estate, and containing seven rooms, are let as one house at 15s. a week, and are used as a Johnny-all-sorts shop. The four rooms down stairs are occupied by the dealer, and the three up-stair rooms are prepared for sub-letting. The house is very close and badly ventilated.

No. 55 which is 5 feet below the level of the street, contains four rooms, let at 10s. a week—Long agent. It is occupied by persons who carry on washing and mangling. The front room below stairs 10½ x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, contained a large mangle and a table; it was crowded with clothes; there was a large fire burning in the room; the back room which is about the same size, is used partly as a bedroom and partly as a workroom; they are both very close, badly ventilated, and in wretched repair. The two attic rooms are approached from the outside by means of a step ladder with broken hand-rail; they are 13½ x 11½ ft., with an average height of 5½ ft. The tenants complain greatly of the heat and the bugs.

No. 59, Goulburn-street, is a stone house containing 3 rooms and also 5 ft. below the level of the street—owner, Turner—who lives in it and uses the lower room as a shop. This place is in a frightful state of dilapidation and filth, crowded with old furniture, tubs, fiddles, old iron, second-hand tools, &c.; the walls and ceiling tumbling down, and the floors very dirty. The back room is occupied by Tommy the tailor, aged about 60 years, whose companion was a young woman 19 or 20 years of age. She said she did not live or work there, but merely came occasionally as a visitor. This room was particularly filthy; it contained an old sofa, the tailor's work-board, and a heap of old clothes; atmosphere sickening for want of ventilation. The top or attic room of this house, approached from the outside by a step-ladder about 6 ft. high, is let at 3s. a week, and occupied by four Chinamen opium smokers; one man was smoking as we entered. The plastering had nearly all fallen down; the house, in short, is in such a state of dilapidation that it may be said to be entirely worn out.

The next house—same owner—contains 2 rooms 14 x 11, and 11 x 11 ft., and 8 ft. high, and is let at 5s. a week, to a man who lives in it with his wife and seven children. His house is also 5 ft. below the level of the street, and is in an equally tumbledown and uninhabitable condition. The landlord, as usual, will do nothing in the shape of repairs.

We finished our afternoon's work at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

NINETEENTH DAY, MONDAY, 10 JANUARY, 1876.

Phillip Ward.

253. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

Met at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Monday, 10th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by *M. Chapman, Esq.*, Sergeant Larkins, to Goulburn-street, with the object of inspecting that portion of it which lies between George and Pitt streets. 7 Jan., 1876.

Durand's-alley is a lane running south from Goulburn-street for about 50 yards, and then at a right angle for about the same distance into Pitt-street. The first house we examined was a four-roomed stone building, having two rooms below and two above—Turner, agent—11 x 9½ ft. and 9 x 9 ft., and 7 ft. high. It is in a wretched state of repair, the walls and ceiling broken, and the whole place dirty and close for want of ventilation. One of the up-stair rooms was empty, and the other contained nothing but a bundle of old bedding.

The next was a one-roomed stone tenement, 9 x 9½ ft. and 6½ ft. high, rented by a Chinaman, at 3s. a week—Turner, agent. This was a stinking den, having no opening in it, either for air or light, except the door; the room was filled up with the Chinaman's bed, a chair, table, and some firewood; close and unhealthy; and roofed with iron.

Adjoining it is another one-roomed tenement, still smaller, the interior being only 9 x 6 ft. and 6 ft. high, also built of stone and roofed with iron, occupied by an old woman; awfully hot inside for want of ventilation, there being no opening in the back wall.

The same description will apply to several other one-roomed tenements, occupied chiefly by Chinamen, and only varying slightly in size. There are no windows to them, and when the doors are closed the occupants are in total darkness, and must in hot weather be in danger of suffocation. In one of these hovels, containing two rooms, the front room 10½ x 9½, and the inner room 10 x 7, with skillion roof, occupied by a Chinaman and a white woman apparently about 22 years of age, both opium-smokers. This woman was a sickly-looking pale-faced creature, fit apparently to be the inmate of an hospital.

Great complaints were made to us by the occupants of the adjoining house—a two-roomed weather-board building, belonging to Blakeney—of the annoyance to which they were subjected by the goings on

M. Chapman, at the Chinamen's quarters, and especially at the horrible and disgusting language used by the women who frequent them.

7 Jan., 1876. We went into a one-roomed house or box next to Blakeney's, constructed entirely of sheet-iron, 7 ft. x 7 ft., and about 5½ ft. high, rented by a Chinaman at 2s. 6d. a week. This place was literally like an oven, and no wonder, for a large fire was burning inside it, at which the occupant was engaged in cooking. In none of these boxes, for they can scarcely be called houses or even cottages, is there any window or opening of any kind except the door. Turner appears to be the agent for them all.

The next place—also a one-roomed tenement, built of stone, iron, and wood—is only 7½ x 6, and 6 ft. high, and was occupied by two Chinamen, opium-smokers; and the adjoining one, 6 x 9 ft., and 6 ft. high, had also two Chinamen as occupants, each place renting at 2s. 6d. There is an open drain running down the lane in which these tenements are situated, which empties into a large hole having no stench-trap, and exceedingly offensive.

We next inspected a four-roomed brick house, owned and occupied by Blakeney, very clean and well-ventilated. This man complained very much of his Chinese neighbours, who, he said, harboured some of the most disreputable prostitutes in the city. He added that the most disgusting scenes were enacted there every night. The police, we think, should have an eye to this locality.

Alongside of this house is a lane about 3 ft. wide, which forms the entrance to a piece of ground 25 x 70 ft., containing seven houses or hovels, including the one which faces Durand's Alley—Turner, agent. These are also one-roomed tenements, of a similar character to those I have already described, pervaded with the sickening smell of opium-smoking, and entirely without ventilation, there being no opening whatever except the door. In one of these places we saw a Chinaman standing over a fire cooking some food which appeared to be white, and very much like jelly. We were at a loss to imagine what it could be, but in another Chinaman's place we found several bags of bones, and it occurred to us that this compound might be made out of pulverized bones. There is one closet—a stinking cesspit—for the inmates of these seven houses.

We visited and inspected several other hovels of various dimensions occupied by Chinamen, for which Turner is agent; but as they all present the same characteristics it is not worth while to particularize; they have no windows or openings, except the doors, and are therefore unfit for human habitation.

In one of them we found another white girl, about 20 years of age, living with a Chinaman. Both were on the smoking bench, inhaling the fumes of opium when we entered; the girl denied that she lived there, and said she was only on a visit. This woman when we entered was lying in the inner room, on the smoking bench, which in a Chinaman's house is also the bed, in a state of partial stupour, under the influence of the pernicious drug; her eyes had a glassy look, the pupils were dilated, and she was altogether in a perfectly helpless state. We roused her for a few moments, and obtained one or two answers to our questions, when she again relapsed into insensibility, and it is doubtful whether she would remember our visit at all. She said she was not married to the Chinaman; and it appears that when once white women become subject to the tyranny of opium administered by a Chinaman, the latter care very little to avail themselves of the marriage rite. A woman in this state is at the mercy of any Chinaman who may enter the house. One of these places occupied by two Chinamen, we found to be only 7 ft. x 4 ft., and about 6 ft. high.

The weatherboard house fronting Durand's Alley, contains two rooms, 12 ft. x 8 ft., and 8½ ft. x 8 ft., and 8 ft. high, and is rented at 4s. a week. It is occupied by a bottle dealer, and crammed with bottles of all sizes, colours, and shapes; it is badly ventilated, having no opening in the back wall, and very close.

Emerging from this yard, we proceeded along Durand's Alley, and inspected another Chinaman's house, containing two rooms, with the usual smoking-bench in each, [and] [scarcely anything else in the way of furniture, except a few saucepans; place very filthy and close.

We also looked over a couple of brick houses, owned by Blakeney, which were in clean condition, and well drained, but close for want of ventilation. The same complaints met us here of annoyance from the Chinese quarters, in consequence of the drunken and immoral scenes occurring there nightly. Complaint was also made to us of the abominable stench proceeding from a closet in the yard attached to the next house—a two-roomed brick tenement—Burns, owner. The stench was beyond the slightest possibility of question; the house itself was damp and unhealthy; the tenant said he would not stop in it a day longer if he could help it; but he did not know where to find another at a reasonable rent.

The next house is one of three rooms, rented at 6s. a week; Macpherson, owner. The rooms were originally 12 ft. x 12 ft., but have been subdivided by a wooden partition, and are now 12 ft. x 6 ft., and 7 ft. high. This house is in bad repair, the stairs broken, and the rooms filthy and badly ventilated.

The adjoining house also belongs to Macpherson, and is rented at 4s. a week; it contains two rooms, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 9 ft. x 12 ft., and 6½ ft. high; it is very damp, the moisture arising from the foundation in consequence of the imperfect drainage, and there being no current of air through the house to counteract it; no opening in the back wall; an open drain in the yard which runs under the house, and contributes alike to the damp and the stench.

A house of similar dimensions, belonging to the same owner, adjoins this one, and is occupied by a man, his wife, and four children, who all sleep in the smaller of the two rooms, and must suffer greatly from the want of ventilation. There is one closet, an old cesspit, stinking frightfully and without a door, for these three houses.

Most of the houses I have described above, in Durand's Alley, and those in the adjoining courts and lanes occupied by Chinamen should be pulled down, as they are quite unfit for human beings to live in, and if half we heard was true they are the resort of all the bad characters in the neighbourhood.

We finished our afternoon's work at 6 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, 10 JANUARY, 1876.

*Denison Ward.*254. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Started from the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 10th instant, accompanied by Constable G. F. Dansey, Milne, and proceeded to Bathurst-street. Went along that street past the fire station, close to which we noticed a large cedar-yard full of timber, shavings, and combustible materials, which in the event of fire might cause the destruction of a great number of houses, those in its neighbourhood having for the most part shingle roofs. G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

At the corner of Bathurst and Kent streets we commenced the inspection of a number of old-fashioned buildings, chiefly built of weatherboard, occupying altogether a space of ground somewhere about 400 feet square, between Kent and Sussex-streets, belonging, we were informed, to Mr. Potts, and known generally as Potts' Buildings. These houses were built in the early days of Sydney, in the most primitive style of architecture, and are placed here and there at irregular distances without any regard to order.

At the corner of Kent and Bathurst streets are five houses, four weatherboard buildings with shingle roofs, and one constructed of battens and roofed with zinc. They are not overcrowded and are kept tolerably clean, but are unhealthy tenements in consequence of their faulty construction, which allows no chance of ventilation. They have all the same dead wall at the back with no opening of any kind, and in front the door and a small old-fashioned window with upper sash immovable.

Close to these houses, at the corner of Bathurst and Kent streets, is a three-roomed building used as a shop, built partly of brick and partly of wood, with a fruit-stall at the side of it, both in a very dilapidated condition; the ceilings appeared to be falling. These places we think should be pulled down, as they are unfit for occupation. The landlady, as usual, declines to repair.

Nos. 317, 319, and 321, Kent-street, are two-roomed tenements with kitchens attached; the rooms are 12 x 9 ft., and the kitchens 8 x 6 ft., with skillion roof; they are all in a bad state of repair, but we noticed that there were clean window curtains in one of them, and they appeared to be kept as tidy as circumstances would admit, and in spite of the proprietor's neglect.

At the rear of the last-mentioned house we found a building made of iron, weatherboard, and slabs, put together so loosely that there was ventilation in all directions. It appeared to be a sort of marine store, and contained a variety of second-hand articles. There was a carpenters' bench, evidently used as a bed; a grindstone and a sailors' chest stowed away on the top of a meat safe; the flooring of this store was in very bad repair.

Adjoining this place is an old-fashioned house, built with bricks on studs in front and weatherboard at back, containing two rooms, one 12 x 14 ft., and the other 12 x 9 ft., the latter with skillion roof, used as a bed-room, with a yard 6 ft. wide. This house appeared to have been a stable originally. We noticed nothing worthy of special remark in this locality, except the bad style of tenement and the want of ventilation. The drainage is carried away by a sewer which gives the residents a chance of health, as they have only the close atmosphere inside their rooms to contend with; there are no open drains to poison the atmosphere outside the dwellings. We were surprised at the number of children who came out of the different cottages, like rabbits out of their burrows, to stare at the intruders. We had indeed a pretty strong following of youngsters of all ages, who escorted us from lane to lane and from house to house, with evident enjoyment.

No. 65, Bathurst-street, is a weatherboard building with shingle roof, in a very bad state of repair. Washing is taken in here, and the operation is carried on at the back, but the place was so dirty and dilapidated that we could scarcely imagine anything in the shape of clean linen coming out of it.

No. 71, also a brick and shingle building, is in such a state of dilapidation as to be quite unfit for habitation. The roof is so rotten that the shingles crumble to pieces when touched, but the landlord has no intention of replacing them. This house was very dirty, but with all its discomforts it rents at 6s. 6d. per week.

We also inspected a house marked No. 7—probably the second figure had been obliterated—containing two rooms, in a shocking state of repair, the ceiling actually falling to pieces.

At the back of this house there is a cabinet-maker's shop, to which the attention of insurance companies should be directed. It contains a large quantity of combustible material, and no one sleeps on the premises.

We finished our afternoon's work at 6:30 p.m.

NINETEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1876.

Started from the Town Hall at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Constable Milne, and went to No. 527, Kent-street. This house was in very bad repair; the paper hung in festoons from the walls, and everything about the place spoke of neglect and decay. The furniture consisted of an American chair without any back, an old sofa and a table which appeared very old and infirm. There was also a wooden bedstead without any bedding, except a few rags. Upon this bed a man, his wife, and four children sleep. The woman told us that her children were never sick, and they certainly looked healthy enough. Eddy is the landlord of this house, which is rented at 7s. a week. There is a cellar underneath it, which is used as a store by the landlord, a leather cutter, when he is at home. At present he is in England, and has taken the key with him. The wife of this tenant appeared in great distress—her husband drinks a great deal of his wages. G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

No. 527 is a stone house with verandah, let at 27s. a week, very badly ventilated, with a dirty closet, an old cesspit, emitting a terrible stench, and in very bad repair.

We went next to Wexford-square, belonging to Henderson, a coal merchant. On the north side of the square are two houses—brick and shingle—having two rooms each on the ground floor, badly constructed, without any opening for ventilation at the back, and with the yards in front. In the end house

we

G. F. Dansey, Esq.
7 Jan., 1876.

we found a case of scarlet fever. A sort of slab outhouse is attached to this house, converted into a bedroom, and in a state of great dilapidation. The privy in the yard emitted such a fearfully sickening stench that Mr. Palmer, although he did not approach nearer to it than about 8 ft. or 10 ft., was quite overcome, and had a fit of vomiting from the nausea it occasioned. In one of the houses on the south side of the square we found that two children out of four were also suffering from scarlet fever. The rooms in these houses are 10 x 10 ft. and 10 x 7 ft. The occupants of this house informed us that the language they were compelled to listen to at night was frightful. There appears to be a good deal of drunkenness in this locality.

Dear's-terrace, which was the next place we visited, contains six four-roomed houses, on which we saw nothing calling for special notice, except that the cistern in the closet was a very defective one—a fact to which we called the attention of Mr. Robertson, the Inspector of Waste Waters to the City Council, the next morning.

Leaving Dear's Terrace we came into Liverpool-street and inspected a two-roomed brick and shingle tenement belonging to Mrs. Brown, very close and badly ventilated—the rooms only 9 x 8 feet and 9 x 6 feet respectively; ceilings broken, and a general want of repairs; no furniture beyond a table and chair and a few rags for bedding.

We next went to Mr. Hamilton's property and visited a two-roomed house up a passage rented at 6s. a week; the bed-room is 6 x 12 ft., with skillion roof. In this room the father, mother, and two children sleep, and so close is it for want of ventilation that they are obliged to keep the window open in all weathers for fear of being suffocated. The place was as clean as could be expected considering the confined space, except the closet which is an old cesspit emitting the most abominable stench. My companion, warned by the consequences of his rashness on a former occasion, kept at a respectable distance; indeed it is not necessary to go nearer than fifty yards to it to be able to swear with a clear conscience that the place is a horrible nuisance. The lane in which this property is situated will not easily be forgotten by the members of this sub-committee, as offering the greatest trial to the senses which we have as yet had to encounter. It is important, lest an epidemic should be the result, that this evil be remedied with as little delay as possible; it would be less injurious to the health of the community to carry this stuff into the harbour than to suffer it to accumulate month after month in the centre of a thickly populated locality.

A little lower down Liverpool-street we inspected three small two-roomed brick and shingle tenements up a court leading from the street; the rooms are only 7 x 6 ft. and without ventilation; one closet of the usual stinking condition does duty for five houses.

At the corner of Sussex-street is a public-house in a dirty condition, and with stable, cowshed, and other outhouses in a most dilapidated and filthy state.

We also inspected a cow-yard close by, a few yards off Sussex-street, which we were greatly surprised to find clean and well looked after.

We returned at 6.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1876.

Present:—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.,

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTIETH DAY, TUESDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1876.

Phillip Ward.

255. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and proceeded to Goulburn-street. We commenced by inspecting a court containing four houses up a gateway, half way between Pitt and Castlereagh streets. These houses are occupied by Chinamen of the lowest class. One of them, the boss (we could not find out the Chinese term), rents the houses and sublets to others. Abutting on to this court is a house occupied by a plumber (European) which appeared to be so much cleaner than the others that we did not inspect it internally. Yah Kee, the occupier of the first house in the Court, which contains two rooms, calls himself a doctor of medicine, and is an inveterate opium smoker. We found him in company with a white girl, who said her name was Annie. She admitted that she lived with the Chinaman, but when asked if she were married to him she said "No fear." She is also an opium smoker, which may perhaps account for her pale, sickly, and haggard appearance. The lower room of this house is 9 x 8 ft., and 7 ft. high, very filthy, close, and out of repair. It has positively no ventilation—the solitary window through which fresh air might enter being boarded up; the room contained a table, a smoking-bench, and a few cooking utensils; a large fire was burning, at which the Chinaman was making some soup. The up-stair room, 9 x 8 ft., with skillion roof, average height 4½ feet, is approached by a rickety step ladder, and was equally close, filthy, and out of repair; it also contained a smoking-bench or bed. Here again the window was boarded up, the Chinamen evidently preferring darkness to light; and I fear, from what we subsequently witnessed in the Chinamen's quarters, the last part of the passage might be quoted with great truth. We had occasion to revisit this house after an interval of half-an-hour, when we were told by another Chinaman that the occupants were up-stairs smoking opium. This seems to be the favourite hour for the indulgence of this practice, for whenever we have visited Chinamen between the hours of 4 and 6 we invariably found them engaged in it,—some commencing to smoke, others who began early perfectly unconscious, and the rest in a state of partial stupor.

The next is a four-roomed brick house with two rooms above and two below. The front room down-stairs is 14 x 12 ft. and 8 ft. high, and was nearly empty, with the exception of a table and a few vegetable baskets. We went into the back room, which is of similar dimensions, where we found a large square table

table covered with matting, used, as we were informed, for gambling purposes. All light was carefully excluded from this room, the solitary window, which is only 3 ft. x 18 inches, being carefully boarded over. We were informed by the police that thirty or forty Chinamen assemble here nightly. The atmosphere of this apartment was actually suffocating; what must it be then about 10 o'clock at night, crowded, when gambling is in full swing, and each player brings with him more or less the odour of opium smoking! Under the stairs is a sort of locker, half filled with dirt and house refuse, which adds to the poisonous atmosphere inside the house. The up-stairs rooms are also 14 x 12 ft., with coved ceiling averaging 4½ feet high. In the inner room at the time of our visit there were eight Chinamen in various stages of opium stupor. No ventilation of any kind, the one small window being nailed up; it evidently had not been opened for many a day. The stench in this room was something to talk about—it was sickening in the extreme. Six of the men were reclining on three double smoking-benches, the other two were evidently in the land of dreams sprawling on the floor; nothing else but a table and some old clothes. In the adjoining room, which is the same size, there were also three double smoking-benches, a table and a box; the room greatly out of repair, and the window nailed up. Here we found three Chinamen, one perfectly unconscious, and the other two fast approaching the same state. The stench pervading the whole of this house, combined with the deadly odour from the opium pipes, was so overpowering that we rushed from the place in haste to inhale a breath of fresh air.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

The next is a two-roomed brick house, lower room 14 x 11 ft. and 8 ft. high, very filthy, in bad repair, and without any ventilation. The floors appeared as if they had never been swept, and dirt had accumulated in every corner. The window, as usual, was boarded up, so that when the door is closed the occupants are in total darkness, which appears to be one of the conditions necessary to the full enjoyment of opium. In this room were two Chinamen on the usual smoking-bench, with their pipes in full swing, a table, a chair, some firewood, and some cooking utensils, besides a filthy looking poodle dog. Hearing a gurgling noise apparently proceeding from the staircase, I approached the spot in order to ascertain the cause of it, and found it proceeded from a Chinaman who had constructed a bench or bed for himself in a small recess under the stairs 4 x 2½ ft.; the gurgling noise proceeded from the tube of his pipe, at which he was sucking; it was clear from his condition that a few more puffs would settle his business, as he was fast approaching a state of oblivion.

We had an opportunity of watching the process of smoking; the smoker after two or three whiffs discharges the smoke through his nostrils. Upon each opium-bench is usually a small oil lamp, lit and placed near the head of the bed or bench ready for immediate use; the wonder is that when they become unconscious, which appears to be always the case after a good smoke, accidents from fire do not more frequently occur. We found it impossible to ascertain from these tenants the terms of their tenancy, or the amount they paid for rent. Whatever question we put to them the answer was invariably "no savvy;" I believe they understood us very well nevertheless. The up-stair room was in total darkness, so that you could not see your hand before you, all light as well as air being excluded by boarding up the window. With the aid of a match I managed to get a peep at it. It is the same size as the room below, but not so high, and boxed off into two compartments, containing each a smoking-bench. This room was very close and stank horribly.

We have scarcely inspected a single room occupied by a Chinaman which appeared to have been cleaned or swept out for weeks at least.

The next house we inspected was also a two-roomed tenement occupied by Chinamen, sellers of charcoal and firewood. This place, like the others, was very dirty, and the dirt which had accumulated on the floors was so full of fleas that we were covered with them at once; there was no mistaking their presence. In all other respects there was no difference—the same careful exclusion of light and fresh air, the same style of smoking benches or beds, and in place of any other furniture a large quantity of firewood and charcoal. In the up-stairs room I counted twenty-four bags of charcoal, but there was one peculiarity in this room which we have not observed before in a Chinaman's quarters—a bed, properly made up with sheets and blankets; that was, however, the only evidence in the house of a regard for cleanliness or comfort as we understand the terms; everywhere else we could see nothing but dirt, firewood, and charcoal. In the yard, and running through the middle of it, was a filthy open drain, while the water-pipe discharges its contents so that a stream of water runs under the house, and materially adds to its unhealthiness. The water-cask was green and slimy from neglect, and as for the closet—an old cesspit—I have no term in my vocabulary sufficiently strong to describe it. I have frequently been obliged to use the word stinking when speaking of closets attached to houses occupied by Europeans; applied to closets used by Chinamen this word must be understood in its superlative sense. Tenements occupied by persons of such filthy habits, and kept in such a dilapidated as well as dirty condition, should not be allowed to remain as they are. The owners should be compelled to have them properly ventilated and to keep them in decent repair, and some supervision should be exercised over the people who occupy them, for there can be no doubt that a great deal of overcrowding takes place. I feel satisfied that in scarcely any instance did we obtain reliable information as to the number of persons who resort to these places at night. At the time of our visit on Tuesday we had a glimpse of several women who were evidently coming to pay their daily visit to one or other of these Chinese dens, but who slunk away on seeing us. The owner or agent of this property is Haines.

At the corner of Goulburn-street and Wexford-street is a small iron tenement; walls as well as roof of iron without any lining, about the warmest kind of domicile I have seen in Sydney. It was about 5 o'clock when we inspected it, and the sides were so hot that we could scarcely lay our hands upon them. It contains two rooms 10 x 9½ ft., is rented at 4s. a week—owner, Beyers—and is occupied by a man and his wife; how they manage to live and sleep in it passes my comprehension. There is a yard attached to it which is at the side of the house, and is reached by a passage from the front door, 18 inches wide; the tenant complained that she could scarcely get along it, although she was not very stout. She also said that the heat made her sick, a statement which required no further corroboration. This place is quite unfit for human beings to live in in its present state; it might, however, be ventilated and be made habitable; a back door would be a desirable addition.

In Wexford-street or Market-lane is a three-roomed stone house belonging to O'Rourke, rented at 7s. a week; the front room is 14 x 12½ ft. and 10 ft. high, and the back room 14 x 12½, with coved ceiling averaging 4½ ft. high. This house is badly ventilated with the old-fashioned sash windows, and very close. The cellar, which is about the same dimensions, is occupied by a washerwoman, very damp and in a dilapidated state, the walls tumbling down. This tenant told us that no one remained in it for any length of time.

We

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

We next visited a stone house belonging to Simpson, containing three rooms about the same size as those last mentioned. We noticed that the walls and ceiling were much broken, but there was a sick woman lying on a sofa in one of the rooms, and we did not make a further inspection of it.

The last house we went over was a stone building, containing eight rooms—Campbell, owner—rented to a person at £4 10s. per month, who lets six of the rooms to three different families at 17s. a week. The occupants of this house were not at all communicative, and we could not obtain the total number of inmates; it was tolerably ventilated, but very dirty, and the yard full of rubbish.

We finished our day's inspection at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 13 JANUARY, 1876.

Market-lane, off Goulburn-street.

256. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club, at 3.20 p.m. on Thursday, 13th instant, and proceeded to Market-lane, where we inspected two brick houses containing two rooms each, owned by Campbell, rented at 5s. a week each. One was occupied by a mangle-woman; the lower room 12 x 10½ ft. and 7½ ft. high, and the up-stair room same size, with coved ceiling 5½ ft. high. Both these rooms were in bad repair, and very imperfectly ventilated,—the window up-stairs being fastened up. A large mangle stood in the centre of the lower room, which, with a table and two or three chairs, a number of clothes, and some irons, almost filled it up. The room above was in the same crowded state and the yard was regularly blocked up with tin pots and old baskets, apparently the accumulation of years. The neighbours, in reply to our inquiries respecting the tenant of this house, said she lived like a hermit and would not speak to any of them.

The next house—same size and rent—was in an equally bad state of repair and as badly ventilated; both houses are infested with rats. The landlord has several times promised to clean and repair them, and has as often failed to carry out his promise.

We next inspected a four-roomed brick house in Goulburn place, off Market-lane; front room 13 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, and the back rooms 4 x 9 ft. and 5 ft. high; Burton, owner. The tenant of this house, formerly a Corporation labourer, was lying drunk on a sofa, his wife having sought shelter on the door-step of a neighbouring house in consequence of illusage received at his hands a short time before our visit. A rum bottle on the table, and a broken gin bottle under it, the contents of which were trickling across the floor, were pretty strong evidence as to the cause of the strife. This woman told us a harrowing tale—how that they had at one time possessed considerable property in Woolloomooloo, which had all been squandered away by her husband since he took to drink. She said her heart was almost broken by his ill-treatment of herself and children. Out of five children, four had left their home, and she had to struggle with her remaining child under misery and harsh usage to make a living. In all these cases of intemperance the punishment falls very heavily on the wife and family of the drunkard.

Near this house we noticed two weatherboard buildings in a very dilapidated state. They are not occupied by regular tenants, but are the resort of larrikins during the day and at night afford shelter to a number of vagrants.

Next were two weatherboard houses owned by Moore. The first contains two rooms 14 x 10½ ft. and 6 ft. 3 in. high, and 14 x 5½, same height, rented at 5s. 6d. per week, and occupied by a man, his wife, and seven children. The second house contains three rooms, rent 6s. 6d., and is occupied by six persons. In the yard was an open drain, very filthy. These houses are generally in bad repair and badly ventilated; landlord refuses to do anything. Decent houses for working people, at a moderate rental, we are told everywhere are not to be had, and respectable persons of this class are consequently driven to occupy these objectionable tenements. What a fine opportunity exists for some rich philanthropist to buy up some of these properties and put up on them houses or cottages built with some regard to comfort and ventilation; I am much mistaken if independent of the benefit he would confer upon his fellow creatures, he would not find the investment a profitable one.

On the west side of Market-lane are four houses called Sellar's Buildings. Three of them are built of brick, and contain three rooms each, and are rented at 6s. a week; the fourth is a weatherboard house, rented at 7s. a week. The tenants of these houses complain greatly of the offensive smell which proceeds from the closet—an old cesspit—and the open surface drain in the yard; the whole of the roadway in this court is very rough and in bad repair.

Up a narrow passage off Market-lane are four houses, owned by Mrs. McLean; the roadway and fence belonging to this property are much broken, and must be dangerous to those who are not acquainted with the premises. The first of these houses is a two-roomed tenement, let at 6s. a week; the lower room, 15½ x 9 ft. and 7 ft. high, is in a very worn-out condition; walls and ceiling falling down; no opening in the back wall, and consequently no ventilation. The up-stair room, which is very much in the same state, is sublet to a female at 3s. All that this room contained was an old worn-out mattress with a few rags for bedding, and an empty bottle; the yard, 4½ ft. wide and 16ft. long, with an open drain running through it; the whole place filthy and stinking.

The next house was one of weatherboard, apparently of the same size and in the same condition; the tenant was out and we did not examine it, but we inspected the house adjoining it, which contains two rooms, 10 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, rented at 5s. a week, very close and badly ventilated; the tenant of this house, who has six children, told us that although she had lived there for five years the landlady had done nothing towards cleaning or repairing it. Through the yards of these houses, which all belong to Mrs. McLean, runs an open drain; the closet, which is a common cesspit, in a very stinking condition, appears to drain into an old well half full of refuse, and insecurely covered over with a few boards. The residents in the neighbourhood complained bitterly of the stench which proceeds from both these places.

Fronting Market-lane is a four-roomed brick house belonging to the Linden Estate, rented at 12s. a week. The tenant was lying drunk on a sofa, and, although very noisy, was unable to move from it;

this

this gave us an opportunity of examining it, which he seemed inclined to object to. The rooms are 12 x 10 ft. and 7½ feet high, and in a very bad state of repair; the paper was falling off the walls. There is no opening in the back wall, and consequently no ventilation. The yard has an open drain running down it close to the foundation of the house; the stench from this drain is very offensive, and must be very injurious to health, especially in the case of children who are playing about all day close to it. This nuisance is greatly aggravated by the closet in Mrs. M'Lean's property adjoining; the tenant also stated that he had lived there five years, and the landlord would do nothing in the shape of repairs, though very prompt in exacting payment of his rent every week. The main sewer, which discharges into Darling Harbour, cannot be more than twenty or thirty yards from both these properties, and the owners should be compelled to lay down pipes to carry the drainage into it.

M. Chapman,
Esq.

21 Jan., 1876.

Off Market-lane, and on the side of a hill approached by stone steps, are two brick houses—Allum owner—containing four rooms each, in tolerably good condition, one house is badly ventilated, there being no openings in the back wall; it was occupied by six persons. The first has a kitchen attached to it, and rents at 12s. a week; the other rents at 10s., and is but tenanted by a man, his wife, and eight children who had recently arrived from the country. The yard to this house, which is 15½ x 13½ ft., is very rough and full of stumbling blocks; the woman said "The childher were kilt with it already"; it was also very dirty, and contained a large accumulation of rubbish.

We finished our inspection at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTIETH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

257. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th instant, and proceeded to Liverpool-street with Constable Milne in attendance. In the upper part of the street, next George-street, and adjoining the ground occupied by Chadwick's timber-yard, we found two houses encroaching on the alignment, but in other respects not calling for notice.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.

21 Jan., 1876.

We proceeded to Union-lane, and inspected No. 2, a four-roomed weatherboard and shingle house, belonging to Mr. Beaver, of George-street Markets, rented at 7s. a week. This house is in a most dilapidated condition—the laths and plaster are tumbling down from the walls and ceiling. Up-stairs one of the windows is out altogether; in the other there are three panes of glass wanting, and in the lower rooms the windows are in a similar condition; the rooms are about 12 ft. x 12 ft. At the rear of the house is a yard used by three houses, containing an old privy which has lately been cleaned out; the sitting accommodation of the rudest kind.

We next went to Victoria-place, where there are six houses, all in tolerably good order, and in habitable condition; but with all the apparent comforts and improvements the old-fashioned sash windows are adhered to, and the ventilation is very defective.

We inspected several houses in Sussex-street, running up that street as far as Goulburn-street, but found nothing calling for special notice until we came to Walton-lane, where there is a property lately purchased by Mr. Israel from Mr. Moore of 34 Upper William-street. Here we found a very offensive odour arising from the closets which in this neighbourhood are all common privies, there being no sewer near with which the houses could be connected; in all these tenements the same old-fashioned style of ventilation prevails.

In Goulburn-street we noticed several old wooden houses which are in as good order as can be expected, considering their age, and that the owners never think of preserving the woodwork by an occasional coat of paint.

Mr. Cape's property, at the corner of Goulburn and George streets, is a stone building, stuccoed in front, with a weatherboard building attached with skillion roof, used as a saddlery store, owned by Scarwell, solicitor, Braidwood; the stone-work is sound, but the internal arrangements require repair. The landlord we were told refuses to do anything to keep the place in order. The closet, an old privy, is in a very dilapidated tumbledown condition.

Adjoining this house is the site of a well known public-house, in former days the "Jew's Harp." There are now five houses used as shops, all on the ground floor, occupying what used to be the verandah of the inn, and a very valuable site.

We returned by George-street, but found nothing particularly calling for attention.

Finished at 6:30 p.m.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

Started with the Mayor from the Town Hall at 10 o'clock on Saturday, 15th instant, accompanied by Constable Flynn, and proceeded to pay a second visit to Denison Ward. Commenced with No. 2, Duncan-street, which is a four-roomed brick building—owned by Mr. Golden, of Glebe Point—rented at 10s. a week. The ceilings in the lower rooms are falling down, and the place is altogether in a bad state of repair; it is also badly ventilated, having the old-fashioned windows with upper sash immovable. The yard is very small. The tenants informed us that the landlord would do nothing to keep the house in good order.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.

21 Jan., 1876.

Turning the corner of Barker-lane we came upon a batten wall on the left-hand side, covered with tin, which we found to be the wall of stables at the rear of houses in Bathurst-street; this stable blocks up the whole of one side of the street.

On the right-hand side are Monk's Vinegar Works; we inspected the machinery which was at work at the time, and found everything conducted in a very clean and wholesome manner.

From

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

From Barker-lane we came to Duncan-street, and inspected six brick houses belonging to Mr. Monk, which appeared in good condition, but the smell from the privy was exceedingly offensive; the yard is also far too small. We strongly advised Mr. Monk to lay down pipes to the sewer, and he promised to do so, and to apply at once to the Town Hall to get it done.

On the west side of Duncan-street are five houses, containing two rooms, called Golden's Buildings, belonging to Mr. Golden of the Glebe. In front of each house is a piece of ground from 5 ft. to 5½ ft. deep, with a frontage of about 15 ft. There is no back door; back yard, or opening of any kind at the rear of these houses—nothing but a dead blank wall, which prevents any possible ventilation. These cottages are rented at 7s. a week each. In the centre of the five tenements is a water-pipe with one tap to supply the whole community, which is evidently at times the occasion of a good deal of dissension, for while we were there we heard the voice of one woman telling another in angry tones to "bide her turn." Between Nos. 9 and 11 is a closet opening directly on to the street; it is supplied with a cistern, but is in such an exposed situation as to be a continual offence to decency. No one can enter or leave it without being seen by the tenants of all the houses opposite, besides the employes at the flour mill at the corner, where there are a number of men at work. Some of the women told us that their husbands were so ashamed to make use of that closet in the face of so many persons that they went away and found accommodation elsewhere. No less than twenty-two individuals have to make use of it. The landlord of these cottages has promised to have them done up by Christmas. Most of the children in this neighbourhood go to the ragged school.

No. 3 in this street, belonging to Mr. Purchase of Parramatta, was the picture of cleauliness; the tenant informed us that he was the best of landlords, and that he always did anything he was asked to do.

We then turned down Barker-lane westward to Duncan-street, and came to a batten gate which led up to the front door of a house, the ground floor of which was unoccupied and had a notice "To let; apply to Mrs. M'Nab, 14, Steam Mill-street," in one of the windows. The Venetian shutters outside the windows were in a very shattered condition and greatly in need of repair. In the yard at the rear we found an earthenware pipe leading to a sewer, without any stench trap. We mounted some steps at the back of the house leading to the upper floor, which is divided by the landing into two sets of apartments—two rooms and an attic on one side and two rooms on the other—let at 8s. and 6s. 6d. a week respectively. One of these suites was occupied by a family—the other was empty. We were told that 1s. a week had been added to the rent of the up-stairs rooms, and 1s. a week to the rent down-stairs, and had been paid for the last two months. This addition had been enforced to meet the expense of supplying a cistern for the closet, but the cistern has not yet been furnished.

No. 29 is a house of similar construction, belonging to Mrs. Brown, and let, the upper portion of it containing three rooms and attic, at 7s., and the lower part at 6s. a week; in bad repair; the closet a common privy.

No. 27 is a brick house containing six rooms—four below, one of which is a grocer's shop; and two above, reached by a ladder from the back room, belonging to Mr. Neale. The lower rooms, occupied by a widower and four children, are let at 6s. a week, and the upper rooms occupied by a man, his wife, and three children, at 8s. Here again there was no stench-trap to the drain in the back yard, only a sunken stone with holes bored in it for the water to drain away; the closet, an old cesspit, emitting a very offensive smell.

No. 21, belonging to Mrs. M'Nab, has two rooms below and three above, approached by steps from the back yard. The rent of this house had also been raised to pay for a cistern attached to the closet. All the houses in this lane have the same old-fashioned ventilation.

No. 19 gave promise of a better state of things, for in the front door was a letter-box with brass facings. We did not however find the interior at all comfortable or in clean condition, while the stench from the privy at the rear was something horrible to remember.

The landlord of No. 17 had evidently had an eye to economy of space, the house being built with its gable fronting the street like the houses in the north of Scotland, and in Shetland and the Orkney Isles, where the architects endeavour to place them in such a position that they offer the minimum amount of resistance to the elements.

At the side of the houses last-mentioned is a three-roomed tenement, containing one room below and two above; the ceiling of the lower room is in bad repair, and requires attention from the landlady—Mrs. M'Nab; it is let at 8s. a week; ventilation also very bad.

There are four other houses, Nos. 9, 7, 5, and 3, belonging to Mr. Barker, each consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, rented at 8s. a week, chiefly noticeable on account of the disgusting state of the closets, which are old common privies; otherwise the houses are in good order.

We also inspected a two-roomed house on the north side of No. 22 with kitchen attached, rented at 7s. a week—owner, Mrs. Brookes. The closet belonging to this house emitted such an abominable stench that it caused an involuntary fit of vomiting on my part, and very nearly upset the Mayor. It had the effect of bringing our labours for the day to a sudden termination.

We returned at 1 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Phillip Ward.

258. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read as follows:—

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club on Tuesday, 18th inst., and proceeded to Campbell-street, Haymarket. Up a narrow lane or entrance from this street, about 4 feet wide, is a row of seven houses, built of stone, containing two rooms each, 14 by 12 feet and 7 feet high, called Blake's Buildings—owned by Bowman. These houses are in very bad repair, and in a dirty condition. Some of the tenants stated that they had been living there for seven years and the owner had refused to do anything in the shape of cleaning or repairing. The rent ranges from 7s. to 5s., according to the state of repair; ventilation

ventilation very deficient, there being no opening in the back wall to afford a passage for fresh air. The yard is rough and very filthy; the space in front of the houses, about 10 feet wide, appeared as if it were swept or cleaned only at very remote intervals, and as there is no provision for drainage it must be a complete pool of mud in wet weather. At the end of the lane is a closet—an old cesspit—7 x 6 feet, nearly full, and emitting a most abominable and sickening stench. There are from forty to fifty persons residing in this court, and they all complain bitterly of the impurity of the atmosphere, the closeness of their tenements, and the discomfort of the place generally from the absence of covered drains and the want of proper closet accommodation. They say they cannot sleep at night, and no wonder in such ill ventilated quarters. The owner of this property should be compelled to connect his houses with the public sewer which runs within a few yards of them. No better test of the unhealthy character of these dwelling places could be afforded than in the sickly and squalid appearance of the children. With no covered drain to carry off the drainage, with house slops and refuse thrown about in all directions, and with one filthy closet, used by nearly two score individuals, tainting the whole atmosphere, how can they be expected to thrive? The residents in this overcrowded place stated, as a sort of apology for the uncomfortable condition of their dwellings, that it was impossible to find other quarters without going a long way out of town.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

We next visited Malcolm's yard, which runs parallel to the court just described, and is reached from the Haymarket. It consists of two iron houses in tolerably good repair, but badly ventilated and fearfully hot, especially during such weather as we have experienced lately; the yard is very rough and broken, and must be positively dangerous to traverse after dark.

Symons'-buildings, running north from the Haymarket, comprise seven houses, having each two rooms and kitchen, let at 9s. a week, in a fair state of repair, but without any opening in the back wall for purposes of ventilation, although the existence of a yard at the back affords every opportunity to the proprietor. Fresh air, however, in connection with sleeping apartments, does not seem to be a desideratum, either with the landlords or the tenants, and the only ventilation these rooms appear likely to get will be in the evidence given about them by the members of this Committee; the light of publicity may possibly do something to improve them.

Elizabeth-place, off Elizabeth-street, between Campbell and Goulburn streets, consists of six houses, belonging to Plummer's Estate—Harris, agent. Four of these contain two rooms each, and are in pretty good condition, but very badly ventilated, having the usual dead wall at the back. One of these houses which we examined was occupied by persons of very doubtful repute. In the lower room which is 12½ x 11 ft. and 7½ ft. high, was a man on a chair with a woman on his knee in a state of *déshabille*; there was no other furniture in the room except an old bed in the corner. In the upstairs room, a woman was lying undressed on another old bed; no bed-clothes and no furniture of any kind in the room. The tenant of one of three houses adjoining stated while complaining of the want of ventilation, that close as the room in which she slept was she was obliged to close the shutters at night and exclude the fresh air, because there was such a lot of rowdy people about.

The next was a one-roomed tenement, 10 x 9½ ft. and 7½ ft. high, let at 3s. 6d. a week, and occupied by a man, his wife, and four children, who eat, cook, sleep, and pass all their in-door life in this confined space. As may be imagined, it was very hot and close.

There is a house close to it containing two small rooms, but the tenant was out and we did not enter it.

Another house connected with the same property contains nine rooms and is rented by an old man and his wife, who sublet four of the rooms to different persons at 16s. a week. This house is in a frightfully dilapidated state, and unfit for habitation. Even the occupier, who makes a profit of 4s. a week out of the rent and gets free quarters for himself, says it is not fit for a dog-kennel. This place should be pulled down or else put into proper repair.

We went from this place to the same side of Castlereagh-street, and inspected No. 420, a brick house containing four rooms and let at 6s. a week. The rooms are 10 x 10 ft. and 8 x 10 ft., and 6 ft. high, back and front in very bad repair; in fact they are almost tumbling down, and although let at a low rental are dear at the price. The landlord as usual will not repair.

On the west side of Castlereagh-street, nearly opposite to the house last mentioned, is an old rookery with a shed in front of it used as a fruit-shop. The fruiterer and his family live in another old shed at the back containing two small rooms, while in another portion of the yard is a third shed, built of packing cases, and covered with iron about 6 x 4 ft. and 5½ ft. high, occupied by an old woman. The remainder of the yard is nearly full of old fruit cases and lumber sufficient for the construction of a fourth or even a fifth shed if necessary. This property belongs to Asher, and is certainly not a credit to him.

On the same side of the street is a house containing two rooms and a cockloft, let at 10s. a week—Gibson owner. This house, which is occupied by a vanman, is very filthy and in bad repair; the closet, a common cesspit, is within a few feet of the door, and stinks frightfully, the stench being increased by a large heap of stable manure in the yard. The landlord does nothing to improve his property.

Young's-buildings, off Castlereagh-street, on the west side, consist of seven houses, situate in a yard at the back of a terrace fronting that street (Ramsdent agent.) These are two-roomed brick tenements, let at 7s. a week; greatly out of repair and badly ventilated, having evidently been designed by the architect in whose plans the blank dead wall running the whole length of the block is the leading feature. We entered one of them, occupied by a sick woman, who said it was damp and uncomfortable—very mild terms considering that the ceiling was down, and the rain poured through the roof as through a sieve. The other houses are all more or less in the same condition, and want renovating badly. One of them is occupied by a Chinaman, a vendor of opium, which is smoked on the premises. He has three smoking benches for the use of his customers, which were occupied at the time of our visit by six Chinamen, two of whom had had their quantum and were in a state of unconsciousness. We noticed four half-caste children strongly resembling the Mongolian race running about the place. This house was clean in comparison with some of the Chinese smoking-houses we have visited, but the sickening smell of the opium pipes is sufficient to disgust any one except a Chinaman.

The next house we inspected belongs to the same property, and fronts Castlereagh-street. It consists of two rooms, and is let at 9s. a week; very close and hot. The tenant complained very much of having no drain and no water. We did not wonder at the last complaint, as the water-pipe had burst at one of the closets, and had been so, we were told, for months; the agent turns a deaf ear to all appeals. This property, we were informed, has lately been purchased by Dr. Morris; we therefore hope that there will soon be a better state of things, and that the comfort of the tenants will be looked after. No.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

No. 396, Castlereagh-street, east side, is a two-roomed brick house, let at 8s.—M'Guire owner—occupied by a man and wife and seven children. The rooms are 11 x 10½ ft., and 11 x 8 ft., very close and unhealthy, designed by the dead wall architect, and without any ventilation. This house is built on the back of the allotment, the front of which is used as a cow-yard. The place was filthy in the extreme. On one side is an old shed about 20 feet long, in which were six dirty dejected-looking cows, three of which were lying down, and three standing up. I suppose they take it in turn, for there certainly is not room for them all to lie down at the same time. On the other side of the yard was a large heap of cow-dung, and a filthy water-cask. If that is the source from which the milk is watered as well as the cows the customers have just cause for alarm. We can only express our surprise that such a state of things should be allowed to exist on ground fronting a main street, almost in the heart of the city. There were a number of ducks and fowls about the place which did not help to make it cleaner.

The next house—same size, same owner, same rent—is occupied by six persons. They complain greatly of the heat of the place; these houses have a westerly aspect; the sun is on them for three parts of the day; and they are absolutely without ventilation.

On the same side of Castlereagh-street, a few yards further north, up a passage 2½ ft. wide, and then up about a dozen steps, are two weatherboard houses, owned by Steele, and rented at 7s. a week. They contain three rooms each, 14 ft. x 11 ft., 13 ft. x 8 ft., and 13 ft. x 5 ft., and 7½ ft. high. Like a great many of the tenements we have examined since we commenced our house to house inspection there is no opening in the back wall in the shape of door or window, and no back yard. The plan adopted in the construction of cheap dwellings in Sydney is a very simple one. A wall is run up on the extreme back boundary of the allotment, and extending to either end of the ground. This is intersected by a number of partitions, at right angles, at an average distance of (say) 8 ft. apart; a couple of cheap sashes for the upper and lower room, and one door on the ground floor for each house, and lo! the buildings when roofed are completed; and a property yielding good returns is created at a minimum outlay. It is no use to have doors and windows at the back, because the ground at the rear belongs to another proprietor, and experience shows that houses without ventilation let readily. The extension of the building to the boundary of the allotment also saves the cost of fencing at the back and sides. It is however indispensable that there should be some apology for a yard, where the women may wash and hang out their clothes to dry, and therefore a space is reserved in front for this purpose, which is frequently only 5 or 6 feet wide. It will be seen that this arrangement takes up a width of, at the outside, 16 feet. Now, supposing the available area to be 40 feet wide, a similar row of houses can be erected on the opposite side, and there would be 10 ft. to spare between the two terraces. This vacant space is not without its use also; there being no provision for drainage, and no room for it, except in front, it follows as a matter of course that all the house-slops and refuse find their way into this unoccupied space and run along it in a surface drain. Add to this description three or four stinking cesspits, all occupying prominent positions in front of both rows of houses, and you have a sketch of a block of cheap houses in the back-slums of Sydney. These properties are generally in some yard or court off the street, and hidden from public observation, or they would not be allowed to exist. The picture I have drawn is not a fanciful one, as will at once be admitted by those who have taken the trouble to read our previous reports.

The occupants of the last house described complained very much of the stench from the adjoining cow-yard. The closet of these premises we found occupied by an old female vagrant, who lay on the seat coiled up like the letter Z. She was thoroughly drunk, and slept like a top. The tenants assured us that this old creature persists in taking possession of the closet every night in spite of all they can do, and they are almost afraid to make use of it themselves for fear of vermin.

We returned at 6:30 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

259. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
21 Jan., 1876.

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall on Monday, 17th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock, and, with Constable Milne in attendance, proceeded to Barker's lane to complete the inspection which came to such an unsatisfactory termination on Saturday last.

We commenced with No. 24, a brick house rented at 8s. a week, having one room and a kitchen on the ground floor and two rooms above. The yard attached to this house is very small, and the privy which is very offensive is close to the kitchen window; owner, Bittern.

The next house, constructed on the same pattern, and belonging to the same owner, accommodates a family of five—husband, wife, and three children. All the children attend Pidgeon's school in Sussex-street. The proximity of the closet to the kitchens of both these houses must be very injurious to the health of the inhabitants, especially as the kitchens are built of weatherboard which cannot keep out the stench. The houses themselves are in fair repair, but in none of the yards is there any stench-trap to the sewer. We were unable to inspect Nos. 28 and 30, the doors being locked and the tenants not at home.

We next went to Steam-mill-street. No. 30 in this street is divided to accommodate two families, two rooms above and two below, with two kitchens underground; it belongs to Mr. Brown, of the Glebe; the upper portion is rented at 6s., and the lower one at 7s., each division being occupied by five persons. This house is not in bad condition, but has scarcely sufficient accommodation for ten persons. The landlords in this neighbourhood have shown great ingenuity in dividing their houses in order to obtain extra tenants. Here we also noticed that the water is supplied through leaden pipes.

No. 28 contains three rooms, two above and one below, occupied by one family, a widower, and six children, the mother having died recently; and No. 26, owned by Neale, and rented at 9s. a week, has four rooms, in which a man, his wife, and six children live; the rooms are very small, and the ventilation imperfect. We were glad to hear that all the children go to school. The kitchen is constructed of battens, which are half-inch apart, and let the air in freely.

No.

No. 24—same owner and same size; accommodates a family of four, two being children who attend school; old-fashioned ventilation and a stinking privy. G. F. Dansey, Esq.

No. 20 is owned by M'Nab; it contains two rooms, one above the other, and an attic, and rents at 6s. 6d. a week. The woman of this house complained greatly of the heat and closeness of the place, and considering that there is generally a fire in the lower room for cooking and washing purposes and no ventilation in the upper room, there can be no doubt her complaint was well founded. 21 Jan., 1876.

Nos. 18, 16, 14, 12, and 8, owned by the residents themselves, were all in very good condition; upon inquiry we found that nearly all the children in this locality go to school, some to Fort-street, some to Pidgeon's school, and some to St. John's. We remarked to one woman that Fort-street was a long way to send her children, "Yes," she said, "but it is the best school." We find, as a rule, that wherever a house is kept clean and tidy the children of the family are invariably school goers; it is only in the abodes of dirt and drunkenness that the little ones are neglected.

We next inspected a small house at the end of Steam-mill-street, where live a man, his wife, and three children; two of the children are nearly grown up, and are employed at tailoring; the youngest one is at home. We asked if this child went to school, and her mother said she could not afford to pay the school fee, which is 9d.; at the same time she admitted that her husband obtained constant work as a stonemason. This is one of the cases of wilful neglect which our educational reformers will have to deal with.

No. 7 in the same street, rented at 10s. a week, is a four-roomed house, which accommodates two families; in the lower part of the house there are five persons living. We were anxious to see how they were housed in such limited quarters. The mother of the family was anxious to give us all the information she could, but her husband, who had been indulging in strong liquors, was obstructive as well as abusive, and told us to clear out.

Nos. 11, 13, 15, and 17, are all occupied by persons living on their own property, and in clean good condition.

We next proceeded to James-street, where we found nothing deserving of particular attention; but on entering Sussex-street a woman rushed across from Fleming's court and asked us to visit a woman who was drunk and in a miserable condition. Entering the court we were directed to a two-roomed wooden shanty, being the back portion of another house, occupied by Mrs. Murray, who was lying on a sofa in a drunken state. The stench of the room, which was 8 x 12, and destitute of any other furniture, was horribly offensive. After a few minutes she roused herself sufficiently to explain that she felt much better. Two sickly-looking neglected children were in the room with her, and a more forlorn appearance than they presented it would be difficult to imagine. This state of dirt and wretchedness is all the result of drink. In these cases the children are the sufferers. There is no law to reach parents whose neglect stops short of actual cruelty. We can only record the fact as a proof among others that the back slums of Sydney afford an ample field for philanthropists.

There are five other tenements in Fleming's court, one of which is occupied by Mr. Eastwood, who has lived there for nineteen years; it contains three rooms, and is let at 7s. a week.

On the opposite side of the court is a wooden box just large enough to house one person, which was secured by large padlocks; the occupant, we were told, had gone to Manly Beach before Xmas, and had not yet returned.

We inspected in the same court a two-roomed brick house, occupied by a labourer named Tooney, rented at 6s. He has a number of children who all go to school. The drainage and water supply for this court are good. As we left it we met the owner, who had evidently been drinking, and was inclined to be abusive. He followed us for some time while we were continuing our inspection. We visited several other houses in Sussex-street, but found nothing which calls for particular notice.

We returned at 6:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1876.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1876.

Phillip Ward.

260. Mr. Chapman gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read, as follows:—

Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 19th January, 1876, and proceeded to inspect Paradise Row, off Abercrombie and Myrtle streets. This property consists of twenty-four weatherboard houses with slate roofs, owned by Thomas Broughton, Esq.—Carter, agent. The houses are chiefly two-roomed tenements, rented at 4s. a week. The neighbourhood in which they are situate bears about as bad a reputation as any we have yet visited; the houses are in a very dilapidated state, many of them being empty on account probably of their uninhabitable condition. The agent, a well-known character, with one arm, would persist in following us about during our examinations, and inciting the tenants to resist our entrance into their houses. I am sorry to say that in many cases he succeeded; his language was not of the choicest description and his conduct was very obstructive. He told us he had been fined on account of these places a short time ago, and "he'd take (strong adjective) good care that he would not be sucked in again." The rooms average about 10 x 10 ft. and 7 x 10 ft., with a height of 6½ ft. 28 Jan., 1876.

One house is occupied by an old man, apparently a cripple, who was lying on an old bed on the floor, the only furniture being a table and a bundle of old clothes in the corner. The rent of this house was

M. Chapman, Esq.
28 Jan., 1876.

was only 3s. We might have obtained some information from this tenant but for the obstructive conduct of the agent, whose noisy vociferations had collected a large number of the inhabitants, the majority of whom seemed as anxious for a row as he was. Disgusted with this conduct we ceased to make any further attempt to inspect the houses. This was the first time since we commenced our house to house inspection, in the course of which we have visited a large number of houses in various parts of the city, that the tenants have offered any opposition to our endeavours to serve them. The occasional peeps into the interior of these tenements which we obtained were sufficient to show that the premises are generally in a filthy condition and in very bad repair.

At the end of this row is an old house built of brick and slate, which in its earlier days must have put forth strong claims to respectability, but is now in such a tottering state that it is a matter of surprise that people should be found so venturesome as to live in it. Nevertheless there are four rooms occupied by different tenants; one of them is used by Mr. Hodgkinson, one of the City Missionaries, as a meeting-house. It is appropriately furnished, and we feel convinced that this worthy man, whom we met immediately afterwards, has been the means of doing much good among the residents of this disreputable locality. There is one redeeming feature in connection with this property; there is a large paddock at the back of the row, which is open to the tenants; but on the other hand the closet accommodation is wretched in the extreme. It consists of three cesspits, 6 x 4½ feet, filthy, stinking, and much out of repair; doors and seats broken, and no regard whatever to decency. From the number of persons we saw about the premises, and from what the police told us, we feel satisfied that there must be a good deal of overcrowding here. The owner of the property can scarcely, we think, have any idea of its wretched condition, or he would, in his own interest, put proper tenements upon it. It is a very large and valuable piece of land in a good situation, well adapted for working-men's dwellings, and might be made to yield an excellent return.

In Parramatta-street, near Abercrombie-street, up a gateway, is a place called Moss' court. It consists of five houses, four of which are in a row, the other at right angles to them at the end of the court, forming a figure like the letter L. They consist of two rooms each, one over the other, 11 x 11 feet and 7 feet high, and are rented at 5s. a week (owner, Mrs. Seales). They are in a dirty state and badly ventilated; no opening in the back wall; the windows in the front with the top sash a fixture. The tenants complain very much of the heat and the filthy state of the yard. This is an open space in front about 10 feet wide, and common to all the houses. There is no drainage, and in wet weather it is impossible to get to the closet except by going through water ankle deep. This closet is at the end of the court, close to the house described as at right angles with the others. It is a common cesspit, by no means clean, and as there is a fall of about 18 inches to this end of the court, the unfortunate tenant in the end house has, in addition to the stench from the closet, which is sickening at times, to contend with an accumulation of impurities which collect at this spot.

Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, consists of about twenty-four brick houses (owned by Carlton), all in a good state of repair and apparently well ventilated; they presented a marked contrast to the houses in the court we had just quitted.

We next visited Lombard-place, Parramatta-street, formerly Liuden-lane. This place was at one time one of the worst in the city; but by pressure from the Corporation the owner was induced to pull all the houses down, with the exception of three fronting Parramatta-street; it is a great pity these were not pulled down at the same time. One of them was originally a bakery, but is now in too dilapidated a state for any trade to be carried on in it; it did not appear to contain any tenants, at least we could see no signs of occupation.

The next, which is on the other side of Lombard-place, consists of three apartments, a shop, a bark skillion, and a sort of cock-loft. The shop, which is of the smallest dimensions, contained the usual stock-in-trade of a huckster—pipes, lollies, onions, &c., &c.; the skillion seemed as if it were rarely used; the cock-loft we did not examine; there was scarcely any furniture in the place—the whole a picture of poverty and neglect. The house is in a ruinous state, and the tenant stated that when it rains there is not a dry place in it. She pays 7s. a week, and has a husband and seven children living with her.

The next house is occupied by a tailor, who pays 7s. 6d. a week. It appeared to be in the same ruinous condition—the yard small and filthy, with an open drain running through it.

Charles-street, Parramatta-street, consists of about thirty-four houses, built of brick, containing three to four rooms each, and let at 8s. a week; the roadway is about 12 feet wide. The houses seem in tolerable repair, but are not connected with any sewer; the drainage runs down the gutter on either side of the street and discharges on to a vacant piece of land at the end, ultimately finding its way into an opening in the main sewer, which appears to have been kept open in order to connect this property. The stench which proceeds from this opening and from the open drains is atrocious. The people at the lower end of the street complain of the filth oozing from Green's lane. We were informed that the children who average about five to each house are often ill with sore throats, and there can be no doubt that the noxious gases given off from the sewage are the cause of it. This street must be unhealthy, and immediate steps should be taken to compel the proprietor to connect, the sewer being only a few yards from his property. We noticed when leaving this street a very filthy open drain running into it from the yard of a public-house called the "Clare Castle," fronting Parramatta-street.

We next visited Green's lane, which contains one house on the right-hand side and seven on the left, named Wellington Terrace, built of brick and belonging to the estate of Raynes, Treeve, & Co. These houses contain four rooms each and are let at 8s. a week; they are close and unhealthy; no opening in the back wall; the yard, which is in front, is partitioned off to each house, every one of which has a closet, a common cesspit, on its own ground, occupying a prominent position in front; the stench of these places is sickening. The tenant of the house we examined—a very intelligent woman—has succeeded in training a lot of vines over the window. She said that although they excluded the light they mitigated the nuisance of the closet, and she preferred darkness to stench. This woman has a family of six children, and she believed that to be about the average to each house; some of them, however, are always ill. When asked if she sent her children to school, she said, "Yes, she had done so up to Christmas time. They had been to a Church of England school, and she had had to pay 5½d. a week for each child, which was more than she could now afford, her husband's wages being only 35s. a week." We examined the end of the lane in order to ascertain if possible the cause of the nuisance complained of by the residents in Charles-street, and found that a large quantity, more than a horse-load of sewage in a liquid state, had accumulated in a corner, which no doubt was the cause of the offence complained of. Immediate steps should be taken to clean and drain this property.

We concluded our inspection at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

261. *Dr. Dansey* gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer:—

Started from the Town Hall with the Mayor and Constable Trewecke at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 19th instant, and proceeded to Denison Ward, where we commenced our inspection by visiting No. 277, Sussex-street, occupied by Collins & Co., which is used for the sorting of rags collected from dust-heaps, street gutters, and various other places; some of these are utilized by the Colonial Paper Factory, and others exported to England and to the neighbouring Colonies. We were informed that from thirty to forty bales are exported weekly. Some 500 or 600 rag-pickers bring their collections here for sale, and twelve persons are regularly employed in the work of sorting. We found the effluvium arising from the different heaps which lay on the floor of the shed so offensive that we retreated into the street every time we wanted to take notes. The building, which is in good repair and well ventilated, is between 70 and 80 ft. long, and consists of two long rooms or warehouses one over the other. Despite the unpleasant odours arising from the rags we were assured by Mr. Collins that no disease had occurred among his employes which could be traced to this source. We inspected several other houses in Sussex-street in good order, and not calling for any remarks.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
23 Jan., 1876.

We went next to North-street, and inspected several houses built of weatherboard and slate, belonging to the estate of Raynes, Treeve, & Co., in a most ruinous state of repair—walls and ceilings falling down, and altogether unfit for human habitation, and greatly deficient in closet accommodation.

No. 7 is a stone tenement 10 x 8 feet, occupied by a bird-cage maker, who does not live in it but uses it as a workshop; it is in a very bad state of repair—in fact a complete ruin.

No. 5, the occupant of which was not at home, was singularly well ventilated, nearly all the windows being out. A bird's-eye view of the interior from the street showed us that the ceiling was falling down, and that repairs were needed generally.

No. 8, on the north side, is a two-roomed tenement, rented at 8s. a week, and also in a dilapidated condition. A batten partition divides the house into two rooms. A most abominable stench proceeded from the apartments.

No. 4 has also two rooms, 12 x 10 and 12 x 8, with skillion roof. The ceiling in the front room is constructed of tin; the ventilation is of the old-fashioned kind; the closet a common cesspit, offensive when approached, and the drain without any stench-trap. This was one of the most unhealthy abodes we have yet visited.

No. 10 is a weatherboard and shingle tenement, containing three rooms, belonging to Mrs. Matthews, let at 10s. a week—the sitting-room 12 x 10, and the bedroom 12 x 8 ft. Here there is a common privy in a stinking condition, with a pit extending 5 ft. outside of it.

No. 18 is a brick house with a window in front which is a fixture; it has a very small yard, and a privy—a common cesspit—in a very bad state of repair.

The whole of the buildings in North-street are in a most dilapidated condition and unfit for human habitations.

We went from this to Harbour-street. No. 21 is a brick and shingle building of a very eccentric order of architecture. To the right of the door is a small window which opens at the bottom; to the left is another window which does not open at all, but can be taken out bodily; this is what is termed an Irish window. Six inches above this is a third window. On going up-stairs we found the last-mentioned window on a level with the floor of the room, the shingle roof sloping down to the top of it. The house is tenanted by a woman who takes in washing, and who owns a number of goats; these animals were all round her, and it was singular to observe how carefully they avoided trampling on the linen which lay about on all sides.

We were much annoyed during the examination of these houses by the conduct of a man and woman, who persisted in following us wherever we went. We were at last obliged to threaten to give them in charge. We returned at about a quarter past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1876.

Phillip Ward.

262. *Dr. Read* gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

Started from the City Club at a quarter past 5 o'clock, Mr. Chapman having had to attend a meeting of the Board at 4 o'clock, and proceeded accompanied by Sergeant Larkins to Union-street, off Regent-street. Went to a brick house on the left-hand side of the street and observing it to be fairly ventilated back and front, did not enter it. In the yard we noticed a cesspit 7 ft. square, used by the inmates of this house and the two houses in front; it was in very bad repair and the tenants complain greatly of the stench which proceeds from it. The owner of this property, McEwan, should be compelled to connect with the public sewer, which is only a few feet from his property, especially as he also owns the two houses in front facing Regent-street. The upper sashes of these houses are fixtures, and should be properly hung so as to admit of being lowered when necessary. A wooden house belonging to Dwyer, rented at 4s. a week, and a brick house owned by Renwick, let at 5s., were also fairly ventilated and in good order; the rent of the last-mentioned house two years ago was 6s., which is the first instance we have met with where the rent has been lowered.

R. B. Read,
Esq.
23 Jan., 1876.

The tenants of a two-roomed brick house opposite, owned by Dwyer, complained much of its unhealthy condition for want of ventilation, there being only a window in front and no opening in the back wall. For a wonder they spoke in praise of the landlord, who they said was ready to do anything that was required. We suggested as a practical proof of his sincerity that he should be asked to connect this property with the sewer which runs close by.

We examined two houses in a court up Union-street, and five houses fronting Kensington-street—owner, Renwick. This property offered a marked contrast to many others we have visited; the houses were

R. B. Read, Esq.
28 Jan., 1876.

were in good order and well ventilated back and front, the yards clean, the drains connected with a sewer, and the closets fitted with patent cisterns.

A weatherboard house fronting Kensington-street, belonging to Mrs. Kelly, was also in fair condition, and the closet in the yard had a patent cistern, but the windows were fitted with the old-fashioned sash window. Considering how easily and inexpensively the alteration can be made, we can only wonder that the tenants themselves do not hang the sashes so as to allow of the ingress of fresh air at the top.

No. 9, Kensington-street, is owned by Anderson, and rents at 10s. 6d. a week; it is about 15 inches below the level of the street and contains two small rooms not more than 6½ ft. high; the roof is of iron and the temperature inside very close and unhealthy; the closet is fitted with patent cistern.

Nos. 11 and 13 were both in fair condition with patent cisterns to the closets.

On the opposite side of the street is a weatherboard cottage belonging to Hunt, containing three rooms and a kitchen, all very close and unhealthy for want of ventilation; patent cistern as before. The cottage adjoining—Barrett, owner—had nothing about it calling for special notice, except that the water-pipe was broken. Next to that is another cottage built of weatherboard in front and iron at the back and sides with iron roof, very close for want of ventilation, there being no opening in the back wall, but in a fair state of repair.

The next house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Morgan, who has lived there for thirty-two years; there are several small tenements in the yard of this house, which are occupied by members of her family. She told us that three of her grand children had been ill with scarlet fever, but had recovered.

At the end of a narrow passage, not more than 3 feet wide, a little further on, we came to a brick building, owned by Long, rented at 5s. a week, containing the same deficiency of ventilation, a dead back wall, and the upper sash of the windows a fixture. To add to the unhealthiness of this abode there was no drain in the yard to carry off the house slops; in wet weather the place must be a complete puddle. The backs of the two houses fronting Kensington-street open on to this house; an open drain in one of the yards runs into the gully-shaft of a sewer in the other.

No. 37, on the opposite side of Kensington-street, is a weatherboard house, owned and tenanted by Redman. Then comes a vacant space, which would be occupied if the row of houses were continued, at the back of which are two houses built of iron with slate roofs, occupied by Mr. Redman's men, who drive his drays. The back wall of these houses is the boundary-wall of Kent Brewery, and as there is no opening of any kind in it the houses are without any proper ventilation, and excessively close.

No. 41, owned by Murtoch, is similarly situated, being built of brick and shingle, and having as a back wall the boundary-wall of the brewery just mentioned, an ingenious application of the principle of economy by the dead-wall architect, whose designs have been more or less the subject of our descriptions throughout. Here again were two objectionable but very common features—immovable sashes to the windows, and an offensive cesspit in the back yard. The sewer is at no distance from this property and the owner should be compelled to connect.

The dwellings generally along Union and Kensington streets, comprised in this day's inspection, are of a much better class than a great many we have had to describe, and much more suitable for occupation by the manual labour classes; it was quite a pleasure to us to pass by so many houses, which evidently were in fair habitable condition. We did not notice any symptoms of overcrowding, and have not therefore thought it necessary to give the dimensions of the rooms or the number of inmates in most cases; the neighbourhood also appears to be quiet and orderly.

We inspected two houses in Junction-street, which runs from Kensington to Regent street, owned by Long, and rented at 6s. a week, which, however, were rather below the average in respect to cleanliness and ventilation. The up-stair rooms have a small window or sky-light in the roof, there being no ceiling. In hot dry weather the solar heat must make these rooms almost unbearable, while in wet weather when the skylight is let down they must be in total darkness. There is a closet in the yard of one of these houses which was tolerably clean, but the drainage from the adjoining houses runs into the yards, and in rainy weather it must be difficult to step out of the back doors without being ankle deep in mud and filth.

We went into Fitzroy-street, where the houses appear to be of a better class than usual, and fairly ventilated, with the exception of two, Nos. 24 and 25, small iron shanties owned by Lane, and rented at 6s. a week. The tenant of one of these places said the houses were "killing." She told us also that she had lost one of her children, which she attributed to the heat of the rooms. The number of children we noticed to-day quite astonished us; they seemed healthier than we usually find them.

We concluded our afternoon's inspection at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1876.

The Glebe.

263. *Mr. Chapman* gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Read and himself, as follows:—

M. Chapman, Esq.
28 Jan., 1876.

Having now completed our inspection of Brisbane, Bourke, and Phillip Wards, in Parramatta-street, which separates the last-mentioned ward from the Borough of the Glebe, we considered it desirable to push our investigations in the direction of the Glebe at once, leaving Fitzroy Ward to be inspected at a later period. We are aware that the members of No. 2 Sub-Committee in their inspection of Denison and Cook Wards, which comprise some of the worst places in Sydney, will find matter sufficient to engage their attention for some time to come; and we propose therefore, with the sanction of our Chairman, to obtain evidence in reference to the most glaring cases of overcrowding and its concomitant evils in the Borough of the Glebe, which we have had repeated invitations to visit; then to give a short description of Fitzroy Ward, and afterwards to inspect and report upon the worst portions of the Municipalities of Redfern and Waterloo. Our task being so far completed, we believe that we shall be in a position, in conjunction with our fellow labourers on No. 2 Sub-Committee, to give a tolerably exhaustive report upon crowded dwellings and areas in those portions of the city and suburbs which are palpably provocative of pestilence and disease, and which, in the interest of the community at large, call for immediate attention on the part of the powers that be.

With

With this programme in view, Dr. Read and I, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, proceeded on Thursday, 27th instant, to Bay-street, Glebe, which runs down to Blackwattle Bay, and thence up a narrow street, the name of which we could not ascertain, at the commencement of the reclaimed land, into Cowper-street. M. Chapman,
Esq.
28 Jan., 1876.

The first house we examined in this street was a weatherboard building containing two rooms, owned by Mrs. O'Brien, and rented at 5s. a week; it was occupied by a boot finisher. This tenement was in a most ruinous state, almost tumbling down, and very dirty; there was not a single whole pane of glass in the windows, and scarcely any furniture in the rooms. The occupant, his wife, and three children live in it; they all looked very dejected and miserable; something must be wrong, as the trade of a boot finisher is a good one, and workmen find ready employment. The fence which used to enclose the yard of this house is nearly all gone, and the closet, erected over an old cesspit, has either been blown or thrown down, and the materials of which it was composed are fast disappearing, probably being devoted to the same use as the fence—for cooking purposes. There is no sewerage here, and the contents of the closet percolate through the soil into an open trench at the back of the premises. The whole place was filthy in the extreme, stinking, and unfit to be a dwelling-place for any human beings. I may mention here, as a singular fact, that in the course of our inspection to-day we did not find any firewood in the yards of the houses we visited. This may perhaps account for the dilapidated condition of the fences and out-buildings.

The next house, built of stone and brick, containing three rooms, is also owned by Mrs. O'Brien, and is in the same ruinous condition; the floors are broken, and there is scarcely a pane of glass in any of the windows. The tenants of the house just described are without a closet, but the occupants of this house are not quite so badly off, for they have an apology for one. A great portion of it, including the seat, is broken down, and is fallen into the pit; it has no door, the usual substitute, an old gunny-bag, not even being provided, and any person making use of it must necessarily crouch over the place where the seat used to be, and hold on by the door-posts which still remain. In this position, the boards on either side having long ago disappeared, he affords a spectacle of indecency to the occupants of all the adjoining houses. This closet occupies a prominent position in the back premises, and thus the whole neighbourhood becomes privy to the visits to it. The cesspit is in a most filthy condition, and there is no sewer to carry off the drainage.

We inspected another house alongside, which was in all respects similar to the last, including the privy. The rain comes through the roof freely. The landlady promised to put the place in repair, so we were informed, two years ago, but has not yet found time to do it. This house is occupied by six persons; the building and surroundings are in a filthy neglected state.

We next visited a brick and slab tenement containing two rooms, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (Pile, agent), rented at 3s. 6d. a week. This place is filthy, close, and ill-ventilated. The closet, originally built of paling, and erected over an old cesspit, is like a great many others we saw to-day, thoroughly worn out; as usual it occupies a prominent position, and affords to all the neighbours a clear view of the persons who make use of it.

We then examined a three-roomed weatherboard building, rented at 5s. (Pile, agent), in a similarly neglected state, without any ventilation, and having a closet of the worst description over an old cesspit; the yard appeared as if it had not been cleaned out for years, and the wood is fast disappearing from the fence which used to enclose it.

The next house (for which Pile is also agent) was occupied by five persons, and is in the same state of repair; there is no opening in the back wall, and consequently no ventilation. The closet, built of paling, is erected over a common cesspit, which was quite full so that the stuff oozed out at the back. The door of this place has long since disappeared, and there is evidently no intention to replace it. The tenants of the house who make use of the closet have, however, some slight regard to decency, and they make a feeble attempt to close themselves in by means of a sugar-basket which the occupant holds up before him until he comes out, when it is thrown down on the ground outside, to be picked up and made use of in the same way by the next comer.

Sugar-baskets are a great institution in this portion of the Glebe. The Colonial Sugar Company's works are close by, and the baskets are to be had for nothing; consequently you see them converted to all sorts of uses besides that which I have just mentioned; they form roofs for fowl-houses and dog-kennels, are used for repairing fences and out-houses, and will no doubt, in course of time, if the supply continues the same, be employed in building houses.

We inspected another weatherboard house—same agent—for which the above description will answer—no ventilation, and no windows except in front. The inside of this house was pretty clean, but that was owing to the tenant and not to any exertion or outlay on the part of the landlord. The closet was very foul, and in a peculiarly exposed condition. We did not see a sugar-basket near it, but there might have been one lying about, which is probable, as there was no door of any kind.

At the corner of Cowper and Broughton streets there is a piece of land about 66 ft. square, having a frontage to each street, on which is a house—Pile, agent—containing four rooms, the two front rooms built of wood and the back ones of brick. The tenant of this house stated that she had lived there for seven years, and that at one time it was in good repair and commanded a good rent, but it had been allowed by the landlord to fall into such a state of dilapidation that it now only rented at 2s. 6d. a week. It is dirty, close, and without ventilation. All the furniture in the front room was a table and an old box; in the inner room a few old rags for bedding; the fence is all gone, not a vestige of it left; the closet over an old cesspit stuck in the centre of the allotment without any roof, and with scarcely any sides; the back patched up with pieces of tin and iron—without any door—not even a sugar-basket; the whole place denoting misery in its worst form. The rain pours through the roof of the house, so the tenant informed us, as through a sieve. Altogether the premises are totally unfit for occupation, and should be replaced by a substantial dwelling, the ground being a valuable corner allotment.

On the east side of Broughton-street are three weatherboard houses roofed with iron, containing each two rooms with a small skillion at the back used as a kitchen and rented at 3s. 6d. a week. The rooms, which are 10×9 ft. and 10×6 ft., are very close and unhealthy; the tenants complain of the heat, and the stench which proceeds from the closets. These are built over common cesspits, which are nearly full. The fences are broken and repaired with old sugar-baskets; the filth appears to run from the yards into the closets, which after a shower of rain must always be full to the brim and spread their contents all

M. Chapman, all over the place. We can scarcely wonder at the many complaints about Blackwattle Swamp when we consider the mass of impurities from these sources which it must receive after a heavy fall of rain.

Esq.
28 Jan., 1876. On the west side of Broughton-street, some distance further down, there is a brick house containing two rooms occupied by a man and his wife, who is bed-ridden. The rooms are very close and unhealthy, the customary dead wall at the back preventing any ventilation. It appears that this house is without an owner, and has been taken possession of by the present tenant, who assured us it was all right.

We then went back to Queen-street, which is a continuation of Broughton-street, although diverging in a different direction. On the west side of Queen-street is a sort of court containing three two-roomed weatherboard houses, roofed partly with shingles, partly with iron, and other materials. These houses are almost tumbling down; they have been designed by the dead wall architect referred to so often. The occupants did not seem disposed to be at all communicative, but we saw enough to satisfy ourselves that the houses are unfit for habitation. The closet was as bad as any we have seen, and so exposed, being in the centre of the court, and facing the houses in Queen-street, that no one can approach it without being seen by the inmates of at least a dozen dwellings.

On the west side of Queen-street, and south of the last-mentioned premises, are two iron tenements, owned by Smith. One contains two rooms, and is rented at 4s. a week—a very close and ill-ventilated place; the other, originally the kitchen, but now let as a separate tenement, being just 8 x 8 ft., with a skillion roof—an awful hole, rented at 2s. 6d. This small close room is occupied by two women, one of whom told us she was 82 years old. She was a very lively old woman, and did not seem to care much about ventilation or drainage, though she objected strongly to the stench from a neighbouring cow-yard. At the time of our visit she was just starting, jug in hand, to the neighbouring public for some beer. We examined the cow-yard of which the old woman complained, and found stalls there for six cows. In the centre of the yard is a large pool of liquid filth, which must accumulate to a depth of 2 feet before it can reach the surface-drain intended to carry it off. As there has been no rain lately, and the pool in question was over a foot deep, we may conclude that this is a permanent nuisance, contributing its fair share to the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood.

I cannot conclude my account of to-day's inspection without calling special attention to the state of the gutters in Queen-street and the streets running parallel to it. Every provision seems to have been made for the drainage of the yards directly into these gutters, but nothing further has been done, and there the refuse lodges and remains. It comprises dead dogs and cats, dead fowls, bones, decayed vegetable matter of all sorts—in fact, rubbish and waste material of every kind. There it lies for weeks at a stretch. The liquid portion of it finds its way down Bay-street to a vacant piece of ground off that street about 60 ft. square, from which it seems to percolate between and under the houses in the direction of Blackwattle Bay. Many of the persons with whom we got into conversation complained of the continued neglect of the Glebe Municipal Council in not having the gutters swept out for months. One gentleman told us that Dr. Markey had been attending his family for two months, all of them being sick with scarlet fever, and that the doctor had stated that the illness was caused by the filthy state of the gutters in the street. Queen-street is a narrow street only about 20 ft. wide.

Some steps ought, we think, to be taken to prevent people from crowding these narrow streets and lanes with buildings. The attention of the Government should be called to this matter at once, for delay is not only dangerous but fatal. These are not small right-of-ways leading out of large streets, which afford a certain amount of ventilation, but narrow lanes running parallel to each other, in which the houses are crowded together in such numbers as to render health to the residents impossible; it is overcrowding in its worst form.

We have just had an opportunity of reading the Report of No. 13 Committee on the prevalence of scarlet fever, which states in clause 12 that it is in such localities as we have described "among a population predisposed to disease, and with depressed vital powers less able to resist its attacks, that an epidemic finds its ready victims."

Each day's inspection only serves to deepen the conviction that the conditions under which a large portion of the inhabitants exist in the crowded areas in Sydney—viz., want of ventilation and proper drainage, and insufficient air and floor space—are the real provocatives of fever and disease. Publicity is said to be a panacea for all evils, and we have every confidence that these evils at least only require to be generally known to ensure the passing of a thorough measure of sanitary reform.

We finished at 6:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1876.

Borough of the Glebe.

264. Mr. Chapman gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Read:—

M. Chapman, Esq.
4 Feb., 1876. Met Dr. Read and Sergeant Larkins at the City Club at 4 o'clock on Monday, 31st January, 1876, and proceeded to visit that portion of the Glebe Borough abutting on to Blackwattle Swamp. We passed down Bay-street, and turning into Crown-street, which is 24 ft. wide, examined that part of it which intercepts Cowper-street. The houses in this locality are of a mixed character, many of them being in a ruinous state and much overcrowded; the roadway is very rough. The water channels or street gutters receive all the sewage and filth from the yards, and are full to the brim; the closets are erected over common cesspits, and in many instances their contents drain into the street gutters, which emit a most unwholesome stench. This mode of getting rid of the offensive liquid matter is frequently a contrivance on the part of the tenants of the houses, who lay down at a depth of about a foot from the surface

a small pipe drain leading from the closet in the direction of the gutters; and this is done, it would appear, without the sanction or knowledge of the Municipal Council; but as the houses are not connected with any sewer to receive the drainage the residents can scarcely be blamed for adopting this method of discharge.

M. Chapman,
Esq.
4 Feb., 1876.

We next examined Mitchell-street, which runs from Broughton-street to the Glebe Road. This street is about 66 ft. wide. Some of the houses in it are very good, and some in a wretched state of dilapidation. Very little attention seems to have been paid to the question of ventilation, and from the number of persons we observed about the houses there must be a great deal of overcrowding. There is a large sewer running down the centre of the street, which takes a great portion of the storm water and yard drainage from the upper part of the Glebe and Forest Lodge. This sewer runs under Broughton-street and empties on the east side of that street on to a vacant piece of land, from which it finds its way down an open creek for about 150 yards on to the reclaimed land at Blackwattle Bay, where, no doubt, it adds materially to the abominable stench which has lately been the subject of so many complaints.

In a narrow street running into Mitchell-street from Norton-street we noticed a filthy stream of a most objectionable character trickling down at the side, which goes when it is sufficiently high into the water channel of Mitchell-street. It is not high enough at present to get away by means of that channel, and there it remains stinking, festering, and poisoning the atmosphere around. Tracing this stream to its source we found that a great portion of it comes from houses and closets at its head.

We went thence into Glebe-street, which, between Mitchell and Norton-streets is only 17 feet wide. One side of it is built upon, the houses are very old, and in many instances in a most dilapidated condition, some of them almost tumbling down. One of those we examined was a weatherboard building containing three rooms, the largest 15 x 9 ft., and the other two 8 ft. square, with a height of 8½ ft. This house was hot almost to suffocation, having no ventilation or ingress for air except the door; it was also in a ruinous and filthy state, the yard small and full of rubbish. The closet, built over an old cesspit, is 3 ft. square and 4 ft. 2 in. high; the seat is about 8 in. high, the whole structure having apparently sank several inches bodily into the pit; there is no door to this closet, which is without exception the smallest we have come across. The sewage and filth in the street-gutter at this point were very bad; the gutter looked as if it had not been cleaned out for months.

In a narrow lane about 12½ ft. wide, running from Norton-street to Denham-street, are five houses built of wood, and containing two rooms each—Bennett owner; rent 4s. 6d. a week—the rooms, which are 12 x 10 ft., are badly ventilated, there being no windows at the back. In front of these houses at the edge of the lane are an equal number of closets belonging to the houses in the neighbouring street—common cesspits, stinking badly. These with their own closets—also stinking cesspits—which are in the yard at the back, 15 ft. wide, place the unfortunate residents in this lane as it were between two fires; they have the same stench back and front, and no matter which way the wind blows it is a foul wind for them.

The next lane, running parallel to the one just described, is 14 ft. wide, and is occupied by small houses of a similar description badly ventilated, and having cesspits of the same kind in the yard; there is no drainage, and the houses and closets all seem to be huddled together in a most indiscriminate fashion. We counted no less than ten of the latter in a space of 3,000 ft. square. The lane itself, besides being rough is filthy and actually stinks. There was a general outcry against the Glebe Municipal Council for not having it cleaned out.

We next proceeded to Campbell-lane, which is 15 ft. wide, and is also very rough and very filthy. The drainage from the adjacent yards runs into it. This part of the Glebe seems to be composed of tumbledown fences, narrow streets and lanes, stinking cesspits, and surface drains and gutters choked up with house refuse.

In Mitchell-street we noticed six houses recently built, called Swiss Terrace, which seemed to be nicely finished, and very suitable residences for working men, but no provision has been made for drainage, and all the filth runs from the back yards into Campbell-street, whence it finds its way into a hole where it accumulates, stinking horribly, until it reaches a head of 2 or 3 feet before it can get away; ultimately it goes into Blackwattle Swamp.

We then followed the course of the Glebe Road and into Francis-street and Franklin-place, where we found the same unwholesome conditions existing—common stinking cesspits and no drainage. One house, built of brick, and covered with iron, containing two rooms 12 ft. x 7 ft., and 11 ft. x 6 ft., with skillion roof; average height 5½ ft.—Hanshaw, owner—was occupied by a woman and two children. This tenant told us that she had lived there for nearly twelve months, and had been sick almost all the time. There is no opening of any kind in the back wall of the house, which is alone enough to make it a close unhealthy tenement; and a stream of filth from the neighbouring houses runs down within a few feet of the door. The heat and stench of this place were positively sickening; the sun is on it for the greater part of the day, and there is nothing surprising in the fact that the occupant is continually sick; the wonder would be that she could live at all in such quarters. This is altogether a very crowded locality.

We examined a cow-yard in Francis-street. The cows which are milked here must be of the poley breed, for the only entrance to the yard is a passage between two brick walls, just 2½ feet wide. We found stalls for three cows, which were filthy in the extreme. This place is owned and occupied by Mrs. Ryan, a milkwoman, and it certainly reflects no credit upon her. The house is built of weatherboard and contains two rooms, 15 x 11 feet, one over the other; there is no opening in the back wall, except where some of the boards have tumbled down from sheer decay and have not been replaced. This place cannot fail to be very unhealthy, and the place allotted to the cows which is very small is close to the door of the dwelling.

Before concluding this cursory description of the lower portion of the Glebe Borough I wish to call attention to the urgent necessity of having some proper system of sewerage provided. The streams of filth and sewage which run down the narrow streets and lanes in that locality are disgraceful, and must be strongly provocative of disease. If such a state of things exists now, after a long continued drought, what must it be when rainy weather sets in. The closets are almost without exception in a neglected and disgusting condition, and it is pretty certain that a large amount of the nuisance at Blackwattle Bay has been contributed from these sources. The system of scavenging adopted here is a very ingenious and perhaps an economical one, but the residents must suffer greatly from it. The refuse is all swept or scraped together into small heaps on to the roadway, and there left for an indefinite period. During this time the wind winnows the heaps, and carry the dust and finer particles of matter back into the yards of the houses, so that when the Council carts come round there is only a minimum portion to remove, and one

M. Chapman, Esq.,
4 Feb., 1876.

cart can do the work of ten. The heaps are then of a very solid consistency, and have to be dug up and shovelled into the carts. In short the only system adopted for cleansing these streets appears to be a system of studied neglect. We were informed by several residents that these heaps of waste material sometimes lie untouched for months at a stretch, and that the occupant of a house putting out a lot of refuse to be taken away can form no calculation as to the time when the Glebe Corporation cart will call for it.

We finished our day's inspection at 6:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Present:—

R. B. READ, Esq.,
M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

265. Dr. Dansey gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer as follows:—

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.,
16 Feb., 1876.

Started with the Mayor from the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 27th January, and proceeded, accompanied by Constable Milne, to Victoria-street, leading out of George-street by the "Steam Engine Hotel." Inspected two brick and shingle cottages, owned by Mr. Bates, containing two rooms each, 10 x 10 ft. and 10 x 8 ft., in one of which we saw a female apparently dying. There is no ventilation, there being no opening, either door or window, in the back wall; the yard is in front. The house nearest to George-street, which is in a most dilapidated condition, is let at 6s. a week. The ceilings threaten day and night to fall on the heads of the occupants; there is one closet for these houses, a wooden shanty about 4½ ft. high, with the back part broken down, and exposed to every passer-by in the street.

We next came to ex-Alderman Linsley's houses, which are all provided with patent cisterns and are in admirable condition.

Nos. 90 up to 106 are owned by Mr. Smart, and contain four rooms each; the closets are very old and one of them has no door; they are all erected over common cesspits; most of them are full and in a bad state of repair. The houses are good but want painting and doing up.

At the bottom of Smart's houses is a flour mill belonging to Penell, at the rear of which is a weatherboard shanty covered with zinc, tin, iron, and wood, with weights to keep the roof on. The occupant, to whom the house formerly belonged, now pays 5s. a week rent for it; it is in very bad repair and very damp in wet weather as the rain comes through the roof. This house occupies a valuable piece of ground 60 x 60 ft. We were told that at one time it was impossible to pass by this place on account of the water; it has now been filled in with rubble.

We next inspected a stone house encroaching on the alignment of the street, containing a front and back room with skillion room attached; the ceilings are tumbling down and the place altogether in bad repair; the privy a common cesspit of the most primitive construction, which was covered at one time but is now without any roof. In this house live a man and his wife and six children; the front room is 10 x 8 ft. and the back room 16 x 8 ft.

Behind it is a stable of a very eccentric order of architecture; the sides are enclosed with battens and the roof of a variety of materials, including slabs, zinc, iron, &c., and kept in their places by heavy stones placed upon them.

Near the Railway, on the east side, covering a space of about 20 yards square, is a collection of shanties, some built of wood, others of rubble and stone, dotted irregularly over the area without any regard to order, each facing a different point of the compass, apparently constructed on the free selection principle in the early days of Sydney. They are mostly two-roomed tenements, occupied by working men, draymen, and others, renting at 7s. or 8s. a week. We entered two or three of them and found them pretty clean and not overcrowded but wretchedly ventilated; the rooms average about 10 x 8 ft.—Stinson, owner.

We entered one house standing back from the street, built of weatherboard, zinc, battens, and slabs, and occupied by a milkwoman, who told us that formerly it used to float whenever the rain fell heavily and the tide rose; she said it used to be lifted up bodily. The ground is low and was reclaimed when Darling Harbour was filled in. In the centre of this lot of houses we found a closet without any door and in very bad repair, the roof apparently about to fall.

In Engine-street, Nos. 62 and 64, are stone and shingle tenements, having two rooms and a kitchen each, but no yard. Here we found a closet used by the inmates of ten houses. Taking the average number of inmates to each house to be four, there would be forty individuals thus accommodated. The tenant of one of these houses said there was no lock to her door, and the landlord would not supply one, and so she was obliged to stop at home.

We passed a number of other houses which were in good condition, but the closets, almost without exception, were full and very offensive. The houses have all the old-fashioned sash-windows, and common privies which have evidently not been cleaned out for months, or perhaps years.

Proceeding along Engine-street we came to a weatherboard and shingle residence, which spoils the appearance of the street by being placed out of the line, besides preventing the passage of a current of air for ventilation.

We next inspected the Castlemaine Brewery, owned by Prendergast & Co., where there are thirty-five men employed. Here we found that the old closets were being removed, and new ones erected in their places. The latter are not supplied with cisterns, but all the waste water from the brewery is laid on to them so as to wash their contents into the sewer outside, the said sewer being properly trapped. Everything on these premises appeared to be clean, and to show good management. The only complaint made to us was of the smell of the Hay-street sewer, and indeed to any one passing down Hay-street this is unbearable.

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In this neighbourhood there is a large amount of surface drainage running from the houses and yards on to unoccupied ground, which should not be allowed, as the houses could easily be connected by pipe-drains with the sewer. G. F. Danscy, Esq.

We inspected Nos. 82 and 84, Quay-street, where we saw nothing calling for notice, except that the closet belonging to one of the houses—a common cesspit, not in a clean condition by any means—is within 6 ft. of the back door. They contain each two rooms and an attic, and belong to Mr. Harris. 16 Feb., 1876.

Close by we came to a large piece of ground used as a cow pasture, in which were thirty cows chewing the cud of reflection, and possibly ruminating on the probability of rain and a fresh supply of green food, there not being a blade of grass in the paddock.

We returned at about a quarter-past 6 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1876.

Started from the Town Hall with the Mayor and Constable Wirrel at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday, 29th January, and went first to Goulburn-street West, off Sussex-street, where we inspected three stone houses owned by Mrs. Crighton, which have all the old-fashioned ventilation; the drainage is also very defective. G. F. Danscy, Esq. 16 Feb., 1876.

We then turned into Chard's buildings, owned by Mr. Chard, of Newtown, which comprise five two-roomed tenements. Edward Bruce—a resident in this place for the last nineteen years—collects the rents. Four of these houses are rented at 6s. and one at 6s. 6d. a week. They are badly ventilated, having no opening of any kind in the back wall—the rooms are about 12 x 10 ft.; three closets over common cesspits belong to them, but are used also by the inmates of four houses in Goulburn-street, and one facing Dixon-street. We noticed a great number of children in this locality in all stages of dirt and neglect, and were surprised to see so many half-clad girls from 14 to 16 or 17 years old idling about the houses and yards, who might be getting good wages and a comfortable home if they went out to service. All this property is in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the place cannot fail to be unhealthy on account of the surface drainage.

Nos. 17 and 19, Goulburn-street, belonging to Kinsela, are old-fashioned but tolerably substantial houses, though in great want of repairs. The railings are broken down and the pillars supporting the verandah are falling to decay. They are badly ventilated, and the closet is over a common cesspit.

Crossing over to the right of Goulburn-street, below No. 8, we came to Stedman's-place, in which there are three houses—one empty but occupied twice a week by the City Missionaries as a meeting-house. The shingles were partly off from the roof of this house, which is built of weatherboard, and is in the last stage of decay. The other two have stone gables with weatherboard fronts, and are also in bad repair and fitted with the old-fashioned sashes, one window, presenting a surface of zinc. They were both locked up and the inmates away with the exception of a little child in one of them, so that we could obtain no further information. We noticed, however, that the water is supplied to these houses by means of leaden pipes.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 on the opposite side are two-roomed houses, belonging to Shuttleworth, rented at 5s. a week. The rooms are 12 x 10 ft., fitted with old-fashioned sashes, and having no opening of any kind in the back wall and no yard in front, the doors opening into the street. The house slops are emptied directly into the gutter, and the solid refuse placed in a heap to be taken away by the Corporation carts. The inmates have to come out of their houses into the street and go down to the bottom of a row of houses, six or seven in number, in Dixon-street, to go to the closet which they make use of, which is one of three built over common cesspits. The closets are however in fair repair and were locked, which showed a desire to keep them as clean as possible; but they comprise all the privy accommodation afforded for the occupants of nine houses.

In Dixon-street there are six two-roomed tenements, belonging to Shuttleworth. In one there is a family of six persons, in another four, in another three, in another four, in another two, and one is empty. This is the row of houses just referred to.

On the left hand side of Dixon-street is a court containing two 2-roomed tenements, rented at 6s. a week each (owner Watson), occupied to all appearance by persons of very doubtful character. They are without proper ventilation, having no opening in the back wall. There is an old closet, a common cesspit at the end of the court, which is used by the occupants of these houses and by those of two others in the same street—at least twenty persons.

We also inspected in this street a weatherboard building in a very bad state of repair, belonging to Gregory Board, who also owns three houses in a very dilapidated condition up a court close by. With regard to ventilation however these houses surprised us, for they had actually a small window at the back in both the upper and lower storeys. There is no yard attached to them, the court in front serving the purpose of a yard. At the entrance to the court on the other side of it there is another tumbledown shanty of the same description. These tenements we understood are let on a lease from the owner to Mr. Lennon.

We went along the whole length of Dixon-street and noticed several new houses in course of erection, and were glad to observe signs of improved ventilation in the style of building, and also provision for drainage.

In Harbour-street and Little Harbour-street the houses have been recently built, and are in good condition. In all of them the windows are made to open at top as well as at bottom; many of them have French windows opening to the ground, and where possible the water-closets are fitted with cisterns. There is no sewer along the street, and the house slops and refuse go into the gutters and find their way into the nearest gully-shaft as best they can.

There are also new buildings going on in Darling-street, which has lately been named Burns-street.

Since we commenced our house to house inspection we have visited and described as well as we could the crowded dwellings and areas in Gipps and Macquarie Wards, and we have now nearly finished Denison Ward, which towards Parramatta-street and the head of Darling Harbour comprises a great number of small tenements for which there is only surface drainage, and where there must necessarily be a good deal of sickness, especially among the children and their mothers who are almost always at home and

G. F. Dansey, Esq., and do not get fresh air as the men do, who go to work elsewhere. Our next duty will be to inspect Cook Ward, which comprises some most unwholesome, ill-drained localities, which have contributed greatly to the mortality of the city during the scarlet fever epidemic. It is also proposed that we should inspect the various factories and workrooms, in order to find out if any evils exist in connection with them in the shape of overcrowding and insufficient ventilation, and also to ascertain the ages of the children employed in them, and the number of hours they have to work.

We returned at about a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Redfern and Waterloo.

266. *Dr. Read* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Chapman as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

Started from the City Club at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, 2nd instant, accompanied by Alderman Chapman and Senior-Sergeant Larkins. Entered the borough of Redfern in Pitt-street and proceeded along it from Cleveland-street to Buckland-street, into a portion of Waterloo. At the commencement of Cleveland-street, on its eastern side, we noticed a great deal of surface drainage from the houses abutting thereon.

Between Cleveland-street and the Albert Ground is a large swamp, originally Morehead and Young's property, and the quondam receptacle of all the night-soil of the city. On this area buildings are already in course of erection, but when it is built over it will be a very unhealthy site. With very little trouble this swamp might be drained into Shea's Creek, its natural outfall.

Facing Elizabeth-street is a row of fifty-two houses of a good description, but the yards at the back are small, and the closets erected over common cesspits, the soakage from which percolates into the bog of which the soil in this locality is composed. At the back of these yards, separated by what will hereafter be a lane 18 ft. wide, is a considerable space of dry bog scored with channels which convey the slops and filth from these houses and give off a very offensive smell. In one part of this ground the channels converge and form a foul stinking pool. We noticed that some person had fenced in the ground at this spot, evidently with the intention of building upon it. The principle adopted here, as in a good many other places, of disposing of the sewage, is very simple—get it off your own land on to your neighbour's and let your neighbour do as he likes with it. Several yards attached to these houses have large midden heaps in them. The amount of refuse lying about in this way is very large, for there appears to be no system of scavenging carried out in Waterloo. The closets were many of them brim full and disgustingly offensive and preparations had been made to empty them. This is done by sinking a second pit about a couple of feet from the closet into which the contents of the old pit are made to run by tapping the wall. The result of this mode of disposal will be that when rains set in a great deal of water will become contaminated on the surface of the bog, and the health of the residents in the locality will suffer. If the proposed Shea's Creek sewer is carried out it will be a great benefit to the district. Fortunately the inhabitants of the houses in this street are not dependent upon wells for their water, but are supplied by the city.

Wellington-street, at its eastern end, is terminated by Alderson's fellmongering establishment, on Shea's Creek. Proceeding westward on the southern side we came to two houses, one built of weatherboard and the other of weatherboard and brick. Between the two is a narrow passage leading to what may be called a court, containing three weatherboard cottages belonging to Smith's Estate. There is no water supply, and in this court are six cesspits all full and quite close to each other. There is a well there also which is fortunately empty, otherwise the water would infallibly be contaminated by the percolation of fecal matter from the closets.

We next inspected a two-roomed brick house in a very dilapidated state; here also there is no water supply; all these houses and a great many more hereabouts obtain water from holes on the banks of Shea's Creek. One which we examined was 5 ft. deep and contained 10 inches of water, this water being on a level with the water in the creek, which flows from Alderson's fellmongering establishment, and which also receives all the drainage from the houses in Surry Hills and a portion of Redfern. We can only attribute the fact that the population of this district is not decimated by fever to the large air breathing spaces they enjoy.

Immediately at the back of Mount Carmel is a block of dilapidated weatherboard houses with very defective ventilation. One of them is a miserable three-roomed cottage belonging to M'Pherson, which is let out for night lodgings.

On the north side of Wellington-street are two semi-detached brick houses—owner, Schimmel—rented at 10s. a week. We examined the water drawn from the well which supplies these houses and found it to be disgusting; one of the tenants, a very intelligent woman, said she was obliged to boil the water before she could use it; she actually shuddered when she spoke of it. This well is 45 ft. deep and is plainly polluted by the percolation of matter from cesspits full to the brim situated higher up, through the sandy soil.

We examined a large number of houses in this locality for which a general description may suffice. Facing Pitt-street and having Wellington-street on one side and Raglan-street on the other is a huge sandhill. The houses are generally built facing these streets, but some are placed on the crown of the hill, and between the latter and the houses in front are numerous cesspits. The wells are between the cesspits and the houses in front, and the soil being sandy the sewage must find its way into them from the closets. When the autumnal rains set in and this deleterious matter is carried, as it will be, wholesale into the wells, we fear greatly that a most serious mortality will result. The present drought, though inconvenient to most people, is a positive blessing to the people of this district, whose motto should be "let well alone."

We measured one of the houses on the top of the sandhill; it is built of brick, semi-detached, and has no opening in the back wall. It contains two rooms 12 x 11 ft. and 8 ft. high, with a kitchen, skillion roof, at back, 8 x 6½ ft., and averaging 6½ ft. high. It is badly ventilated throughout and very close.

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In front of this house is the closet and back yard of a house fronting Pitt-street; in the yard is a well about 26 ft. deep which—it is no use mincing the matter—receives the drainage from five closets, with which it may be said, considering the nature of the soil, to be directly connected. Adjoining this is another yard containing a well between two cesspits situated at a distance of $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on either side of it; the soil is sandy, and the closet matter in that short distance can only be imperfectly filtered by the time it reaches the well. This is horrible!

We finished our inspection at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

R. B. Read,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

267. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence, on behalf of himself and Dr. Dansey, as follows:—

Started from the Town Hall with Dr. Dansey at half-past 2 o'clock on Monday, 31st January, unaccompanied by a policeman. Acting upon the suggestion of our Chairman, Professor Smith, that we should take an early opportunity of inspecting the various factories and work-rooms in the city, we paid a visit to Mr. Vicars's (late Barker's) tweed manufactory in Sussex-street. We had previously informed Mr. Vicars of our intention and had received an invitation from him, and I take the opportunity of acknowledging his courtesy in showing us over his establishment, and affording us all the information in his power.

B. Palmer,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

The establishment affords employment to 100 work-people—twenty men, thirty women, and fifty children, the latter being chiefly occupied in picking up and sorting the small pieces of waste material. The building which contains the machinery for carding, spinning, and weaving is a large shed, about 200 x 100 ft., divided into separate work-rooms, freely ventilated, and affording plenty of light as well as air; and taking into consideration the heat and smell, necessarily belonging to machinery, was as clean and wholesome as could be expected, the only portion of the establishment which seemed deficient in light and ventilation being an underground compartment set apart for the operations of an instrument termed "the devil," which is used to tear up the wool into shreds; this destructive work it performs with great rapidity. Three lads of the average age of fourteen years, who, in the obscurity of the place, looked like veritable imps of darkness, were employed to work and feed this machine. The washing and scouring department is much better lighted and ventilated, as is also the sorting-room, which looked particularly clean and comfortable. We also noted the process of dyeing, which is done in a separate compartment, and appears to be conducted, in common with the other portions of the work, with every regard to the health of the operatives. The only objectionable point we observed in connection with this undertaking was the number of children employed, who are of all ages down to ten, who are thus deprived of the opportunity of going to school which would otherwise be afforded them.

Mr. Vicars informed us that only one accident had occurred in four years on the establishment. It is a matter of surprise that such a large and important industry should be carried on in the heart of the city and be comparatively so little known.

The inspection, although I have but briefly described it, occupied a couple of hours.

We visited several other places in the neighbourhood, but did not find anything calling for special notice, except the unaccountable efforts of the residents, in many of the houses by no means well ventilated, to exclude every breath of fresh air from their dwellings by closing their windows and doors. This is the case in almost every court or lane which we have had occasion to inspect.

We returned at 6 o'clock.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

268. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself, as follows:—

Started from the Town Hall with the Mayor, but without any police escort, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st instant, and proceeded to the west end of Denison Ward to Bay-street, which divides the City from the Glebe. Going down Bay-street from Parramatta-street we came to three houses, in good repair, alongside of which, on the north side, is a lane flanked by a wall, in which there is a large hole with a fall of about 10 ft. on to a piece of vacant ground, which is highly dangerous to children playing about.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

Passing the corner of Victoria-street we came to a nameless street, in which all the drainage ran along the surface and was very offensive.

Thence to M'Phee's-buildings, which consist of fourteen houses containing each two rooms and a kitchen, and let at 7s. a week; all fitted with the old-fashioned sashes and having common privies. The children living in these houses all go to school—some to St. Barnabas's and some to St. Benedict's. The cellars in the last six houses are occasionally full of water. In one of these houses we found an old man, eighty-six years of age (Thomas Hart), who told us he had been living in Sydney for sixty years, looking hearty for his age, and holding his own despite the surface drainage, want of ventilation, water pollution, and other drawbacks, under which conditions he must by this time be thoroughly acclimatized.

Close by is a place called Terry's-buildings, consisting of four houses. On the left of them is a large vacant space, on which the drainage of all the houses in the neighbourhood seems to have accumulated, which stinks abominably. This place, and others like it, appear to be designed to support the medical profession, for they comprise almost every source from which fever and disease are fed; the stench from the open surface drains is positively poisonous, and there is not sufficient air space to carry off the noxious gases from the houses.

We next went to Athlone-street, where we examined a peculiar-looking structure covered with galvanized iron, tin, shingles, and other materials. It has the appearance of having been originally a stable, but has since been converted into a human habitation, and a lean-to of a similar grotesque style

of

G. F. Dansey, Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

of architecture added to it, and used as a shed for either horses or cows. On the left-hand side of the street is a weatherboard and shingle tenement belonging to Mr. Fanson, which is noticeable chiefly on account of the disgusting old privy in the yard, and the fact that all the drainage from it runs along the surface down to Athlone-place.

Opposite to the last-mentioned house, on the other side of the street, is a house occupied by Mr. Garsed (owner, M'Quinn), which appears to be built of pine, resting on supports of brick and stone, with shingle roof. It is in a most dilapidated condition. The tenant said she could see daylight everywhere, and it suited her during the present hot weather. During the rainy season it must be very damp and unhealthy. As a specimen of utter dilapidation this tenement is worthy the pencil of an artist. We found great difficulty in obtaining any information from the residents in this locality in answer to our inquiries as to the owners of properties, the alignments, or even the names of the streets. One woman, to whom we addressed ourselves, confessed that she had lived there for fifteen years, but she did not know to whom the house belonged or what street it was in. We did not ask her own name in case she might have forgotten that also. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

In Athlone-place we found a row of four-roomed tenements called Elphinstone's buildings, built of brick and slate. Here the ventilation was good, there being windows at the back as well as the front. All the houses in this locality are apparently occupied by persons who cannot afford to pay much rent; some of them are very badly shingled, and they are crowded together in very confined spaces.

We went on to Owen-street where the houses are built of brick and shingle and are mostly two-roomed tenements with a small kitchen to each. The houses at the west end of this street are flooded in wet weather by the drainage from Bay-street and the surrounding localities. This portion of the city is supposed to have been originally a Government grant to a person named Owen, and since transferred—how we could not ascertain—to Messrs. Hardman and Carter.

At the bottom of Athlone-place are a number of small tenements—brick and shingle—all having the old-fashioned ventilation, i.e. windows on one side only with fixed upper sash, and common privies. All the drainage runs along the surface of the ground in open gutters, and the streets being very narrow the occupants of the houses get the full benefit of the poisonous exhalations.

In Ultimo-street, starting from the east end, we found the houses and cottages to be of a better description, but on the left-hand side we noticed two wooden shanties which require a good deal of repairing.

Further on we came to ten very nice cottages, owned by Capt. Charles, containing three rooms each and kitchen, let at 8s. a week. These are well ventilated, having windows which open at top and bottom, but all the drainage is on the surface.

In coming into Bay-street again we found six houses belonging to Mr. Hunter. In front of these houses the Glebe drainage pours into the street in a regular stream which stinks horribly, and is sufficient, taken in conjunction with the proximity of Blackwattle Swamp, to give rise to diseases of all kinds.

Chambers-street, belonging to Mr. Hunter, contains twenty-four houses, having each two rooms and a kitchen, and rented at 6s. a week. The occupants of these tenements were loud in their complaints of the horrible and continual stench. Here we saw a number of children who do not go to school; the parents do not like to send them, but we could not get out of the latter any sufficient reasons for keeping the little ones at home. At the bottom of this street runs the creek which carries off the waste water from the Colonial Sugar Company's works. This creek is the subject of bitter complaints; every one seemed to denounce it as a nuisance; yet strange to say allotments of land on its very banks are fenced off and have nice looking cottages recently erected upon them. Decidedly there must be a suicidal tendency among the residents of this neighbourhood when such poisonous places are selected as building sites.

This part of Sydney requires immediate attention, especially in reference to its drainage; unless some improvement takes place in this respect it is liable at any moment to the outbreak of some deadly epidemic. The conditions which exist must at least so predispose the inhabitants to receive disease that when it does make its appearance it will assume its worst and most fatal form. The deposit on all sides on the surface of deleterious matter in the shape of drainage and house refuse is continually generating gases which are most inimical to health.

We returned at about a quarter past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

• TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY, SATURDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.—From Parramatta-street to Blackwattle Swamp.

269. Dr. Dansey gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself:—

G. F. Dansey, Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

Started with the Mayor from the Town Hall at 10 o'clock on Saturday, 5th instant, accompanied by Sergeant Attwell, and proceeded to May-street, in Denison Ward. On entering this street at the south end we found a weatherboard shanty, roofed with shingles, occupying a space of 15 x 20 ft., and containing two stories, with a window in each. The upper sash of one window was covered with tin and rags, and in the other window there were two panes of glass, the rest being tin; the lower sash of both windows was boarded up. The inmates of this dilapidated tenement were not at home, and we could not make a closer inspection of it. We were told that on Saturday night or Sunday morning they were generally to be found there fighting and drinking. On a vacant piece of ground, and apparently belonging to this dwelling, is one of the oldest and most tumble-down privies we have seen yet. Nothing more wretched could be imagined; it is 3½ ft. high, leaning over at a considerable angle, and shored up with a couple of palings to keep it from falling. The back is enclosed with an old gunnybag. The seat has long ago been destroyed, and nothing remains but a rail across where it should be. The roof is partly gone, and what is left of it is composed of pieces of iron, tin, bags, and paling. It has a door in front without fastening, and hung on a chain; it is open to all comers, being about 12 ft. from the street, and not enclosed by a fence. As a matter of course it is very offensive, and adds its share to the nuisance in this neighbourhood, caused by the filthy open drainage.

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We next came to a two-roomed brick and shingle house, rooms 10 x 12 ft., and 10 x 8 ft., with a small kitchen attached, belonging to Mr. Goddard and rented at 7s. 6d. a week. Here there is an old privy about 5 ft. from the kitchen, which is in a very stinking condition. The roof of the kitchen is much broken. From the surroundings of this tenement, which is occupied by a man and his wife, and two children, we concluded it to be a most unhealthy abode, but we were assured in answer to our inquiries that they were hardly ever ill, and we could only suppose that after a time people get acclimatized to this sort of thing, and can live under conditions which are usually considered to be destructive to health.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

The next three houses belonging to Mr. Cowper are in good repair, but have all of them the old-fashioned ventilation and common privies. All the drainage from these houses runs into the street gutters.

Then we came to three houses containing three rooms each, owned by Mr. Grogan. In one of these houses we found the roof of the back room much out of repair, so that the rain comes in during the slightest shower; half of the back window is glass and half tin. In another of the houses there was no furniture in two of the rooms, all the household goods of the family being contained in the skillion room at the back. These tenements are all in a sad state of repair, and the inmates told us that they intended to leave them as soon as possible. We were much struck with the dirty and half-nude state of the women, old and young, in this locality; we scarcely saw a girl or woman with boots or shoes on.

The next house we inspected was a two-roomed brick and shingle tenement, belonging to Mr. Farrell. Here again tin supplied the place of glass in one of the back windows. In the yard we found a large hole full of dirty water and soapsuds, and an old and stinking closet over a common cesspit. Three cows are kept here, which do not add to the cleanliness of the place. In the back room, which is 13 x 8 ft., there are two four-post bedsteads, with just sufficient room to pass between them; the ceiling of this room is tumbling down, and the walls are excessively damp. In all these places the drainage runs into the street gutters, either along open drains with a pipe under the footpath, or under the houses in irregular channels in the same direction.

We inspected another house in the same street, belonging to Mr. Farrell, which is also in a very dilapidated state. The closet attached to this house, which appears to have been without a roof until very recently, has now a patched-up covering composed of tin, iron, and other materials. We could only wonder that landlords in their own interest could allow their property to fall into such utter decay. In this house lives a man, his wife, and five children, and we looked round in vain for any signs of bedding and conveniences appropriate to such a family. This man is a quarryman, and from what we could learn in constant work except when he is "on the burst." None of the children go to school.

The closet belonging to the adjoining house, also owned by Mr. Farrell, is broken down and exposed to public view, being without any fence or enclosure; a small sheet of tin does duty for a roof.

No. 28, in this street, is a wooden building owned by Wallace, a plumber; it is unoccupied, being in such a state of decay that it is quite uninhabitable; it should be pulled down and removed at once.

No. 26 is a two-roomed tenement, let at 5s. a week, in a poor state of repair. The back room has a skillion roof with a ceiling of Hobart Town palings, in which a square hole has been cut for the purpose of ventilation; it is about 7½ ft. high. The privy belonging to this tenement is in a very shaky condition; it leans over very suspiciously, and a good push would send it over. The smell from this closet was most offensive. The drainage, as that of all the houses comprised in to-day's inspection, goes into the street gutters. An unusual number of children were congregated at this spot, making mud pies in the gutters, which contain all the stinking matter from these houses and those in Athlone-place; we could hardly tell whether they looked healthy or not—they were so dirty.

At the corner of May-street and Adelaide-street is a space where a house has anticipated our inspection, and fallen down from sheer decay. The house at the opposite corner from its appearance is about to retire from the scene in the same way; the door has already taken its departure, and part of the roof is gone; what is left of this building belongs to a person named Jackson. At this corner is a collection of filthy matter from the drainage, formed by a sort of elbow in the gutter.

In Adelaide-street we found some very respectable-looking houses, and in spite of the offensive odours from the open gutters and filthy privies in this neighbourhood we were assured by Mrs. Goddard, who said she had lived here for twenty years, that she had always experienced good health, and she certainly looked very hearty. The houses herabouts are certainly better ventilated than many others we have had occasion to inspect, which may in some degree account for the absence of sickness; otherwise the nuisances we have described and the proximity of Blackwattle Swamp are quite sufficient to produce it.

At the rear of the houses in the adjoining street—Harwood-street, formerly Brisbane-street—on the east side—runs the creek which carries off the waste water from the premises of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which gives off a terrible stench.

Nos. 46 and 48, houses belonging to Mr. Hamburger, containing two rooms each, and let at 6s. a week, are in a very bad state of repair. The Venetian shutters to the windows are so broken that they have to be tied together with string; the ventilation is old-fashioned, the windows having fixed upper sashes; the water is supplied through leaden pipes, and the drainage—to use the words of one of the occupants—"is enough to kill a parson." The landlord they say will do nothing. There is plenty of ventilation in most of the upstairs rooms, there being scarcely a whole pane of glass in any of the windows; these houses are in a very dirty as well as dilapidated state.

Landlords, however, differ in their ideas on the subject of repairs. The owner of seven nice looking cottages on the opposite side of the street, containing two rooms and a kitchen each, and let at 7s. a week, evidently takes great pains to keep his property in good order; the only drawback we could find to the comfort of the inmates were the closets at the back, which in the absence of a sewer are necessary evils.

In a lane off this street, on the west side, are five brick and shingle tenements, owned by Mr. Kettle, containing two rooms, one over the other. These are unoccupied with one exception, and they are all, including the one occupied, utterly unfit for dwellings for human beings. The windows are gone in four out of the five, and the walls bulge out and threaten to fall on the passers-by. They ought to be pulled down immediately.

After we left Brisbane-street we proceeded along George-street until we came to Wattle-street, late Darling-street. We went there at the invitation of Sergeant Attwell, who wished us to inspect the residence of an old woman, named Sarah O'Neill, who dwells in a one-storied brick tenement, 15 x 9 ft., and whose habits and mode of living are somewhat eccentric. The first proof of this eccentricity is noticeable

G. F. Dansey, Esq.,
16 Feb., 1876.

noticeable in the permanent closing-up of the door and one of the windows, which are nailed and covered over with bits of galvanized iron, so as effectually to exclude light and air. The other window is minus the lower sash, and through this opening, which is the only means of ingress, the old woman and her fowls hop in and out. Heaped up between the door and window is a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends, such as old kerosene tins, tin linings of cases, iron hoops, and a variety of other rubbish. We peeped in at the window and saw a number of old bags, mats, and rags on the floor, and several fowls who are the occupant's sole companions, and whose convenience she has consulted by knocking out some bricks at the back to allow them to pass in and out either way. We were told by a man who was working in an adjoining shop, that Mrs. O'Neill's sole means of subsistence consists of scraps contributed by the neighbours, which are left on the window-sill, and serve to support her and her family of fowls; and that sometimes she does not emerge from her dwelling for weeks, and even months at a time. Upon Sergeant Attwell putting his head into the window and calling out "Sally," the wild-looking uncombed head of an elderly woman was visible, and the next moment we heard a voice indignantly objecting to be taken to the Asylum, for which purpose Sergeant Attwell said he had come. None of the O'Neill's she said ever saw the inside of an asylum. She told us she came from the swatest island in the world; that she was born in Kilfintona, two miles from Limerick Castle; and that she was connected with the Macnamara family; and that she had been in the colony for twenty years, having come out in a ship called the "James," which had got broke (*alias* wrecked). She said she had lived for nine years out of the twenty in this hole. We could see nothing about the place indicating the existence of a water supply, nor was there any appearance of a closet, either inside or outside the building. Upon the Sergeant's repeating his offer to take her to the Asylum, she offered him a young cock and three new laid eggs, which were declined, and we left the old woman in peace. This place is, we understand, the property of Mr. John Harris, of Shane Park, near Penrith, who allows the present occupant to live in it rent free.

In Wattle-street, proceeding further down, we found several houses belonging to Mr. Harris, which are in good repair, but are built below the level of the street, on the same level as the Sugar Company's Creek. We found the stench proceeding from this creek very offensive, in spite of the improvements in the Company's operations, which we were led to believe resulted from the inquiry made by a Committee of this Board.

We concluded our inspection at 1 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Waterloo and Redfern.

270. Dr. Read gave evidence, on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself, as follows:—

R. B. Read,
Esq.

16 Feb., 1876.

Started from the City Club at 10 o'clock on Monday, 7th instant, accompanied by Mr. Chapman and Sergeant Larkins, to resume our inspection of the Boroughs of Redfern and Waterloo.

On the west side of Pitt-street south off Buckland-street are six cottages containing two rooms each, five built of weatherboard and one of brick, the floors of which are below the level of the street. At the back of them are small rooms with skillion roof used as kitchens, which are still lower than the floors of the dwellings and are reached by a descent of several steps. The end house has, in addition to this, a stable at the rear of it, the back wall of the house being also the back wall of the stable. There is but one well to supply all these cottages, which is 25 ft. deep; the water from it is filthy. Within 50 feet from this well are no less than eight cesspits, several of them being on much higher ground, while there are two cesspits within 15 ft. of the well on either side. The soil is pure sand, and the cesspits mere holes in the ground without any water-tight lining; the inference is obvious—the liquid matter from the closets must percolate into the well and pollute the water supply. A woman living in one of these houses told us that she and her husband and their four children were all sick, that they were continually retching, and that she attributed it to the water. She said further, that the occupants of the third house from hers were also sick in the same way. The yards of these houses are small, and there appears to be no system of scavenging carried out.

At the corner of a large piece of vacant ground close by is a small hut, about 8 ft. square, roofed with Hobart Town palings, occupied by an old man and his wife. Opposite to this is a row of detached cottages, in the centre of which is a well which supplies them with water. This water is very bad and unwholesome. There are a lot of closets at a little distance from the well, and one, which is on higher ground, only 12 ft. from it. The residents who use this water say it is not fit for washing purposes, it is too hard. All these tenements are very deficient in ventilation; they are in most cases owned by the occupants who rent the ground from the Cooper Estate.

Down a narrow passage at the back of some houses near this place we came to another well, 30 ft. deep, also surrounded by cesspits, and no doubt receiving contamination from them.

In Botany-street are six semi-detached brick cottages—owned by Fisher—containing two rooms and a kitchen each, and rented at 5s. a week. One of these which we examined is occupied by seven persons; the kitchen is separated from the house by a narrow passage 2 ft. wide. All these cottages have old-fashioned ventilation. This neighbourhood swarms with children.

At the corner of John and George streets we noticed a well between a house and a closet, the latter being 15 ft. distant from the house. We examined here two semi-detached brick houses in course of erection. A well had been dug close to the back wall, and about 24 feet from this well a large hole had been sunk for a double privy; there are two other cesspits at the respective distances of 25 and 30 ft. from the same well. These houses face George-street. At another house facing the same street we found a well 20 feet from a cesspit, and one only 12 ft. from a cesspit. From the well last-mentioned we examined some water which was very offensive, having a strong taste of alun, and being besides thick and clammy, and of a bluish black color. It appears that in sinking wells in this district they get through the sand at from 20 to 30 feet, and come to pipeclay, which is pierced for a few feet sufficient to retain a supply of water. It follows, as a matter of course, that this floor of pipeclay receives all the drainage from the sand, and when this drainage is impregnated with deleterious matter the wells must be contaminated

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even if the closets are at some distance from them, especially if the stratum of pipe-clay inclines in the direction of the wells. We strongly recommend that steps be taken without delay to lay on water-pipes to this locality, and it is desirable for obvious reasons that this should be done if possible before the rainy season sets in.

R. B. Read,
Esq.
16 Feb., 1876.

We next entered Bullanaming-street, from Buckland-street. This should properly be called a lane and not a street, for it is only 21 ft. wide; it is very badly laid out. The houses in it which are chiefly weatherboard tenements are of a very indifferent description, and are all fitted with the old-fashioned sash windows.

We then turned into John-street, where we examined a house owned by Woolley. Here we found a well 20 ft. deep, which was empty, fortunately for the occupants of the house, although they have to fetch water from a considerable distance. I may observe here that every person to whom we addressed ourselves on the subject of water supply admitted that it is polluted by the cesspits; this seems to be accepted as an unpleasant but unavoidable fact peculiar to the locality. We can only hope the evil is counterbalanced by some corresponding advantage, for it is a very serious one.

Passing into Botany-street we noticed a crock which crosses Mitchell-road, and ultimately discharges into Shea's Creek. This creek is now dry, but in wet weather it is no doubt a great nuisance.

Thence we went up Buckland-street back to the starting point, taking Bullanaming-street on our way. We inspected several houses here and found the same conditions existing in connection with the closets and the water supply. In the course of conversation with some of the residents we learned that several attempts have been made to get the water laid on, which have been frustrated in one way or the other. It appears that this accommodation is only obtained by petition to the Sydney Corporation. Several petitions have been got up for that purpose which have been opposed by some alderman of this borough or large householder, and the pipes have not yet been laid on. One person informed us that he had been instrumental in getting up a petition, and the very persons who opposed him were now obliged to come and draw water from his well; the retribution seemed to be just but severe. The rents of the tenements in this part of Bullanaming-street average about 7s. a week. Generally there is a great deal of filth in the yards. We noticed one single-roomed tenement, 12 x 12 ft. and 7 ft. high, occupied by a woman and her daughter, at the back of which is a closet constructed entirely of tin, but much broken, without any door and over an old cesspit, full to the brim. In the adjoining yard there is also a closet in a dilapidated state, without roof, and exposed to every passer-by. The water drawn from a well in front of these dwellings had exactly the appearance of weak pea-soup.

We finished our inspection at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17 MARCH, 1876.

Present:—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq., | M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq., | F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Waterloo and Redfern.

271. Mr. Grundy gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Read and himself, as follows:—

Having been requested by the Sewage and Health Board, in the absence of Mr. Chapman, to accompany Dr. Read in his rounds of house to house inspection, I met that gentleman at the City Club at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 9th instant, and we proceeded, escorted by Sergeant Larkins, to the junction of the Botany Road with John-street, Waterloo, thence northwards along Botany Road to Buckland-street, and eastward to Botany-street. Throughout the whole of this area the buildings are of a very inferior class, being chiefly low weatherboard and shingle cottages, containing three or four small rooms, in most cases very much out of repair, but not crowded together quite so closely as some of the tenements of similar character in the poorer parts of the city already described. The allotments are nevertheless very small, and it is to be regretted that some Act regulating building areas was not in force at the time the Waterloo Estate was so eagerly inquired after.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Proceeding up Botany-street northwards we inspected a cottage on the east side containing two rooms 8 x 8 ft., in a most dilapidated condition, open to the roof, which is about 12 ft. at its highest point, and is constructed of patchwork, comprising palings, pieces of tin, iron, &c. There being no ceilings or linings to the walls, the interior is well ventilated, but in cold or wet weather it must be about as cheerless a dwelling as can well be conceived. This shanty is owned by an old couple who reside in it, and who have each some 768 cubic feet of air space irrespective of the gaps in the building.

Two doors further northward stand a couple of two-roomed huts, built of Hobart Town palings, with roofs of same material, much out of repair and very little better than the one just described. The owner, an old man named Ramsay, lives in one of them, and lets the other to a family of five;—the window of this house was fastened up. Here the air space is little if anything above the minimum recommended in the last report of this Committee. In the yard, which is about 15 ft. from the house, is a well almost dry, but with a little water low down in it scething in the heat and exhibiting a thick glazed scum, discoloured and utterly unfit to drink. Beyond this well are two closets, one about 12 ft. and the other about 18 ft. from it, both full to the surface and disgustingly offensive. The slope of the ground is from the closet to the well. We examined a great many of these wells, and found that they nearly all occupy similar positions in relation to the closets. All those we inspected are lined with unset bricks, no mortar or cement being employed, so that the percolation of liquid matter to them is as it were invited.

A few doors further north is a sadly dilapidated hovel of a similar class, occupied by a woman whose husband she told us is "out of his mind"; she has six children with her in the house. Her well is also dry, which is fortunate if it compels her to obtain wholesome water elsewhere, for about 15 ft. above it is

F. H. Grundy, a closet full to the brim, in a very stinking condition, besides being in the last stage of decay. This woman pays 4s. 6d. a week to the landlord, a Mr. Crocus, who declines to repair, and "doesn't mind her complaining."

Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Following the west side of this street (Botany-street) to Raglan-street, from Raglan-street to Botany Road, and from Raglan-street to Bullanaming-street, we found the houses generally of a similar construction, but decidedly in better keeping and repair than those previously noticed. Among them are stone and brick cottages presenting a clean and comfortable appearance, but in all of them the same dangerous conditions appear to exist—closets full to the brim, and wells close at hand gaping to receive their contents, and heaps of garbage in the yards and about the dwellings waiting for the rain to wash them in and over the sandy soil to taint the drainage which forms the water supply. Throughout all these streets, with few exceptions, there is at present almost a water famine, and a strong agitation is I believe going on to get the city water laid on.

About 200 or 300 yards north of Raglan-street, still in Bullanaming-street, we found the water laid on. We found also where the supply was derived from wells, that the water was more plentiful and seemingly of better quality towards the top of the hill. Some of the residents in the higher ground have even objected to the presentation of the petition to the City Council. A Mr. Buss, the proprietor of a neat cottage with a garden and other improvements round it, on the east side of Bullanaming-street, drew for us out of a well which supplies his family and his neighbours on the other side of the street, a bucket of water which looked invitingly; it was cool, clear and sparkling, and palatable, but rather brackish. Here also the closet is above the level of the well and not more than 20 feet distant from it, and there are other closets in its immediate vicinity. The superiority of the water is probably due to the greater attention paid to cleanliness and the more frequent emptying of the closet, which may also be better lined.

Opposite to Mr. Buss' cottage we found two semi-detached weatherboard tenements containing two rooms, one 12 x 12 ft. and 8 ft. high and the other smaller. Mrs. —, the owner, lives in one of them; the other she lets at 4s. 6d. a week, but is not very particular about collecting the rent; in her own words, "She doesn't bother." We were rather surprised at this unusual trait in the character of a landlady, but it occurred to us afterwards that there might be good reasons for it in this particular instance, for upon entering her house somewhat suddenly we surprised the old lady hurriedly but unsuccessfully endeavouring to throw a bonnet and shawl over a pack of cards on the table, whilst a respectable young woman to whom those articles of attire evidently belonged or had belonged, stared at us in utter bewilderment. The cards were in several small packs, and Mrs. — had under her hand either the king of hearts or the king of diamonds, representative no doubt of some illustrious individual destined to influence the career of the young woman at her side. In short we interrupted what seemed to be a scene of fortune telling which does not however appear a very remunerative calling. Upon returning to the house a few minutes after to put some further questions we noticed that the cards had disappeared. This happened at 12:45 p.m.

We next proceeded to Turner-street and following that street in an easterly direction came to George-street, Redfern, where we saw nothing calling for special report. The houses are generally in a fair state of repair though deficient in ventilation, but the water being laid on the danger to health arising from the percolation of offensive matter does not exist.

From George-street to Pitt-street Turner-street is only 15 feet wide. The first cottage in it above George-street is built partly of brick and partly of weatherboard, and is in an extremely dilapidated condition; it has no back windows, and is very indifferently ventilated. This cottage is occupied by a pensioned policeman and his wife, and finding it to be Government property, and that it is to be pulled down to make room for a proposed new watch-house, we did not consider it necessary to make any further inquiries.

We finished our day's inspection, and returned to Pitt-street at about half-past 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1876.

272. Mr. Palmer gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Dansey and himself, as follows:—

B. Palmer,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Left the Town Hall at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, 9th instant, in company with Dr. Dansey, and proceeded to the corner of Wattle-street. Working northward from that street we came to Kennedy's buildings, and inspected two houses at the back of a butcher's shop, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, and occupied by the men employed by him. Considering that they are very old buildings they are in a fair state of repair and kept in decent order.

We then went to Williamson-place, late William-lane, where there are three weatherboard cottages on the right hand, containing two rooms each 10 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high, with skillion kitchen at the back. Two of these are used as store or lumber rooms for the grocer in front, and are full of old candle-boxes and empty cases; the other is rented at 4s. a week to a woman who lives alone. There is nothing to find fault with in these cottages except that the ventilation is deficient, the closet is offensive, and all the drainage is on the surface. The property belongs to Mr. Lonan.

We next went to Ultimo-lane, where there are no houses to inspect. I only mention the place to call attention to the fact that this lane being what is termed pitch-paved can easily be kept in a state of cleanliness. In dry weather it can be swept, and in wet weather the rain washes and cleans it effectually.

In Maitland-place there are six houses on the west side and three on the east. The end house, which is occupied—so we were told by a woman in charge of it—by a man and his wife, covers an area of 12 x 14 ft., and was no doubt at one time clean and in good repair, but now the walls and ceilings are so begrimed with dirt and smoke and in such a dilapidated condition that the place is scarcely habitable. The tenants say it is impossible to keep the houses decently clean, and the landlord will do nothing. One woman told us she should leave her house as soon as she could find another place to put her head in.

We were prevented from entering the next house by a woman who blocked up the doorway and defied us, but we inspected the third, which was in a most filthy state. In this house we saw four children at dinner. An old tin containing boiled potatoes was on the table, and some salt, to which they were helping themselves without any ceremony. They looked very dirty and neglected.

On

On the opposite or eastern side the corner house is occupied by a plasterer, who is a bachelor; he only comes there at night. Considering that plasterers, if good workmen, can get 12s. a day, it is somewhat surprising that this man should choose such a place to sleep in; it is in a most dilapidated state—the windows broken, one of them without a sash, and the whole building in a state of dirt and decay. B. Palmer,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

The adjoining house, containing two rooms, is equally out of repair; the ladder which serves as a mode of access to the upper room was gone, and the windows, walls, and every part of the building in a dilapidated state. There were two young children here who said "Mother was out." A person on the other side of the street told us this was a brothel of the lowest description, and that sometimes five or six women made it their haunt at night. It is rented at 2s. a week. There was little or no furniture in the room; an old sofa and a few rags were all we could see; the children were in a wretchedly dirty state. There are two closets on the west side and one on the east side of Maitland-place—all very offensive. We tried to find out the owner of this property. One woman said he was a very handsome gentleman, but she did not know his name. Another person said his name was Reynolds, and he lived in Eveleigh-place, Redfern; another referred us to the woman who keeps the shop at the corner. On our way to the shop we met a man who assured us that the landlord's name was Frost. The shop-woman did not know his name, but said the rent was left at her shop for him and he called for it. She further informed us, in reply to our remarks upon the disgraceful condition of some of the houses, that the landlord had commenced legal proceedings to get rid of the tenants in the house last described, and had served them with an "injection" paper.

From this place we went to New-street, where we saw nothing calling for remark, except that on a spare piece of ground at the end of the street there is a stagnant pool of filthy drainage from the surrounding houses, which emits a most offensive smell and taints the atmosphere.

Turning into Parramatta-street again we came to two houses let on lease to ex-Alderman Roseby, both in a most dilapidated condition, but remarkably well ventilated, almost all the glass having disappeared from the windows. In the yard at the back is an old closet, which has no door, but in place of it some nondescript article of female attire, folded like a shawl point downwards; the internal fittings of this closet are all to pieces, and in addition to this it is in a very exposed position, and no person can enter it without being seen by the men at work on Mr. Roseby's premises. Here we noticed that a sewer which runs from the Railway under George-street is uncovered and open for a length of about 10 yards; from it a poisonous odour proceeds, which must be very dangerous to health; this sewer runs close to the closet above-mentioned, but is not connected with it.

We went on to Hancock's Square, which contains eight houses, built of stone and shingle, containing two rooms, each 12 x 10 ft., and rented at 6s. a week. The tenants complain that Mr. Hancock, the owner, will do nothing to keep them in repair. There are also two wooden shanties on either side of this square near its entrance from Parramatta-street, which were formerly occupied by disreputable characters, now tenanted by decent working people. In none of these houses is there any window or opening at the back for purposes of ventilation, the yard to each house being the square in front. It struck us that if the heaps of oyster-shells which were scattered about the place—one of the houses being an oyster-shop—were burned and the lime used for cleaning the place the residents would be considerably more comfortable. All courts and lanes of this description off main streets should, in our opinion, be cleared of these wretched tenements which would not be allowed to exist if they were not thus hidden from public observation, and the ground devoted to its legitimate use, the erection of substantial stores and warehouses. Surrounded as they are on all sides by high buildings they afford no air breathing space sufficient for the number of persons crowded into them; the drainage is invariably neglected, and the style of architecture includes no appliances either for ventilation or cleanliness.

We next inspected Cuthill's Yard, which contains six houses on the east side and three on the west, built of brick and shingles, containing two rooms each and let at 6s. a week. Those on the eastern side are in a state of extreme dilapidation, every part except the bare walls the picture of ruin. Here as in all tenements of this class the back wall has no opening of any kind, and the only vacant space is the yard in front. The houses on the west side have only a ground floor; one of them is roofed with iron and the other two with zinc, the roof of the end house being retained in its place by heavy stones placed upon it. There was at one time a railing in front of these houses, intended to enclose a garden, but only enough of it remains to show what it was put there for; flowers do not bloom in localities like this. Almost all the windows in this court, especially those on the east side, are without glass or nearly so, brown paper and old rags being the principal substitutes; the drainage in the gutter was very offensive and the privy in a disgusting state. We noticed a great number of children about the door-steps, and upon inquiry we found that with very few exceptions they do not attend any school. This property belongs to Mr. Austin.

We returned to town at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTIETH DAY, THURSDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Redfern and Waterloo.

273. *Mr. Grundy* gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Read and himself as follows:—

Met Dr. Read at the City Club at 4 p.m., on Thursday, 10th instant, and proceeded to the junction of Turner-street and Botany Road, where we were joined by Sergeant Larkins. Thence we proceeded to Bullanaming-street and northwards along that street to Redfern-street. Except the now unalterable narrowness of Bullanaming-street, there is nothing so far requiring special mention, the houses generally being rather favourable specimens of dwellings for those of the poorer classes, such as draymen, cabmen, and others, whose occupation permits them to live outside the city. We found that wherever the water is laid on the use of wells is almost entirely abandoned; so much so that some tenants when asked about the water in their wells did not know whether there was any water in them or not. Nothing can mark more decidedly than this fact the importance attached by the people to the easy attainment of an ample water supply. However abundant the quantity of well water may be, the labour of pumping, fetching, F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

F. H. Grundy, Esq. ing, and carrying will always limit that free even careless use of water which is so necessary in a climate like this.

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We have specially to notice the offensive character of the contents of the gutters, surface drainage only existing here. To the streets running north and south there is usually fall enough to carry off the drainage with sufficient rapidity, but many of the cross streets east and west are at a dead level, and the foul water remains and stagnates in the gutters. We noticed this particularly in Redfern-street. Here, proceeding northwards, the character of the soil seems to change from sandy to clayey, and of course the water, clean or dirty, is longer in disappearing from the surface.

We followed Redfern-street westerly to Botany Road, and found on the south side of Redfern-street two semi-detached buildings half brick, half weatherboard, and wholly inferior, each containing two rooms 9 x 9 ft., with a height of 6½ ft. Attached to the eastern one is a dilapidated shed, in which the occupant, who is a laundress, was washing. The yard is small, unflagged, unpaved, without any drainage, and with scarcely any fall in any direction. Here all the dirty water is thrown daily until the ground is saturated and the place is one dirty puddle. This cottage is rented at 7s. a week, and contains four inmates, who do not appear to suffer in health; but here at least the means of ventilation are available, and as the houses stand close to the street, and have a higher elevation, access to the surface drainage would be easy. We did not ascertain the name of the landlord.

Returned to Bullanaming-street, and continued northward to Wells-street. Here the buildings do not require special report; they are, however, nearer together, and there is less vacant land for air space. The surface gutters are still offensive, and a variety of disagreeable smells, including usually that of the closets, proceed from the rear of these premises; but the most serious evil—the contamination of the water in the wells—existing in the more southern portions of this Municipality, is here avoided by the water being laid on.

From Wells-street eastward to George-street. Here we inspected a long row of one-storied weatherboard cottages having two rooms each, small, with low ceilings, but fairly ventilated by windows back and front. Each cottage is enclosed in its own fence, and each cottage has a separate closet, and is in tolerable repair. Nothing short of stringent measures to ensure the frequent emptying and constant cleanliness of the swarms of closets prevailing in this neighbourhood will ever clear the atmosphere of the continually recurring closet odour.

Back to Bullanaming-street, and again northward. Near Wells-street, on the west side, is a wide vacant space, forming part of a block extending to the Botany Road, the property of Mr. Woods, which seems to be a deposit for much of the filth of the neighbourhood. Where the vacant eastern part of this block joins the occupied western part, is a cluster of three closets built over one cesspit. This pit is about 12 x 12 ft.; depth unknown; and has not been emptied for four years at least; one of the occupants of a building close by, fronting George-street, who has lived there for that period, having assured us that it has never been cleaned out in his time; it is in a very foul and stinking condition. Two of these three closets, besides being legitimately used by thirty persons, are quite open to the residents in Bullanaming-street, and to anyone else.

Nearly opposite to this vacant space, on the eastern side of Bullanaming-street, is a large cesspit, over which are four double closets, which are exceedingly offensive, although the tenant of a house close to it declared that it had recently been emptied. The occupant of the next house, however, complained much of the stench. These persons stated that no officer of any corporation had been round to inspect these premises for three years; the pit is 20 ft. or so from the houses, which are of fair average character. The landlady is Mrs. Smith, a widow, whose husband died lately.

Thence on the west side of Bullanaming-street to James-street. The tenements in this quarter do not call for particular mention, except that they are below the level of the street, which has been raised since they were built; their position, close under this embankment, must render them very damp and unhealthy; surface drainage still offensive.

From James-street to Botany-street, from James-street to George-street, and from James-street to Cleveland-street, the character of the buildings improves, and there is little to remark except the surface drainage, the narrowness of the streets, and the closet arrangements.

Returning to Regent-street we examined the east side of Botany Road to Cleveland-street. The buildings in this portion of Botany Road are generally old and of inferior construction; the rooms are small and badly ventilated, presenting a comparatively fair shop-frontage to Botany Road, to which everything else is sacrificed. Among the worst may be mentioned a second-hand clothes-shop, kept by a man and his wife, an old dilapidated two-storied brick and slate building. The shop is 8 x 8 ft., with low roof, choked with second-hand garments of all sorts, through which we had to clear our way with outstretched arms; they hang from roof to floor and effectually obstruct the ventilation; the whole house smells of them; a very small yard and a closet some 12 or 15 ft. from the house. This closet seems to act as a catchment to receive the water from the ground at the rear, which is much higher than the floor of the house, and when it overflows the filth descends into the yard to a drain, which is without stench-trap and out of order, so that the water is generally standing in the yard. The landlord, so the occupants say, will do nothing.

Further on is another shop of similar character, occupied by Short, draper and general dealer. The back premises contain a jumble of sheds, old metal, poultry, ducks, closet, and rubbish.

Miss Goldsmith, Berlin wool dealer, next door, complains of the smell arising from this yard. Her own place is scrupulously neat and tidy, but as the wall of the kitchen forms one side of the closet the small tenement she occupies must be invaded by many a stench on its own account.

The soap factory is of course a nuisance in so crowded a locality, but the numerous weatherboard buildings seem to be kept as clean as the nature of the business will allow, and no large stock of material for manufacture is ever kept on the premises we were told, being dear and the market to hand. Perhaps the considerable addition to the fouling of the Blackwattle Swamp streams is as important a nuisance as any connected with this factory.

We returned to Sydney at 6:30 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY, MONDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Pymont.

274. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer, and himself as follows:—

Left the Town Hall in company with the Mayor and Sergeant Attwell at 4 o'clock on Monday, 14th instant, and proceeded to that large and expanding suburb, Pymont, which being, from its situation, freely exposed to the sea breeze, is generally a much healthier locality than those which we have hitherto visited.

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The first property we inspected after crossing the bridge was a row of weatherboard houses, five in number, of a red colour, standing on the right-hand side of the street, and some 12½ ft. above it, the Corporation having cut away the roadway in front of them; the entrance to four of them is now at the back; the other is approached by a flight of steps; they are very old and badly ventilated but not otherwise noticeable.

There are three houses further down in the same street belonging to Mr. Goodlet, also built of weatherboard with zinc roof with rubble foundation, let at 10s. a week each, which are very much in want of repair.

At the bottom of this street are Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's timber-yard and Mr. Billyard's bone factory, which adjoin each other. We were glad to find that there was nothing offensive about the last-mentioned establishment, there being no collection of bones or other material on hand likely to create a nuisance. Here we were overtaken by a violent thunderstorm, which forced us to take shelter for three quarters of an hour.

The houses in the next street we went to—Edward-street—were in good repair, but the effluvia which rises from Darling Harbour at low tide is here very offensive. This is also much complained of by the residents in Helena-terrace.

In Marian-street we found everything in clean and good condition.

We then proceeded to Pymont-street, and inspected Webb's cottages, six in number, built of stone with corrugated iron roof, which contain four rooms and an attic, and are let at 12s. 6d. a week each; they are built a little above high-water-mark on Darling Harbour; several hundred cedar logs are moored here which rest upon the mud and filth at low tide and have the effect of stirring it up and causing it to emit a frightful stench.

Nos. 55, 53, and 51, Pymont-street, owned by Downes, are two-roomed brick and shingle tenements, having the old-fashioned ventilation, and being a few inches below the street level, so that the floor of the houses receives all the moisture. From this cause they are very damp and unhealthy and unfit for human habitation; the landlord, we were told, will do nothing to improve them; a leaden pipe supplies these houses with water; the closet is stinking, besides being so dilapidated as to be almost tumbling down.

On a vacant piece of ground at the rear of these premises are two wooden houses belonging to the same owner, containing three rooms, and let at 6s. a week each. One of them contains a family of eight—father, mother, and six children. The floor is in such a ruinous state that it is not safe to walk upon it in places, and look where you will you may see daylight through the walls and roof. This tenement is in short in a frightful state of dilapidation. The other house has had its gable blown away and the landlord says he cannot get a carpenter to restore it.

On the west side are five brick and shingle houses, belonging to Mrs. Ward, containing four rooms each, and let at 9s. a week, which are badly ventilated, and have a closet over an offensive cesspit at the back. Here, as also in Bay-view-terrace, where the houses are all clean and in good order, the tenants complain bitterly of the stench from Darling Harbour. We found that most of the children go to school, either to St. Bede's or to the Church of England school.

We returned to town at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTIETH DAY, TUESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Denison Ward.

275. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself, as follows:—

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 15th instant, and went to Pymont to finish our inspection; Sergeant Attwell accompanied us. We went first to Walworth's-buildings, which are situate off John-street. Upon entering, on the right-hand side, are three two-roomed houses belonging to Mr. Lamb, built of rubble and shingles—Mr. Day, agent. These houses are badly ventilated, being without opening of any kind at the back, and old-fashioned sash windows in front; there is no yard attached to them.

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Ascending half-a-dozen steps we came to three more houses of a similar description, rented at 5s. a week each. These six houses were in a very dirty state, and greatly out of repair.

At the rear of these, being still a portion of Walworth's-buildings, are twelve houses, also containing two rooms and an attic each, five rented at 4s. a week, built back to back, so as to preclude the possibility of proper ventilation. The rooms are about 12 ft. square and 7 ft. high, and from what we could learn there is an average number of five inmates to each house. All the privy accommodation for these sixty persons consists of two closets very much out of repair, and stinking frightfully, the nuisance which they create being aggravated by the small amount of air breathing space which the court affords. Blocks of houses of this character, when seen at a little distance, give very little indication of the discomfort within; they appear to comprise half the actual number of tenements. A closer inspection shows that

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that a dead wall in the centre divides the block into two rows, facing different ways, both of which have but one door of entrance, and only such ventilation as can be afforded in front. We came to the conclusion this was about as dirty a hole as we have met with in Pyrmont.

We went next to Mount-street, where the houses are of a somewhat better class, but all of them fitted with the old-fashioned sash windows, and therefore badly ventilated; the closets are over common cesspits, but that cannot be avoided as there is no sewerage here.

We inspected a Public School in this street, which is in bad repair, the windows broken, and the weatherboards also in places. In the front room, which is 42 ft. x 26 ft., there is an average attendance of 110 children; and in the back room, 22 ft. x 16 ft., used for infants, there are between eighty and ninety. The floor is in such a broken state that a child might easily put his foot through the boards and get hurt; the building in fact is not in a proper state of repair to be used as a school.

Near this school are two houses, one built of brick and shingle, and the other of stone, with galvanized tile roof, containing each two rooms and a kitchen. In the stone house the solitary window in front has a fixed upper sash. In the brick house there is a family of seven; the closet is out of repair, and very offensive. This property belongs to Mrs. Brothwell.

In the front of these houses, at the corner of the street, is a building which has evidently been a butcher's shop, in a dilapidated state and falling to pieces; close by is a stone house which attracted our attention, but the tenants were out, and we could not enter it.

At the top of John-street, to which we returned, there is a cow-shed, the drainage from which was lying in pools in the yard, stinking, and creating a nuisance.

On the north side of this street we looked at a number of tenements, which are chiefly noticeable on account of the dirty and dilapidated condition of the back premises; they are mostly owned by Mr. Robinson. Here we found a two-roomed house, tenanted by a man and his wife and two children, and rented at 5s. a week, which must be a damp and unhealthy abode from the fact that the floors rest on the ground. The house is in bad repair, the roof being patched up with a variety of materials, and is a place which poverty alone would compel a man to live in. The children we were told are "middling healthy"; they go to St. Bede's School.

At the rear of John-street is a stone and shingle tenement in a shocking state of dilapidation, in the yard of which is a closet of the most wretched description, without any door, and almost tumbling down.

Close by is a house above which is painted—"Agent, Sydney Empire." No. 6 is on the door, but this does not tally with the street numbers. The tenant was not at home, and we could not make a closer inspection.

In Bowman-street we came to four houses built of rubble, with corrugated iron roofs, belonging to the Hon. G. Wigram Allen, rented at 7s. 6d. a week each. Attracted by the dirty appearance of the second house we entered it to make a closer inspection. The tenants informed us that it was a stinking hole, and that vermin abounded in it. We saw no reason to doubt either statement but everything to confirm it. The closet at the back is in a broken down dilapidated condition and in a filthy state, as was also the closet in the adjoining yard; we were obliged to leave hastily—we could not stand the smell. The drainage from these houses runs down along the surface gutters to a vacant piece of land close by, the stench from which is something frightful. The closet belonging to the house at the end of this row is in a shocking state of repair; the door is broken down, and a log of wood is placed over the seat to prevent the children from falling into the pit. The tenants of these houses all complained of ill health, and no doubt their dwellings are very unwholesome. The floors rest on solid earth, there being no excavation under them.

Thence we proceeded to Chowne-street, which is a street of recent construction, and the houses are in a good state of repair but badly ventilated; the back premises especially show the necessity of some law to compel owners of property to build in accordance with hygienic rules.

We next visited in rotation Point-street; Hill-street, the ascent to which is very steep; and Church-street, where we found the houses generally to be good and in clean order, being for the most part occupied by engineers and other employés of the A.S.N. Co., and presenting a very respectable appearance internally as well as externally.

We also paid a visit to Way's Terrace, where the houses are also in good order, the only point of objection being the limited space attached to each house, and the too close proximity of the closets to the windows.

We went over a great deal of ground in looking for symptoms of overcrowding and other unhealthy conditions in other parts of Pyrmont, but found nothing further calling for special notice, and we therefore concluded our inspection of this part of the city and of Denison Ward. We propose, after inspecting the various factories which we have undertaken to visit, to go through Cook Ward, and when that is done to wind up with one or two visits to Newtown, &c., which we observe, by the Registrar General's returns, has contributed the largest share to the mortality of the past year.

We returned to town at 6.45 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Factories and Workrooms.

276. Dr. Read gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

R. B. Road,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Met Mr. Chapman at the City Club at 11 o'clock on Thursday, 17th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to a clothing factory in Clarence-street, connected with the firm of Macarthur and Co., and at the back of their premises in York-street. Ascending the stairs to the first floor, we entered a room 65 x 30 ft. and about 12 ft. high, which is used as a cutting room, and contained, at the time of our visit, only about twelve or fifteen male occupants, two or three being boys apparently at least 14 years of age. This room has eight windows, four on one side and four at one end, leaving two blank walls,

walls, and is, notwithstanding its size and the eight windows aforesaid, but imperfectly ventilated, considering the number of employes who are at times assembled in it. In the room above this, against the blank wall, is a stove used for heating the pressing irons, which does not tend to improve the atmosphere. A profuse perspiration came over me while I was in this part of the room, there being here no current of air to ventilate it. At the end of the room where there are no windows, at each corner, is a narrow staircase which leads to a closet, one for the women, the other for the men, the closets being some feet above the level of the work-room, an arrangement which is so far objectionable that it obliges the men engaged in the lower part of the building to pass through the women's department whenever they have occasion to make use of their closet. In the large room just described we found about eighty women and girls, besides three or four men occupied in pressing the clothes, and we observed that they took great pains to get as near the windows as they could. None of the girls, as far as we could judge, were under 13 or 14 years of age. This place seems to be very well constructed, and good order seemed to prevail. We were informed that not very long ago as many as 400 persons were employed in these two rooms, but the numbers are considerably reduced under the present management, encouragement being given to employes to take home work, a practice which should be encouraged, as the young girls who are engaged in the work are thus more under the care of their parents. This building is an old store of Macarthur and Co.'s converted into a workroom.

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Opposite to this factory are Garraty's Buildings. We reported some time ago on this property, and called attention to the very filthy closet on the premises; we went on this occasion to see if any improvement had taken place since our last visit, and found that the closet had been emptied, but was nearly full again, and in a horribly stinking condition—in fact it was quite unapproachable. This is the only privy accommodation for all the people in the court, numbering somewhere about fifty persons, occupying about a dozen houses.

Then we went to a building originally occupied as a school-house, and known as Dr. Lang's School, in Jamieson-street, now used as a clothing factory by Mr. Pettit. There were only thirteen persons engaged in this factory, work being slack. The building, being an old schoolroom, is well ventilated. The closet attached to it has a cistern but it is not connected, both pan and piping being wanting to the closet. Mr. Pettit informed us that he had taken another place on the opposite side of the street, as he expected to remove shortly, and we went over to inspect the premises in question—No. 17, Jamieson-street, known as Richmond House—which are in the meantime sublet. We found the building to be very poorly ventilated, and in very bad repair. In the yard is a closet over a common cesspit, which was emptied three months ago, and is now nearly full again. The smell from this closet was so offensive that we perceived it the moment we entered the front door from Jamieson-street. There are a number of children in this house, and some attention should be paid to this nuisance. The tenants complain of the offence caused by the existence of an old disused well in the cellar, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the sewage and drainage from the house finds its way into this well, through the joints of the flooring, and that noxious gases from it find their way into the house from this source.

We next inspected Pascoe and Co.'s factory, in Wynyard-lane, owned by J. Marks. Here we found two rooms each 50 x 25 ft. and 8½ ft. high. The upper room only was occupied at the time of our visit, when there were about eighty workpeople in it, chiefly women and children, none of the latter being of tender age, certainly not under 12 years. This room has a dead wall at the back, and is imperfectly ventilated; the roof is composed of slate, and the heat was sickening. We were told that sometimes not less than 200 persons were employed in these two rooms.

We went downstairs, and passing through a passage came to a solitary closet, which is all the privy accommodation for the employes; there were three women in it, two of them *waiting their turn*; the closet is about 4 ft. square. We pointed out this deficiency to Mr. Pascoe, who expressed himself glad to receive any suggestions and to do anything he could to promote the comfort of his workpeople.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY,* FRIDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Started from the "City Club" at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 18th instant, in company with Mr. Chapman and Sergeant Larkins, and proceeded to inspect a building in Macquarie-street North, formerly a Presbyterian Church, and a well ventilated, lofty, and commodious building. On approaching it we found, instead of the notice usually seen on church doors having reference to the hours for divine service, the following inscription—"No admittance except on business." Considering ourselves from this notice entitled to enter, we marched in and accosted the manager, Mr. Friedman, who showed us over the place. There are two galleries upstairs, one on either side, which are used for cutting rooms and for the storage of clothing. At either end of these galleries there is a shoot by which cloths ready for manufacture into clothing are shot down to the floor of the building. Here were between seventy and eighty girls sewing, some with machines and others by hand. Upon examining the back premises we found one very objectionable feature. Attention has been paid to the comfort of the girls by providing a nice little copper in the yard to boil water for tea. The closet for their use is in too close proximity to the store, and there is no separate entrance to it. There are two closets, side by side, marked respectively "Boys" and "Girls," erected no doubt for the accommodation of Sunday scholars when the main building was used for more reverent purposes, and now used by the girls employed in the lower room, and the men engaged in the cutting department up stairs, who have to pass through the lower workroom to go to their closet. We do not consider this decent, and we think a separate closet should be erected for the men on the other side of the yard.

We next went to Moore, Henderson and Boucher's factory in Bank Court off King-street, which is at the back of their premises in Pitt-street. This building has been an old store and is in a very tumble-down condition; it has already been shored up and strengthened with additional tie-beams to keep it from falling. It contains one large room 40 x 20 ft. and 9 ft. high, and one smaller room. The ventilation is very imperfect and the heat which comes from a stove in the room adjoining the large workroom and about 3 feet below its level, makes the place very close and unhealthy for the employes.

From this workroom we proceeded to Messrs. David Jones & Co.'s establishment in George-street, which we inspected under the guidance of Mr. E. Jones, who said he was very glad to find that some steps were being taken to promote the comfort of the workpeople of Sydney. The rooms in this establishment are small but the ventilation is exceedingly good, one of the rooms presenting an especially cool and

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and comfortable appearance, the French windows being thrown back to their full extent and the space occupied by Venetian shutters. This building is being remodelled, and the proprietors expect that when the proposed alterations are carried out their workrooms will be second to none in the City. In none of the rooms in this establishment did we find more than from twelve to fifteen persons.

Cohen's Factory was the next place we visited. This is also in Bank Court, off King-street. Here there is one large room used as a sewing-room, 55 x 30 ft. and about 10 ft. high, in which about sixty work-people, principally women, were busily employed. There is a great want of ventilation in this apartment, chiefly on account of the old-fashioned windows, the upper sashes of which are fixtures. We strongly recommended the proprietors to remedy this at once. Our attention was drawn to the state of the closets below, and also to a collection of refuse behind the door of entrance to the workroom; where there is also a tap which supplies the women with water; the tap leaks apparently and saturates the rags and rubbish collected at this spot. The manager promised to attend to this at once. Descending some seven or eight steps by means of a ladder we came to a cellar about 9 ft. square, the floor of which was ankle deep in mud. At the end of this cellar, which is very dark and derives its only light from a small aperture protected by iron bars and partly filled up by refuse from the houses in Bank Court, are two closets side by side having no distinguishing marks for male and female employes. They were both in clean condition and supplied with cisterns, but their use indiscriminately by persons of either sex does not tend to the preservation of decency or morality. We pointed this out to the proprietor as an arrangement which was not at all to the credit of his establishment.

Thence we went to the clothing factory of Peapes & Shaw in George-street, where the proprietors also did the honors of the place for us. In two rooms which we inspected we found about thirty women, fifteen in each room, most of them sewing by hand. The rooms are very clean and tolerably well ventilated. Every effort seems to be made here to promote the comfort of the workpeople; the closet below was in a thoroughly clean and efficient state, and a lavatory with all proper appliances is provided.

We also visited Shipway's factory in Margaret-street, which is carried on in a building formerly occupied by Morris, Alexander, & Co. It was then one large room, to which the present proprietor has added another of equal size with separate roof, so that it has the appearance externally of two buildings. The workroom, with this addition, is now 21 x 50 ft., but it is very close and badly ventilated, there being no windows in it except at one end, the stove used for heating the irons for pressing contributing greatly to the heat of the place. This room is approached by a smaller room in front, used as a cutting room, attached to which is another small room where there were a few persons at work. The closet accommodation here is very deficient, there being only one closet for the employes, used by men and women indiscriminately; the proprietor said he was going to put up others and we urged him to do it without delay.

Upon the whole we found the conditions existing in the different factories we have visited much better than we expected. The overcrowding which no doubt took place at one time in some of them has been done away with mainly by the practice of giving out work. We think more attention should be paid to the all important subject of ventilation and that the proprietors should see that there should at least be a separation of sexes in the provisions made for closet accommodation. In comparison with other places where overcrowding exists we must however give a favourable report upon the Sydney workrooms, so far as our inspection has extended. In every instance the proprietors have courted inquiry and evinced a desire to receive suggestions from us and to make any improvements tending to render their employes more comfortable.

We returned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Factories and Workrooms.

277. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Dansey and himself, as follows:—

B. Palmer,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Started from the Town Hall at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 17th instant, accompanied by Dr. Dansey, and without any police escort, to visit Messrs. Farmer and Painter's establishment in Pitt-street. We made a long and careful inspection of the various workrooms, which occupied us for an hour and a half, and found them well ventilated and supplied with all requisite appliances for the health and comfort of the employes. There being no symptoms of overcrowding, or indeed any conditions existing injurious to health, we do not consider it necessary to give a detailed account of our inspection. The total number of workpeople employed on the premises is between 300 and 400. The closets are all fitted with patent cisterns, and there are lavatories for the use of the women. On the roof are seven 400-gallon tanks, to which a 2-in. hose is connected in case of a fire breaking out on the premises.

We next visited Thompson and Giles' establishment in George-street, where we were told in busy times as many as 300 women, 60 men, and a watchman are employed; at present the number is considerably less. Here, as at Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s, we were courteously escorted over the various departments, and although the back portion of the premises some of the rooms do not bear favourable comparison with those in front in respect to light and ventilation, there was little or nothing to find fault with, and so far the evils we were led to believe existed in the workrooms of Sydney, in the form of overcrowding and the employment of children of tender age, appear to have no existence; on the contrary, we have been surprised to find such excellent accommodation and good management.

Personal

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Workshops and Factories.

278. *Mr. Grundy* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself, as follows:—

Met at the City Club at a quarter to 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 22nd instant, and started, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, with the intention of making a further inspection of the Boroughs of Redfern and Waterloo; but on arriving at the corner of George and King streets the rain commenced to fall heavily and continued for such a length of time that we decided, instead of proceeding to such a distance, to finish our inspection of workshops. Accordingly we turned our steps to Mr. Stephen's clothing factory in George-street West, near Liverpool-street. We were shown over the place by a brother of the proprietor. The principal workroom is a large apartment on the first floor, extending from front to back, which was originally two rooms, but the division has been removed—it is 60 ft. x 20 ft., lofty, well lit and ventilated. The average number of girls employed in this room is between forty and fifty, none of them being under 14; most of them much older. Although the day was close and hot they all looked healthy and comfortable, every attention being paid to their comfort. Closet with patent cistern, bath, and lavatories, being provided. There are a few men employed below, for whom separate accommodation in all respects is provided. Upon descending to the ground-floor we met the Mayor and Dr. Dansey, who had come with the intention of inspecting the same factory.

We had intended to proceed from this place to Myers and Solomon's boot factory, but found they had just left it. Referring to a list of the various factories in the city, with which the Mayor was provided, we determined to visit Sands' bookbinding and printing establishment in George-street. Here we found three rooms occupied by the different branches of the business, 20 x 16 ft., well lit and ventilated, and not overcrowded. From the nature of the work, which requires that sheets of paper should be hung up in rows to dry, which would be displaced by a current of air, it is not always possible to keep the windows open, but the means of ventilating the rooms are always available. We found nothing to complain of in this establishment, either in this respect or in regard to closet accommodation for the employées, who are chiefly men, averaging about fifty in number. For this reason we have not given a detailed description of it, it being evident that no conditions injurious to health exist on the premises.

We returned at 6 o'clock p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Factories and Workshops.

279. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself, as follows:—

Left the Town Hall in company with the Mayor at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd instant, and proceeded to the establishment of Messrs. Myers and Solomon, No. 542-544, George-street, in Macquarie Ward, which has a frontage to George-street of 60 ft., with a depth of about 200 ft. We found nothing about this establishment in the shape of overcrowding or deficient ventilation; the rooms are sufficiently commodious, and will be much more so when the alterations now going on are completed. We noticed four closets fitted with patent cisterns, and we also observed that every attention is paid to health and cleanliness in the lime-washing of the walls of the rooms. The large room at the top of the store, at the back, is rendered cool and comfortable by having an uncovered space of about 4 ft. on either side of the ceiling the whole length of the room, extending to the skylight, besides having four windows on either side and one at the end, which are always kept open, except in bad weather.

Messrs. Myers and Solomon employ altogether ninety-eight men and one woman, and we must do them the justice to say that their establishment appears to be very well conducted.

We then left Macquarie Ward and proceeded to the other premises belonging to the same proprietors in Albert-street, off George-street, which consists of two brick stores, occupying a space of 50 x 60 ft., and divided into three flats each. This factory turns out, so we were informed, 2,000 pairs of boots per week. We inspected the rooms in which the different branches of the bootmaking trade are carried on. In all these rooms there are ample means of ventilation, and it appeared unaccountable to us that the workmen in many cases do not avail themselves of them, and do not care to open windows, which would admit a continual supply of pure air. We have no complaint to make of this establishment, but on the contrary have much pleasure in giving our opinion that everything is done which is necessary to ensure the health of the workpeople employed in it.

We then returned to Macquarie Ward, and went over Messrs. Cameron and Dunn's tobacco factory at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets. This is a four-storied building, having a frontage of 110 ft. to Liverpool-street and 80 ft. to Pitt-street.

We were shown over the various departments of this factory, but had not an opportunity of witnessing the machinery at work. We were told that the full complement of hands employed in the establishment is 300, but that in consequence of the uncertain action of the Government in reference to the tobacco duties the greater portion of the employées have been recently discharged. Of these 300 we ascertained that about thirty are under the age of 15.

In consequence of the slack nature of the operations at this time, for the reason given, we made a more cursory inspection of this establishment than we should otherwise have done. We saw enough, however, to convince us that the management of the factory is conducted with every regard to the health and comfort of the men and women employed in the various branches of work. The closets are clean, fitted with patent cisterns, and supplied with abundance of water. On the first floor is a hose connected with large tanks at the top of the building, for use in case of fire breaking out, but this is almost a superfluous precaution, inasmuch as a fire in any part of the establishment could be steamed out at any moment. We are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors, Messrs. Dickson and Gillyat, for the great pains they took to afford us information upon all points of interest. We promised to pay them another visit, and to make it at an earlier hour so as to see the machinery at work.

We returned to town at 6:30 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1876.

*Redfern and Waterloo continued.*230. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of *Mr. Chapman* and himself:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Met *Mr. Chapman* at the City Club at a quarter to 11 o'clock on Monday, 28th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to the junction of Botany Road with Redfern-street, and thence along Redfern-street westward. The first cottage in this street, off the Botany Road, is an old one-storied weatherboard and shingle tenement 20 x 10 ft., having two small windows 2 ft. square, both in front, which do not open; no windows or aperture of any kind at the back, and consequently no ventilation. We could not get inside this hut to make a closer inspection as it was locked up, and the tenants absent, but we noticed that the door was much worn away at the bottom, and a peep into the room showed us that the flooring was very open, having probably rotted away from damp, the whole building being from 3 to 4 ft. below the level of the street. *Mr. Osfield* is the landlord, and the place is rented at 4s. 6d. a week; it is occupied by three inmates.

At the back of this is another cottage of a similar character, but in rather a better state of repair, with a kitchen of Lilliputian dimensions attached, occupied by a man and his wife and four children.

Along this side of Redfern-street for some distance the tenements are very similar in size and construction to those just described, some of them being in better condition, but a good many of them below the street level. The street itself is in excellent order, but the liquid sewage stagnates in the gutters on the north side, and the residents, who complain greatly of the stench arising from it, affirm that the scavengers only visit it once a month. Near Rosehill-street on this northern side is a vacant allotment which, having a lower level than the street, receives and holds all the drainage from the gutters, and is a standing nuisance to the neighbourhood. We asked permission to examine the back premises of a cottage in this part of Redfern-street, and were told to call again in half an hour, upon which the door was shut in our faces; it appeared from the glimpse we obtained of the yard that an inspection would not have induced a very favourable opinion of the cleanliness of the place.

We then followed Rosehill-street southward, and found nothing calling for special notice. The tenements in this quarter are much of the same character, small one-storied weatherboard and shingle buildings, varying in condition according to the time they have existed as dwellings. They do not remain long in good repair, being constructed of inferior materials.

We next went to Merrion-street, and along that street westerly to Little Moon-street, where the same class of habitation prevails. In this street, which is what is commonly termed a blind street, that is to say it is not a thoroughfare, the cottages are much more closely packed, and apparently in much worse condition; they are smaller also, and the ventilation is still more defective; the closets too are numerous and packed together very closely. We went into the last cottage on the west side, which was untenanted and "to let," and found that the water was not laid on, but there is a well into which we peeped, and saw a foot or two of water covered with scum and quite unfit for use. Just 11 ft. from this well is a closet, built over what has also at one time been a well, but is now apparently a bottomless pit, or at any rate sunk to the same level as the well so close to it. It is fortunate that the house is without tenants when such dangerous conditions exist; probably the absence of a tenant is due to the polluted state of the water supply.

Returning to Rosehill-street, and proceeding thence along Merrion-street eastward, we came to *Mr. Davis's* workshop. *Mr. Davis* is a steel and copper engraver, and his productions are chiefly patterns for type for printing purposes, and of brands required under the Brands Act, and work of a similar kind in which we understand he is engaged for the Government of this Colony and that of Queensland. His shop is a weatherboard and shingle building, 22 x 12 ft.; it has small windows in front but only a door at the back opening into the yard; in it were three small furnaces but only one of them was lit; even then the place was very hot and close; the men who assist him do not, however, sleep on the premises, which are only used as a workshop. *Mr. Davis* showed us some beautifully executed samples of his work, consisting of pattern brands not more than one-third of an inch diameter, from which enlarged brands for use are designed.

Continuing along Merrion-street we crossed Pleasant-street, which, under present circumstances, is about as unpleasant a thoroughfare as could well be imagined from the fact that the drainage from all the houses in the neighbourhood lodges persistently in the gutters, where it remains and stinks frightfully. The surroundings of this street are not pleasant either, for leading into it in a north and south direction are a couple of blind lanes, altogether about 130 yards long; the roadway in that to the north is very soft and absorbs a great deal of filthy drainage from the yards and closets which adjoin it; it is also fed with foul matter discharged from a 6-in. pipe which runs along a roughly formed gutter until it reaches Merrion-street, where it lodges and stagnates. We followed up this pipe in order to ascertain its source, and traced it to the end of the lane, where a gate closes the thoroughfare. Inside this gate we noticed a number of small wooden buildings, but they all appeared to be closed, and no one was about. Upon inquiry we were informed that the premises in question are used for slaughtering at night—that sheep and pigs are constantly killed there at night time when there was no fear of detection, and that the pipe in question is used to carry away the blood and waste liquid matter. This accounted for the dead silence which reigned over the place during the busiest hour of the twenty-four. The presence of a few sheep nibbling at the tufts of grass inside the gate seemed to add testimony to the truth of this statement. The existence of this nocturnal slaughterhouse does not say much for the activity of the municipal officers, though no doubt there is a difficulty in catching the offenders, as the Act requires, *in flagrante delicto*.

Mr. Chapman remarked that he had known similar instances in the city where night slaughtering has been systematically carried on in defiance of the authorities. The occupants of the houses near the slaughter-yard complain much of the nuisance caused by the discharge of the pipe leading from it. The corresponding blind lane is in respect to the drainage it receives from yards and closets in as bad or in a worse condition, but it has not the additional contamination of the slaughterhouse refuse.

We

We found the accumulation of house and yard drainage in the gutters of the streets we inspected to-day very great. No doubt until some system of sewerage is carried out, the surface drainage will be more or less offensive, but some greater frequency and regularity in scavenging would greatly lessen the evil.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

We finished our inspection at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1876.

Factories and Workrooms.

281. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Met the Mayor at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to inspect Hardie and Mitchell's biscuit manufactory in George-street. The manufacture is carried on in six large rooms, three on the ground and three on the first floor. Forty-five hands, all men, are employed in this establishment, and they appear to be as comfortable as the nature of their occupation will admit of. There is decent closet accommodation for them at the rear of the building.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Further on in Brickfield Hill is another bakehouse belonging to the same proprietors, in which seventy-six hands are employed, which we also visited. There was nothing to find fault with here; the place is fairly ventilated and sufficiently commodious for the number of employes. The third establishment in Hunter-street is only used as a retail shop.

We next visited Mr. Leigh's engraving establishment in Hunter-street. Here the rooms are much smaller, and appeared to us to be close and oppressive in spite of the means of ventilation which exist; but it was explained to us that it is necessary, as far as possible, to close the windows so as to keep out the dust which would injure the stone engraving. In this place thirty-seven men find employment. The building has a frontage to Hunter-street of 17 ft. with a depth of 20 ft.; in front there are three flats, but only two at the back. We can only say with regard to the ventilation that it would be well enough if the windows were opened.

We went next to Gibbs and Shallard's printing establishment in Pitt-street, where there are seventy hands employed, sixty-four males and six females. It contains seven printing-machines and nine presses. The size of the lower room is 85 x 30 ft.—this contains the machinery. Above is a room of similar size now undergoing great alterations for the purpose of increasing the ventilation and general accommodation. At present there are only two closets which have cisterns, but we were assured that the alterations now going on will comprise the erection of four more.

From Gibbs and Shallard's we proceeded to the premises of Elliott Brothers, chemists, where there are thirty-six men and two women employed. Everything here appeared to be clean and comfortable, and we therefore forbear to give a detailed description of the place.

We returned at about a quarter past 6 o'clock.

We have now examined a number of factories and workshops, and have found in each case that the conditions existing are favourable to the health and comfort of the persons employed in them. We do not therefore propose to push our inquiries any further in this direction, but to turn our attention to the condition of Cook Ward.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 6 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

282. *Dr. Dansey* gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer:—

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Monday, 6th instant, and proceeded without police escort to commence the inspection of Cook Ward, taking the corner of Cooper-street, opposite the Devonshire-street burying-ground, as our starting-point.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

We first examined Toohey's Brewery, which is being newly fitted up. There are twenty-six hands employed in this brewery, which used to be in a very filthy condition, but when the improvements now going on in the shape of additional closets and other conveniences are completed there will be nothing to find fault with in the accommodation. At the rear of this building is a large pool of stagnant drainage, which creates a great offence, and is calculated to breed fever and disease. This pool is situate in a sort of lane at the back of the houses in Sophia-street, and is an accumulation of house drainage lodging in this low level. The occupants of the houses near it told us that when a cart passes through this pool, which is of frequent occurrence, and stirs it up, the stench is frightful. The pool itself is 40 ft. long and 8 ft. wide. There is a great deal of sickness in the immediate neighbourhood of this nuisance, and no wonder. The lane is private property, and the owners should be compelled to lay down a drain connecting with the sewer in Elizabeth-street, and this should be seen to at once, or the sickness in this locality will be alarming.

Passing this lane we came to Foveaux-street, which extends from Surry Hills down to Elizabeth-street. This portion of it is little better than a continuation of the poisonous quagmire we have just described, and it is an imperative necessity that this street should be filled up with ballast and drained as soon as possible, for if this is the condition of the roadway after six months dry weather what will it be when the rain sets in?

At the edge of this street on the north side is a large accumulation of drainage from the houses situated on the rise of the hill. This is a surface drain, a mere ditch without lining of any kind, and there being scarcely any fall to it the stream of filth moves sluggishly along, poisoning the air all around it.

Outside the "Blue Lion" public-house in Elizabeth-street is a gully-shaft, which has no trap, and emits an abominable stench; and below this is an open hole leading into the street sewer. The escape of noxious gases at this point causes a horrible odour, of which we had personal experience. In spite of these obnoxious conditions new buildings are being erected on all sides. The drainage arrangements in all the houses hereabouts, with scarcely an exception, are very defective.

In

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

In Mary-street, from Albion-street to Gipps-street, the drainage is also very bad, there being no underground sewer in it. We were informed, however, that there is a sewer laid down in the two last-mentioned streets.

Taking the whole of this westerly portion of Cook Ward, from Cooper-street to Gipps-street, we noticed that the drainage is in a disgraceful state, and there can be no doubt that the health of the residents in it suffers just in proportion to the neglect of this important question. It appears that the architect or builder, in erecting a new building, in nine cases out of ten makes no provision whatever to carry off the house slops, which are thrown down in the yard, and run according to the inclination of the ground into the street, or on to some piece of vacant ground, where they stagnate and become a fertile source of fever and disease.

We returned at 6.15 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1876.

Alexandria.

283. Mr. Grundy gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Met at my office in Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on Thursday 2nd instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to Waterloo Road in order to inspect certain nuisances complained of by Mr. Williams in a letter to the Board, which we had been specially instructed to inquire into. We were, however, unable to trace the complainant from the address given in his letter, and we were obliged to postpone the investigation to another day.

We then went to the corner of Botany-road and Buckland-street, where there is a Public School attended by from 200 to 220 children. The school-room is built of weatherboard, open to the roof and unlined, and is 40 x 20 ft. with a height of 13½ ft. to the wall plates. There are six large windows and two doors in it which would appear to be ample means of ventilation, but the room was nevertheless exceedingly close and uncomfortable from the number of children crowded into it. The head master admitted that it was extremely close, but said he lived in hopes of having a larger building erected, in which case there would be a considerable increase in the number of children attending. We inspected the well which is unusually small in circumference and the water in it very low. We drew up a bucketful of it and found it filthy and quite unfit for drinking, yet this has been the only supply up to within about a month of the present time. There is no water supply now and the children depend upon the water which the proprietors of neighbouring wells give them, and it is a very scarce article hereabouts, most of the wells having given out. The closet used by the children is a large double closet having three seats in each division, built over a cesspit 10 by 7 ft., which was absolutely full and stank abominably. This place is on about the same surface level as the well, and as the soil is all porous sand it is not to be expected that the water should be free from pollution. It did not seem to occur to the master that it was his duty to report this state of things, nor did he know to whom it should be reported. We requested him at once to call the attention of his Board to it. A butcher residing in the immediate vicinity of the school told us that his well was dry, and he believed most of his neighbours were in a similar state. We were also informed by the occupant of a house on the Botany Road, two doors north of the school—a coal and timber dealer, and a very intelligent man—that the water throughout the neighbourhood is quite unfit for use, but as he said, *it has to be used*; it is also so scarce that those whose wells are dry have to beg it by the bucketful from their neighbours who are fortunate enough to have some left. This informant stated that he had a house in Bullanaming-street where there is a well as deep as any in the district, which has lately been cleaned out, but is still empty. He attributes two-thirds of the mortality which has taken place there to the bad quality and scarcity of the water. He further stated that he amongst others had signed a petition to the City Council praying to have the water laid on, and that it had been frustrated by a counter-petition got up by owners of property in the neighbourhood, many of whom were non-residents.

Hence to Raglan-street the character of the dwellings varies but little; they are mostly one-storied weatherboard and shingle tenements, with well and common cesspits at the usual distance from each other; the former being lined with unset bricks; we did not observe a single well in which the brickwork was cemented. We found here as in other streets parallel to Raglan-street that the supply of water, though still insufficient, improved in quality with the ascent of the ground. This may be due to the fact that the wells in the higher ground are nearer to the city main and receive a portion of the waste water, or to a difference in the depth and inclination of the substratum.

From Raglan-street to Garden-street South, where there are only about twelve houses, there is a slight improvement in the character of the buildings. At the junction of these two streets is an old dilapidated brick and shingle cottage, with a well in which the water is very low and very bad, the well in the adjoining yard having given out long ago. The closet is about 20 ft. from it, quite full, and exceedingly offensive.

The fifth house in Garden-street South, occupied by Mr. Barry, is a very old one-storied brick tenement, with an old metal roof coated with tar—outside measurement, 20 x 12 ft. This house was locked up, and we could not get into it. It has two windows in front, which were closely fastened, and had the appearance of having been so for months; no windows or openings at back for purposes of ventilation; the height of the rooms, judging from the pitch of the roof, cannot be more than 6 ft.

The next six cottages are all one-storied weatherboard and shingle tenements of the average class. Some distance further down we came to a cottage, 14 x 10, which was also shut up. Like the one last described it has two sashes in front, apparently never opened, and no windows at back; attached to it is a kitchen 4 x 8 ft., having a small window 18 in. square. The closet is at the furthest corner of a very small allotment, and is 4 x 2 ft. and about 4 ft. high. There is no well at all that we could discover, but we saw a water-cask, and the water is probably brought from some well not far off.

At the rear of this allotment, and some 10 ft. from the closet, is an open brick drain about 18 in. wide, in which about 6 in. of filthy matter was standing, evidently the drainage of the adjoining yards and closets.

closets. The filth in this drain or that portion of it which is sufficiently liquid has to travel over 70 ft. of open sand till it reaches a 12-in. pipe laid under the footpath of the street, which ultimately discharges into Shea's Creek, but it cannot flow into that pipe until it accumulates sufficiently to have a head of 2 ft., and in the meantime it stagnates in the open drain and is offensive in the extreme. Both Mr. Chapman and I experienced a severe headache, which lasted all the afternoon, the result of our examination of this drain. The yards which supply it are very filthy in all respects, and three of the six closets mentioned above are within 2 or 3 ft. of each other. All of them appeared to be full.

We crossed a vacant allotment and came to several cottages of a very superior kind, built chiefly of brick and stone, with metal roofs, having nicely kept gardens and other signs of attention to comfort and cleanliness about them.

The last of these cottages brought us to the corner of Buckland-street. Proceeding east along that street we found the houses generally of a superior character, including a row of brick and shingle cottages in a good state of repair, each with its separate yard and closet.

We then came to Wyndham-street. At the junction of this and Buckland-street a large open drain (bringing the drainage from the Botany Road and a great portion of Waterloo) goes under the roadway, where it is of square shape, 3 ft. x 3 ft. Beyond the crossing it is again an open drain and continues in a south-west direction until it becomes finally a tributary to Shea's Creek. Just now it is dry from Buckland-street, and the bottom of it is covered with a thick black and strong-smelling deposit. From the east side of the junction of the two streets the open drain takes a north-east course across an allotment of land about 120 ft. square. Here we found a sluggish stream running along it containing that portion of the filth of the district which had so far escaped spilage and evaporation. The drainage in this part of the drain was more foul than in the other part, and contained its complement of dead animals, old shoes, bones, and garbage. At the far end of the vacant allotment the drain reaches the fencing of the yards and houses facing Botany Road, and is covered in with stone to the further side of Botany Road, where we left it for the present.

Returning to the vacant piece of ground we came to a well in the middle of the allotment, apparently a public well; it is fenced in with hardwood paling; there appeared to be about 2 ft. of water in it, which was not very inviting in appearance. This well is 30 feet from the large open drain just mentioned and about the same distance from several closets; it is lined with open brickwork as usual, and is of course much deeper than the floor of the drain or the bottoms of the cesspits—the inference is obvious.

Continuing along Buckland-street we came back to the school from which we started, which is in the immediate vicinity, and probably not more than 50 or 60 yards from the drain, well, and closets just described.

Each day as our examination of this district progresses we become more and more convinced of the absolute necessity of providing a plentiful supply of water for this locality, for that which is now used for drinking and domestic purposes is in nine cases out of ten palpably unfit for use. We think this is a case of such extreme urgency that not a day's unavoidable delay should be allowed to occur in having the water laid on from the city, and that the authorities should if necessary depart from their usual rule and supply the residents with water at once, without waiting for compliance with the usual custom which requires two-thirds of the inhabitants to be represented by petition. Mr. Chapman assures me that the City Council are anxious to lay on pipes to this district, and are only deterred by the apparent want of unanimity among the residents.

We returned at 2:30 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 4 MARCH, 1876.

Alexandria.

284. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

Met Mr. Chapman at his office in George-street at half past 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th instant, and proceeded, Sergeant Larkins being in attendance, to the junction of Wyndham and Buckland streets. We then went along Wyndham-street northwards examining the houses on either side, which are chiefly weatherboard and shingle. We saw nothing inviting a closer inspection until we had passed three or four on either side; but upon entering the yard of a cottage of rather more pretention than the others, which we found to be occupied by Mr. Poppenhagen, lately a publican in the city, we found the well apparently dry, and were told by the wife of the occupant that for some time past she had been obliged to depend upon her neighbours for water, and they were themselves badly off for it. She was very indignant that anyone should have opposed the application to the City Council for a supply of the city water.

Opposite this house, on the west side of the street, are some cottages, the back yards of which are extremely filthy. In these yards, which are those referred to at the end of my last report, is a cluster of privies, six in number, so close together that the distance between the two outside closets is only 24 ft., the allotments on which they are placed being 12 ft. wide each. There are two wells between the cottages and the closets; none of these closets are further than 27 ft. from the first well, or more than 35 ft. from the second, the nearest being within 20 ft. of a well. Most of the cottages in Wyndham-street are below the level of the roadway, some of them as much as 3 ft., and many of them are also below the level of the yard or garden ground at the back; probably this is due to the accumulation of ashes and refuse thrown out from the house, with which the occupants have literally banked themselves in. There is thus no possible escape for the drainage which must either go into the house or under it, and remain there. The soil which is of a sandy character, absorbs the greater portion of it, but the health of the occupants must necessarily be affected by it; the lowest of these cottages is 3 ft. below the street level, and the floors are rotting away on account of the moisture beneath them.

Further up Wyndham-street, close to No. 67, is a narrow back passage which leads to a collection of tumbledown one-storied weatherboard and shingle tenements. We examined one of these occupied by Mr. Pallott, consisting of two rooms 10 x 10 ft. and 8 ft. high with a skillion room at the back. The rooms have one window each in front and none at the back, and the residents complain very much of the heat. Mrs. Pallott informed

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

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Esq.
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F. H. Grundy, Esq., informed us that she has never been well since she came there, and that if she could afford to leave the place she would go away at once. There are seven houses in this cluster, the occupants of which are or have been till lately all dependent upon one well for their water supply; that well has now given out and they have to buy water, all but Mrs. Pallott, who says she cannot afford it, and continues to scrape up as much as she can get from the bottom of the well in question at the imminent risk of her health. Within 14 ft. of this well are two closets over common cesspits, mere holes in the sand, and there are at least ten similar closets within 30 ft. of it. The people living here now pay 1s. per cask for their water, which is brought to them by water-carts from a pipe at the far end of the main on the Botany Road. The well I have referred to is lined with unset bricks without cement, as are all the wells in the neighbourhood.

It may be remarked generally that throughout our examination of the whole of this district we have found the closets full, so full that it is a mystery to us how the occupants can continue to use them. The sand absorbs all the moisture, leaving only a hard compact mass behind. This absorption no doubt takes away a good deal of the offence which is probably the reason why clearing them out is so much neglected. In many cases the contents of the closet were above the seat, so that the closets could not be used in the ordinary way.

In the immediate vicinity of the cottages we have just referred to is a four-roomed tenement which has a closet just 2 ft. from the bedroom window. The sanitary conditions in this street (Wyndham-street) on either side so far are exceptionally bad even for this district where all is bad, and it is fearful to contemplate the result if such a state of things be allowed to continue. When the rain comes the effect it will have will be to dilute these large accumulations of fæcal matter in the closets and spread them over the surface of the ground, which will become so contaminated that wholesome water in any wells sunk in it will be an impossibility. We propose to obtain in the course of our next visit to this place a few samples of the well water in this district for analysis, to show that it is totally unfit for use. In addition to the accumulation of fæcal matter, the closets themselves are most of them in a ruinous state of dilapidation. One of these closets I must notice to show the small amount of attention paid to decency or comfort. The closet in question has no door; that has gone long ago with other portions of the structure, but a green calico curtain has been hung up in its place, from which strips have been torn off by the occupants of the closet from the inside, day by day, until nothing but a remnant is left beyond their reach.

Arriving at Raglan-street, we proceeded eastwards along it. The second house is an old hardwood and shingle building, containing several rooms, in a wretched state of repair, the roof weighted with stones to keep it on—Gough, landlord. The closet is absolutely in ruins; the roof, which is composed of Hobart Town palings, has fallen in, the sides are rotting away, and the back which is made of sheets of old iron is full of holes; door there is none, but the front side is shut in by sugar baskets; the closet is full to the seat, and is 5½ ft. distant, and 2½ ft. above the curiously dilapidated old weatherboard cottage just mentioned. When the rain comes, and the closet overflows, this cottage must necessarily receive the overflow; there is no other place for it to go to. The occupant of the cottage was not at home, and we had not an opportunity of inspecting the interior. On the allotment upon which it is erected—on that portion of it which faces the entrance to Wyndham Grove—is a well lined with casks, one over the other. This well is situate at such a low level that it cannot fail to receive a good deal of drainage percolation from the different closets in the neighbourhood. The Committee will see by the diagram which I submit, the position of these closets; the water notwithstanding, is clear and good in appearance, and people come from all quarters to take it away. We propose to take a sample of this water also.

A few yards further eastward in Raglan-street we came to a fenced passage, about 100 feet long and 12 ft. wide, which opens out to a square about 60 ft. wide. On the left hand side of this square is a row of four cottages, containing four rooms each, two of them built of brick and two of hardwood, all of them having metal roofs; the sheets of iron are kept in their places by heavy stones placed upon them. These roofs have all a skillion pitch, being 10 ft. high in front and 7 ft. at back; the houses are old and dilapidated. Although this place is comparatively in the country, with plenty of open space around it, the owner has only contrived to allow the limited width of 4 ft. 6 in. for the back yards in which the closets are placed, where a close paling fence cuts off the property. Along the whole length of the four cottages—80 ft.—runs irregularly, within a foot or two of the back doors, an open drain, which receives the slops and refuse of all kinds, and probably takes away a good deal of the closet drainage, especially in wet weather. At the angles formed by the two end cottages two open pits have been sunk to receive the contents of this drain, which percolate slowly through the sand, leaving an offensive residue at the bottom of the pits. The closets inside the small yards—4½ ft.—are of course close to the houses; the whole place gives forth an abominable and unhealthy smell. Nevertheless, a row of cottages of similar design, and apparently with the same extent of back yards, is being put up on the opposite side of the "Grove." In the centre of the vacant space between the two rows, which is about 20 ft. wide, is a well, which forms the water supply for the residents. We examined this well; the water was apparently about 1 ft. deep, and quite black. The landlord accounted for this by saying that the well had just been cleaned out. A similar fence encloses the property on the south side. This description will be sufficient to show that Wyndham Grove possesses none of the attractions of a pleasant suburban retreat such as its name would indicate. No shady trees or sparkling streams with verdant banks, but in place of them a foul open drain, a filthy well, and a row of stinking closets close to the kitchen doors. The Grove is bounded by a gate which leads to some open garden land fronting a cottage old and built of weatherboard, but of rather pretentious appearance. It has a length of probably 30 to 40 ft., and a verandah with ornamental pillars; this is the residence of Mr. Burns, the landlord of the Grove. We noticed that the children living in these houses had a very unhealthy appearance, but we only heard of one case of positive illness, which was in the landlord's house, the patient being his son, a boy about 6 years of age, who is suffering from dropsy after fever. This property forms a sort of natural basin, the well being in the centre, and the drainage from the houses is at too low a level to be run off into the street gutters. The closets, however, should be moved further back, for it seems monstrous that in a comparatively open suburb only 4½ ft. can be spared for the width of the back yards in which they are placed, these yards being already sufficiently poisoned by the open surface drainage running through the centre of them. We expressed ourselves pretty freely on this subject as we returned, the sergeant giving his opinion that the landlord ought to have seven yards at least.

We came back to Sydney at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

285. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of *Dr. Dansey* and himself, as follows:—

Left the Town Hall at 4 o'clock in company with *Dr. Dansey*, and went to Cook Ward to the corner of Oxford-street, and thence as far as Bourke-street. The houses in this locality are of modern construction, many of them recently built, and after inspecting several of them we satisfied ourselves that they were in good and clean condition.

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Entering Bourke-street we proceeded in the direction of Hill-street, which we also inspected with an equally satisfactory result.

Along Hill-street to the Botany Road the houses also appeared to be in good order. Being desirous of tracing the drainage area of the Surry Hills we followed the natural fall of the land to Little Hutchinson-street, and thence to Hutchinson-street proper, which I may say, from previous observations, has for many years contributed a large share of offensive matter to the neighbouring streets. The drainage from this street goes through Jamieson-street and Marshall-street into Arthur-street through an allotment which is private property. This prevents the Corporation from laying down a proper drain with flat bottom, which might be swept frequently and kept clean. At present the filthy matter trickles slowly along a surface drain which is a mere ditch. If the Corporation had the same powers which are accorded elsewhere this allotment would be valued and purchased for the purpose of making a proper passage for the offensive matter, and the whole neighbourhood would be benefited by it.

From Hutchinson-street we went to Fitzroy-street, and then examined part of Dowling-street, opposite Moore Park, which is at present unformed, but is being gradually made. It is at present some 10 or 15 ft. below the level of the Park, and being at such a low level it receives the drainage of all the upper part of Crown-street, Bourke-street, and other streets of Surry Hills. During the present dry weather the offence caused by this drainage is comparatively slight, many places which have been complained of as standing nuisances being now almost dry, but in wet weather a much worse state of things will occur.

We passed through a street which appeared to have no name but which I will call McElhone-street from a terrace of comfortable looking houses in it called McElhone Terrace. This street is also unformed on one side.

We then went to Bennett-street where there is a row of four-roomed houses, about twenty in number, called Blanche-terrace, renting at from 11s. to 14s. a week, the property of *Mr. Eyles*, a builder. Here also there is no arrangement for drainage and the street is not kerbed or guttered. One person with whom we got into conversation, who claimed to be the oldest inhabitant, informed us nevertheless that although there was so much sickness in other parts of the city no deaths had occurred here. A few minutes afterwards we met *Dr. Renwick*, who assured us that there was a good deal of sickness in that particular locality, that he had several cases of fever, and that *Dr. Marshall* was also attending other cases.

We next examined Bennett's Paddock, which is intersected by an open unformed gutter or ditch which emits a fearful stench. The filthy matter in this ditch is almost stagnant for want of rain, and there it remains poisoning the atmosphere on all sides. This nuisance might be remedied by bringing the drainage through Bennett and McElhone streets, and if the property were drained it would be of considerable value. It appears to us that the Corporation in the interest of the citizens generally should have power to effect these improvements, and not only that, but to compel the owners of such properties to pay a portion at least of the expense in consideration of the increased value which the land would possess. The allotment in question if properly drained would be worth twice as much as it would fetch now.

We returned to Marshall-street, and passed some five cottages, the property of *William Taylor*, old-fashioned in style but in apparent good condition. In Jamieson-street there are some nice looking cottages going up in spite of the offensive open drain. Here the nuisance does not arise after settlement but the people come voluntarily to it. The small price of land is presumably the attraction and the hope that when the streets are formed and the drainage provided for it will rapidly increase in value. From Marshall-street to Jamieson-street and then along Dowling-street to the Park gate, which terminated our day's inspection.

We were glad to note a considerable improvement in the state of the drains which are looked after by the Corporation. This is due to the more frequent visits of the men whose duty it is to sweep out and clean them. Under the present improved arrangement, instead of sending the men with carts once a week or thereabouts to each ward, they go two or three times, and the accumulation of offensive matter being much less they get through the work quite as quickly and with less labour.

We returned at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1876.

Alexandria.

286. *Mr. Grundy* gave evidence on behalf of himself and *Mr. Chapman*, as follows:—

Met *Mr. Chapman* at his office in George-street at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 8th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by *Sergeant Larkins*, to the corner of Raglan and Wyndham streets, and thence up Wyndham-street northerly. On the corner allotment, at the junction of these two streets, is a fairly constructed, rather superior-looking, brick house, with iron roof, containing probably six rooms. The occupant of this house told us that although the city main extends as far as Raglan-street, that

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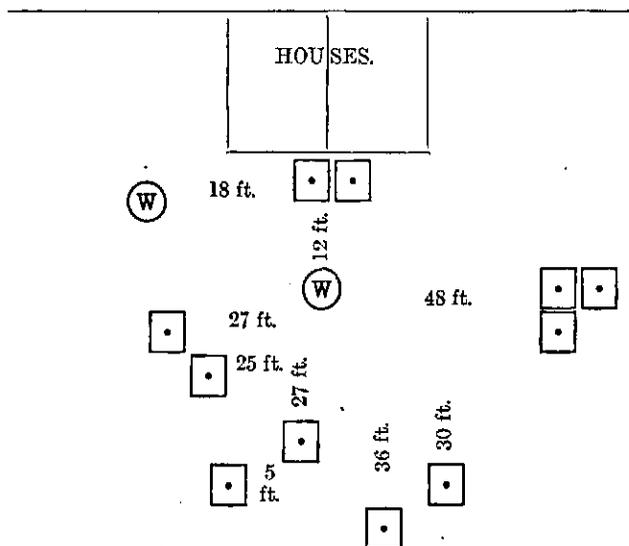
that is to say, opposite to the wall of her house, the landlord absolutely refuses to lay the water on, notwithstanding that the well is dry, and that the house would rent at a higher rate if connected; the consequence is that she is obliged to beg water from her neighbours. At the end of the same allotment is an open shed with a few broken Hobart Town palings as an apology for a roof. From this shed proceeded an unceasing sound of winnying from a miserable half-starved horse, who was thus making a pathetic appeal to the passers-by against the misery of his lot. This sound had attracted the notice of the woman just referred to as the occupant of the last house, who was in the act of going with a bucket to the house of a neighbour to obtain a drink for the poor animal. She informed us that the horse belonged to a drunken man who sold fruit, and who frequently left it all day without food or water; close by was a cart containing a quantity of fruit and vegetables rotting in the sun. This unfortunate quadruped, in addition to his privations, is forced, from the position of the shed, to stand with his head over a closet, the odour from which must be anything but pleasant on an empty stomach. We commend this case to the consideration of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

With regard to the difficulty of persuading or compelling landlords of houses in the vicinity of a main to lay on water, I may mention that it is by no means unusual. We were told repeatedly by the occupants of houses in this street, where the wells are nearly all empty, that the landlords refuse to pay the small sum necessary to connect their properties with the main, although they are compelled to pay for the water in the shape of a water rate. Even resident owners, if their wells happen not to be dry, will not lay the water on for their own convenience, and sometimes they are too poor. One woman told us she was trying to save up the necessary funds—which amount to some £2 or £3. It seems rather an anomaly that landlords of houses should have to pay for the water and decline to make use of it.

By the side of the shed just mentioned is an unformed sandy lane or track 12 feet wide, leading to four cottages standing slightly apart from the other houses, and fenced round. Our attention was specially directed to these cottages, which appeared to be in a very dilapidated condition. The gate, however, leading to them was closed, and we were unable to inspect them, but we were informed that there is another entrance from Botany Road, and we shall take an opportunity of revisiting them.

Exactly opposite to this sandy lane on the other side of Wyndham-street are some of the usual style of one-storied cottages, presenting a fair exterior to the street, but showing a very different state of things at the rear. Imagine two wells not far apart from each other, containing the water supply for all the residents, and no less than eleven closets in close proximity, the nearest being 12 ft. and the most distant 48 feet from a well; no cement used in the lining of the wells, and the closets mere holes in the ground, which, being all porous sand, absorbs the liquid portion of the closet matter, and is necessarily drained by the wells, and you will see that in all these cases the water supply must be directly contaminated.

WYNDHAM-STREET.



Following Wyndham-street we came presently to a passage 3 ft. 6 in. wide on the left side of the street, running westward to Garden-street, a distance of 200 feet. Half-way down this passage where the 100-foot allotments on either side join, a similar passage extends for 80 yards southward in the direction of Raglan-street. It appears that 1 foot 9 in. off each of these 100 ft. allotments, making a passage of 3 ft. 6 in. wide, is all that could be spared for a back entrance to the houses. This passage, as a matter of course, is made the receptacle for house refuse of all kinds, and the ground being about level there is no drainage whatever from it except into the wells, into which the slops must gradually find their way by percolation through the sandy soil. In one place, where the well is very near the fence, there are three closets distant from it respectively 14, 18, and 20 ft., the well being sunk in the lowest portion of the ground. In another place there is a closet on about the same level as the well, which is about 6 ft. from it. In short, this passage of 80 yards length has a number of wells close to it, with no less than twenty-six closets abutting upon it. Most of them have either never been cleaned out or cleaned out at some remote period; indeed, it is a question whether the process of emptying is ever resorted to in this locality, the usual practice being to dig a fresh hole and shift the closet to another part of the yard or allotment.

On the east side, opposite this narrow passage, is another unformed sandy lane, 12 ft. wide, which seems to have been left as the back entrance to the houses to be erected on a similar row of allotments, but on account of its additional width it does not create such a nuisance, although it is bad enough; it extends half-way to the Botany Road.

Proceeding north, we looked into a yard where there is a cesspit, over which there has been originally a double closet. One portion of the closet has been removed, and put up in another part of the yard; the other portion, which is in the next allotment, is left; the pit, which is full and running over, remaining uncovered.

Arriving

Arriving at Boundary-street we followed it westward to Garden-street. Up to this point there are no houses in Boundary-street with the exception of one formerly known as Boundary House, a two-storied brick and shingle building in fair repair. Immediately opposite to it is a market-garden and a cow-shed, close to which is an open drain which brings down some of the drainage from the upper portions of Wyndham, Boundary, and other streets, and ultimately finds its way into Sheca's Creek. This drain is very offensive and unwholesome, especially in hot weather.

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Returning by way of Garden-street to Raglan-street, the first three or four allotments, which are 200 ft. deep, have not been subdivided, and have only one cottage upon each allotment. Passing these we came to six cottages in tolerably good order, which brought us again to the narrow passage previously described as being 3 ft. 6 in. wide, the closets and wells mentioned as abutting upon this passage being those pertaining to the remaining houses as far as Raglan-street. These houses or cottages are clean and neat to the eye when seen from the street, but are like whitened sepulchres, and will not bear inspection. The casual passer-by can see nothing amiss in them, but it is only necessary to go to the rear of them to see that no provision whatever is made to secure health or cleanliness. A great improvement would be effected by the introduction of a clause in the new Building Act to prohibit the cutting up of outlying estates into such very small allotments. A minimum width should be fixed for lanes forming back entrances; they should be not less than 20 ft. wide as in the city, and they should always be thoroughfares. All these properties belong to the Cooper Estate, and are let on 99 years' leases.

We returned to town at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 13 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

287. *Mr. Palmer* gave the following evidence on behalf of Dr. Dansey and himself:—

Left the Town Hall with Dr. Dansey at a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday, the 13th instant, and proceeded to Liverpool-street, and thence to Pelican-street, which consists of about thirty houses, which in appearance and after we had inspected several of them we found to be in fairly good order and condition. They are for the most part connected with a sewer, and one result of our inspection will be that those which are not connected will receive a visit from an officer of the Corporation requiring that this be done without delay.

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We next examined four brick houses containing four rooms each, belonging to Mrs. Drinkwater, which are also connected with the sewer, and have closets fitted with patent cisterns. There was nothing to find fault with here.

A number of houses on the western side of the street are connected with a sewer which runs down Robin Hood-lane, but from the junction of Edward-lane there is no sewer, and the houses on the eastern side are not connected and have closets over common cesspits, while on that side we found one closet which might be connected, and singular to relate the property belongs to a plumber whose principal occupation is to fit up closets with patent cisterns; his excuse was that he was so busy connecting other people's closets that he had no time to look after his own. I told him that he would have fourteen days notice, and he promised to have it done at once.

We then entered into Goulburn-street, and examined four new brick houses, having four rooms and a kitchen, each the property of Alderman Green, whose civic experience is evident in the cleanly and comfortable appearance of his houses.

In this street is an open drain pipe; there was no water in it at the time of our visit or the least appearance of moisture, but the sediment deposited in it was very offensive and must be injurious to health. In wet weather we were told by residents in the neighbourhood it is a continual source of offence; at present the nuisance is comparatively slight.

We inspected an old two-roomed brick cottage belonging to Mrs. Gibson, occupied at present by one Phil. Gearin, an individual who claims to be the oldest inhabitant, and is said to be 90 years of age. This youth was not at home and we had not the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

In our examination of house properties, especially in back streets and lanes, we have usually a considerable following of juveniles. During this day's inspection our escort was unusually large; they followed us persistently from house to house, apparently in a state of intense wonder and enjoyment. The last houses we inspected in Goulburn-street were Nos. 182 and 184, which contain four rooms each, the closets being fitted with patent cisterns. One cottage is occupied by Mrs. Ticken, who, as we were told by a little girl left at home to mind the place, was out selling fruit in the city. In front of it is a stable which, for the variety of building materials it comprises, is quite a novelty, hardly two pieces of wood being of the same kind, size, or quality, the roof being a collection of pieces of old iron and tin.

From Goulburn-street we went into Riley-street and inspected a number of houses of modern construction, which we found clean and in good repair. It may be well to mention here that the lower part of Campbell-street has for years drained into a low and vacant piece of land between that street and Goulburn-street which has been a standing source of complaint. On account of the late unprecedented weather it is now thoroughly dry, but when the wet season sets in the nuisance will recur. The only effectual remedy is to lay down a large oviform sewer which would pass through this ground.

Continuing our inspection of Riley-street we entered and examined a number of comfortable looking houses, and found that the internal arrangements did not belie their external appearance. They are all connected with a sewer. Six of these houses belong to a Mr. Moore, two to Mr. Baptist, and eleven to Mr. Seymour. We found nothing amiss with either in respect to ventilation or closet accommodation.

Proceeding along Riley-street southward, near Corben's-terrace, there is a sudden fall in the street which has caused an accumulation of house refuse to collect at that spot. This requires attention, as in rainy weather it must be a serious nuisance. A very little labour in levelling the street would remedy the evil.

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Along Riley-street to Campbell-street, and on to Gipps-street, where we found most of the houses connected with the sewer, and noted those which were not, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to compel them to connect. In none of these houses did we find any conditions existing injurious to health. The proprietors of Nos. 271 and 272, which are not connected with the sewer, will receive the usual notice of fourteen days.

From Gipps-street we went to Albion-street, and from Albion-street to Fitzroy-street, where we saw nothing calling for special notice, and on to Foveaux-street. In this street there are houses of modern style and of much better description than usual, but they are not connected with any sewer, and have only the ordinary closets over cesspits, which were, however, tolerably clean. Though these houses are in good order a nuisance appears to be created by the practice adopted by the occupants of throwing house refuse, containing vegetable matter, bones, &c., into the lanes at the back, instead of collecting it in heaps or vessels to be taken away by the Corporation carts. The land on which the houses on the eastern side of the street are built has a steep incline to the west, and the drainage from them—the back yards being the highest portion of the allotment—goes under the house straight into the street gutters in front, while the drainage of the houses on the western side finds its way into the cross streets at the back of them. This state of things can only be remedied by an effective system of sewerage. We propose to make a further inspection of this locality with the object of discovering if possible some means of effecting a temporary remedy.

From Foveaux-street we went to Sophia-street, from Sophia-street to Collins-street, then to Cooper-street, from Cooper-street to Adelaide-street, and thence to Devonshire-street. The houses in all these streets are built chiefly on the western side, and consequently they drain into the cross streets at the back of them, which are at a still lower level. These streets we had not time to inspect.

We went from Devonshire-street towards Goodlet's mill, through a street which is only partly formed, and we found ourselves on a mountain of sand. We saw nothing especially noticeable in this direction, and it being half-past 6 o'clock we turned our steps homeward.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

288. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Dansey and himself, as follows:—

B. Palmer,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Met Dr. Dansey at my house at half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 15th instant, and went to Riley-place, which is at the first turning on the left hand from Oxford-street, and leads to Crown-street. There are about fourteen houses in Riley-place, and the gutters being very rough and broken a great deal of filthy liquid matter collects in them. Upon examination we found that some of the houses are connected with the sewer and some are not. Many of the closets having been directly connected with the watermain the water has been cut off by the officers of the Corporation; and the landlords, taking advantage of the extension of time allowed by the Water Pollution Prevention Act, have declined to put in patent cisterns until the expiration of the twelve months allowed. The tenants are thus compelled to carry water themselves to flush the closets, which is a subject of great complaint among them.

We next inspected Bissaker-row, which adjoins Riley-place, and consists of seven old-fashioned and badly-ventilated houses. The first or corner house contains four rooms and is rented at 8s. a week; the other six have three rooms only and rented at 7s. In all these the drainage and sanitary arrangements are very deficient; the pipes are without trapping, and a very offensive effluvia arises from the drains. We found out that the pipes are choked up with old rags, bags, and broken bottles, and the water is cut off. The only remedy we could suggest for this state of things, taking into consideration the extreme dry weather, would be to flush the drains with a copious supply of water and to wash and clean them out thoroughly.

On the south side of Riley-place are two houses belonging to Miss Golden, containing two rooms each, and rented at 6s. a week. There are patent closets, but they have no cisterns, and the same complaint is made by the tenants, that the landlady will not supply them. The water being cut off, in the interim they flush the closets with buckets when they consider it necessary to do so, but this is generally done at the eleventh hour, and not until the closet has become choked and offensive.

We then proceeded to Edward-lane, which has six small houses on the south side, and three on the north side, owned by Mrs. Gread, all containing two rooms, rented at 6s. a week, and all of them old dilapidated, dirty, and uncomfortable tenements. The ventilation is of the old-fashioned kind, afforded by small windows in front only, but as these are almost all broken there are plenty of openings for the air to enter. The closets open to the street, and are in a very filthy condition, the water being cut off and no cisterns furnished for reasons already given. The latitude allowed to house owners by the Act is the cause of a considerable nuisance, for it appears that in these small dwellings very little regard is paid to cleanliness in connection with the closets, which are only flushed when they are full to the brim.

On the opposite side there is an old dilapidated cottage, containing two rooms, and occupied by a man and his wife and six children, rented at 6s. a week. The husband and wife and one of the children sleep in one small room about 12 x 10 ft., and the other children in the other, which is 12 x 12 ft., and is used as the sitting or living room during the day. Although crowded in such a confined space, the family appeared to be healthy, and the woman told us she had lived there six years and they never had anything the matter with them.

We next went to Craddock's Lane, which is only 12 ft. wide and contains about a dozen small houses—eight or nine on the east and three or four on the west side, some built of stone, some of brick, and some of weatherboard, belonging to Mrs. Hegarty, and rented at 6s. a week. These houses have all common closets, there being no sewer near, and the yards are very small and confined. We noticed here as in many other places that instead of collecting the house refuse in heaps to be taken away by the Corporation carts at a certain hour, the occupants of the houses sweep their rubbish indiscriminately into the street gutters. We know as a fact that these gutters are frequently cleaned, but the efforts on the part

part of the Corporation to prevent nuisances of this kind are frustrated by this practice. Increased supervision would do much to remedy the evil, but that is not practicable under present arrangements, and it may be worth while to consider whether it would not be desirable to follow the example set by other and older communities and to organize a body of city police, whose duty it should be to see that the necessary sanitary arrangements are carried out and who would be directly under the control of the Municipal Council.

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We passed on to Robin Hood Lane where five very nice looking houses are being built, but although they look comfortable the wretched accommodation afforded at the back of them must render them very undesirable residences, the yards being only 6 ft. deep. This property affords another instance of the urgent necessity of a Building Act, in which provision for a minimum amount of air-breathing space to each house should be compulsory.

Thence we went to Little Brisbane-street, which contains about eighteen houses, and does not call for special notice, except that they are all connected, but some of them are without cisterns and the landlords are taking advantage of the latitude afforded by the Act, and are in no hurry to provide them.

We then re-entered Edward-lane and inspected some decent looking three-roomed cottages, rented at 9s. a week with one exception where the rent is 8s. This cottage labours under the disadvantage of having a gully shaft on each side of it, which may perhaps account for the 1s. reduction. The occupant of this house told us that the effluvia arising from these shafts was so bad that at times she could not put her head outside the door.

We then entered Lower Campbell-street and found on the south side four weatherboard houses with a sort of Elizabethian roof of shingles, containing two rooms below and one above, rented at 7s.—agent, Ramsay. Here also the closets have been directly connected with the main and the water has been cut off. There is another very offensive gully-shaft at this corner. We inspected several houses in this street, some of which belong to Mr. Simmons, of Parramatta, renting from 10s. to 14s. a week. Lower Campbell-street has one peculiarity; it comprises almost every variety of Colonial architecture, and the houses front every point of the compass as if they were ashamed to look each other in the face, besides which no two tenements are of the same size. I except, however, two rows, one of which containing seven four-roomed houses, built of brick with slate roofs and with kitchen attached, rented at 12s. a week, the property of Mr. Gregory Board, looked very clean and comfortable.

From Lower Campbell-street we proceeded to East-street, where there are some nice looking houses built of brick and stone, with cement fronts, slate roofs, and ornamental windows, and all with patent closets.

Then to Leist-street or lane, between Lower and Upper Campbell streets, which is about 10 or 12 ft. wide. There is an open drain in the centre of it full of very offensive matter. In this lane, which is somewhere about 250 yards long, there are only three houses renting at about 8s. 6d. a week, but to make up for this deficiency there are closets *ad libitum*. The street is in short a perfect arcade of closets belonging to the houses on either side in Upper and Lower Campbell-streets. It is not a very pleasant walk up this lane on account of the effluvia which arise from these places. I do not think we have seen a more unwholesome locality since we commenced our house to house inspection. These properties are all very badly drained. As I have stated there is a drain or gutter, whether natural or artificial we could not easily determine, in the centre of the lane, which receives the drainage of numerous streets, and possibly more or less offensive matter from the closets. The proper thing to do would be to pitch pave this lane and to wash it down thoroughly twice a week at least, but this would entail a considerable expenditure.

From this lane we went to Smithers-lane, which runs between Upper and Lower Campbell streets, where we found only three small three-roomed weatherboard cottages, rented at 5s. a week each. Upon examining the closet we found the water cut off and the closet quite full and very offensive, the process of flushing which would get rid of the nuisance being considered by the occupants the greater nuisance of the two. This closet was so offensive that upon our return I instructed the Inspector of Nuisances to pay a visit to the place.

We then went to Upper Campbell-street, and along that street to Edward-street. As there is no sewer here the closets are all ordinary privies.

At the bottom of this street Mr. Leist has gone to the expense of laying down a drain to meet the sewer which leads to East-street in order to connect his four houses.

Then to Seymour-street, where we inspected several old and dilapidated houses. The greater part of this property, which belongs to Mr. J. S. Smith, M.P., is let on leasehold, and the leases will expire in about two years; for this reason the agent declines to expend any money in repairs; the houses are in a wretched condition, and have all the old-fashioned closets.

Thence to Rose-lane, where there are several old houses—nine altogether—averaging about four rooms each, and renting at from 8s. to 10s. a week. Then to Gipps-street, where the houses having been recently built in modern style, are in good order, and do not call for any notice from us.

Having been now about three hours on our legs, and being thoroughly tired, we returned at 11:30 A.M.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1876.

Alexandria.

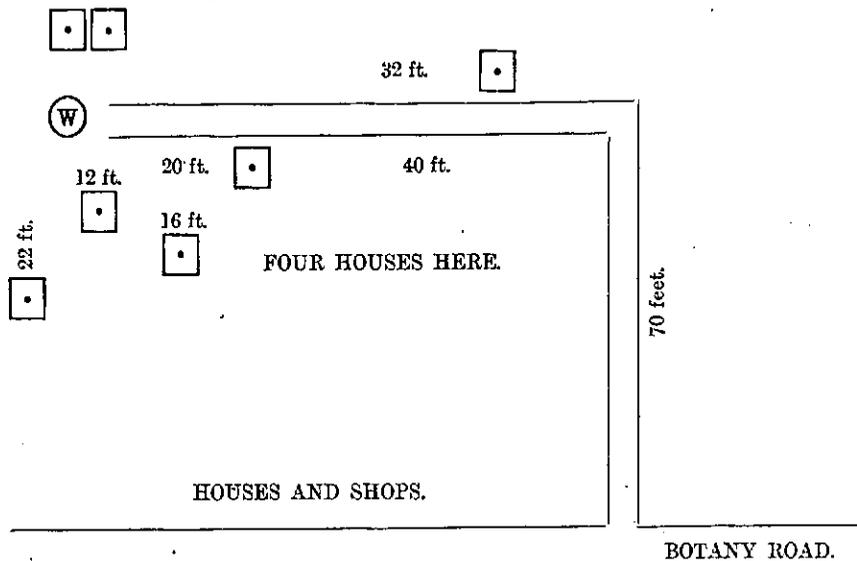
289. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Chapman:—

Met Mr. Chapman at his place in George-street, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on Tuesday, 14th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to the junction of Raglan-street and Botany Road, and thence along Botany Road northwards.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Passing some six or seven houses, which call for no particular notice, we came to a blind passage 5 ft. wide and 66 ft. in length, penetrating to the centre of the double allotments fronting Botany Road and Wyndham.

F. H. Grundy, Esq., Wyndham-street. This mode of subdividing them, although an ingenious arrangement on the part of the original leaseholder to make the most of his speculation, is a very injurious one in a sanitary point of view. The practice has been to purchase or lease one of the double allotments and then disposing of the frontage with a diminished depth of 70 ft. instead of 100 ft. to each street, to leave a centre block of some 60 ft. in width still for sale or lease, approached by means of a narrow dirty passage of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width. These centre 60-ft. allotments are then cut up into little bits just large enough to contain a cottage, a closet, and a well; sometimes however with only one well for all the cottages. In the present instance the block is cut up into six allotments, so that the original allotment of 200 by 50 ft., with four street frontages, has upon it ten dwellings without drainage, ten closets, and from five to ten wells. Sometimes the economy of space even in this recently inhabited suburb is carried out to a still further extent, for we have met with instances where some of the 50-ft. lots fronting streets have been subdivided into four frontages of only $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each. There would thus be fourteen dwellings and the consequent accommodation, or the want of it upon the original allotment of 200 by 50-ft., besides the addition occasionally of cowsheds, stables, and outbuildings; these tenements having at the ordinary average of five to a house, seventy inmates. Surely Legislative interference is called for to prevent this unseemly and unwholesome overcrowding. The blind lane I am now describing after extending westward 70 ft. into these allotments turns at right angles to the south for a distance of 40 ft.; it then opens out to a width of 10 ft. and encloses a well which is used in common by the occupants of the six houses put up on the strips of land into which this 60-ft. centre block is cut up. This well is encircled by the six closets belonging to these houses at distances varying from 12 to 30 ft., as will be seen by the annexed diagram. The well is 24 ft. deep, and from the nature of the soil and the conditions which exist, described



in several of our reports upon the properties in this district, it must receive the soakage from them. No further proof of this is necessary than a repetition of the fact that the closets are for the most part full of hard faecal matter, all the moisture from them being absorbed by the sand. We got into conversation with one woman here who had had the common sense to reason out the necessary consequence of this unwholesome juxta-position of closets and wells. She said the water was quite unfit to drink, and that during her residence in the locality for some months she had never used it in her house at all, except for "slopping about."

Ten feet from this well are two old brick cottages with iron roofs, owned by Mr. Harwell, containing each two rooms and a kitchen, rented at 5s. 6d. a week; the rooms are 10 by 9 ft. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, the kitchen being still smaller; there are no windows or openings at the back, and the rooms are consequently very badly ventilated; in one of them a woman lay dying; the tenants of these cottages complained greatly of the heat and closeness of the rooms.

Opposite to this passage, on the other or eastern side of Botany Road, are four old and dilapidated weatherboard cottages some 4 or 5 feet apart from each other. A description of one of them will answer for all, as they are all nearly the same. The first is occupied by Mrs. Macintosh, who makes her living by washing, which she finds it rather a difficult thing to do under present circumstances; her well has been dry for the last fourteen weeks, and she has to buy all her water; she only holds on to her present quarters in anticipation of rain, and in the secure possession of a good drying ground. Her cottage is a low one-storied weatherboard tenement, roofed with old iron; it was originally a two-roomed cottage, with verandah, 5 ft. wide and 20 ft. long; this has been enclosed, but the floor of it is 5 or 6 ft. below the floor of the rooms, and it must be very damp and unwholesome. She inveighed loudly against the heat inside, especially at night, when the doors were closed. The closet pertaining to this dwelling is just 6 feet from the well, and the soil is sandy. This dangerous proximity, however, is no more than we have noticed in many instances in this quarter. Sometimes there are half a dozen closets within 20 ft. of the only water supply for a number of persons. We were at a loss for some time to account for the number of closets which abound in this suburb, so far exceeding the number of closets in other suburbs of equal population; but it is easily accounted for, the soil being soft and sandy it is very easy to sink a pit; indeed it is easier to sink a new cesspit than to clean out an old one. In Waterloo no nightman could make a living; when a closet is full—so full that the occupants of the house can no longer make use of it—the remedy is very simple: they scoop out another aperture a few yards from it, and shift the closet from one hole to the other.

Passing several houses similar to those I have described, we came to another passage, about 3 ft. wide, leading from Botany Road to Botany-street. On either side of this lane are a number of small wretched tenements, some built of brick and some of weatherboard, very low and damp, and from their situation almost shut in from the purifying effects of fresh air. The residents had an unhealthy look about them, and as a matter of fact we ascertained that there has been a great deal of sickness among them.

them. One woman told us that the closeness of the place was so unbearable that although she would have the greatest difficulty in finding a cottage, the rent of which was within her means, she was determined to leave her present quarters under any circumstances. With all these disadvantages it is a rare thing to find one of these hovels without a tenant. The rents in this locality average about 5s. a week; Miss Shepherd is the landlady. F. H. Grundy, Esq.
17 Mar., 1876.

Back to Botany-street, passing through the toll-bar to Boundary-street, and from Boundary-street to Wyndham-street, where we found nothing of sufficient importance to record.

Returning to the Botany Road, and continuing north, we passed a row of small dilapidated cottages, mostly of weatherboard roofed with iron, having small windows in front only, which in most instances appeared to be hermetically sealed; during the present weather it must be torture to live in them.

A little further on, on the west side of the road, is a Wesleyan Chapel, a one-storied soft-wood structure, having a frontage to the street of 20 ft., with a depth of from 40 to 45 ft.; the height of the boarded ceiling being about 12 ft. As far as we could judge of it from the outside this building is in very poor repair, and if the congregation is a large one they must be nearly suffocated in hot weather.

The yards of the cottages hereabout present a very dirty and disreputable appearance; but the residents have one advantage—the city water is laid on, and from our experience of adjacent buildings this must be a source of great sanitary improvement.

We returned at 4 o'clock, as I had to attend a meeting of the Engineering Committee at that hour.

FRIDAY, 24 MARCH, 1876.

Present:—

M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,	B. PALMER, Esq.,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,	G. F. DANSEY, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.L.C., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY, SATURDAY, 18 MARCH, 1876.

Alexandria.

290. *Mr. Grundy* gave evidence on behalf of *Mr. Chapman* and himself as follows:—

Met at *Mr. Chapman's* office at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by *Serjeant Larkins*, by the *Waterloo omnibus*, to the extent of its journey, a short lane leading to the stables of the *City Omnibus Company*. These stables are built entirely of soft wood, roofed with *Hobart Town palings*. The principal stables consist of three compartments, each 20 ft. wide, and about 240 ft. in length. Two of them are constructed with high pitched roofs, meeting in the centre so as to form a lofty and well ventilated stable with a loft above it; the third is a lean-to on the south side of the others, and has no loft over it. 50 or 60 ft. north of the block on which these are erected is a similar stable, only smaller. The number of horses usually kept on the premises varies from 120 to 150; they seem to be well fed and attended to, and the place altogether looks clean and comfortable. We could not help noticing the absence of the stale smell which is so often found in flagged or paved stables; this is attributed to the fact that the stalls have only the natural earth for a flooring on which the horses are comfortably and plentifully littered down with sawdust and shavings, replaced every day. The animals are watered from two wells which are both full; the water is clear and uncontaminated by closet drainage or other source of pollution. Taking into account the usually lean condition and woe-begone appearance of the *Sydney omnibus* horses, this enumeration of the comforts provided for them would seem to be a contradiction, but it is accounted for by the explanation which we have frequently heard, that the horses are overfed—their mangers are never empty, and the fodder supplied to them is sweet and good, but they are not fed at regular intervals, and with a regular allowance. A smaller amount of food given to them at stated periods would probably put them in better condition. In these stables twelve men are permanently employed; there is no closet provided for them, and they go down to a creek some distance off—a tributary to *Shea's Creek*. We were told that a closet was going to be put up as soon as time could be found to do it, but the process is likely to be a tardy one, considering that the stables have been there for over three years. As far as the stables were concerned however we left with the conviction that what might have been a serious nuisance was so managed as to be no nuisance at all. I omitted to mention that about 20 or 30 ft. south of the main stables is a hay-shed, where a chaff-cutting machine was at work. The fodder seemed to be of the best quality. F. H. Grundy, Esq.
24 Mar., 1876.

Adjoining the grounds of the *Omnibus Company*, which are not extensive, are a number of market gardens, which extend towards and along *Shea's Creek*. We inspected the first of these, which appeared to be about 3 acres in extent, and is occupied by a *Chinaman*; the vegetables looked particularly green and flourishing. There are two wells, each containing an abundant supply of clean looking water. One *Chinaman* was watering some lettuces with two large watering-cans slung over his shoulder with a bamboo rod, one at each end. At each step, by bending his body forward and tilting up the cans, he managed to water two of the plants, and in this way soon got through the row. Two other *Chinamen* were distributing liquid manure to some plants—a measured quantity to each—and from the stench which proceeded from it we set it down as undeniably diluted night-soil; we recognized the closet odour. We asked what it was, and where they got it from, but although they were quite ready to tell us all about the price of vegetables, on all other subjects we could get nothing out of them beyond “no savee” and “new chum.” We peeped into the residence of the proprietor of this garden, which externally is a dilapidated looking place, sadly in want of proper ventilation, but seemed clean and tidy, and fairly furnished within. I saw a white bull dog of formidable appearance guarded the outside, while a cross-looking, but otherwise rather pretty looking little Chinese woman, defended the threshold. She frowned at us and said, “What do you want?” As a preliminary inquiry we asked whether the dog would bite; she replied “Yes;” and on our repeating the question nodded her head. Our inquisitiveness went no further, and we retired, casting a backward glance now and then until we were clear of the premises. This Chinese woman was clean, plump, and tidy, with white hands, and nails about an inch long; it is clear that none of the work of the place falls to her share. Just outside the fence we found a drain

F. H. Grundy, Esq.
24 Mar., 1876.

drain where some night-soil had been turned in and some sand thrown over it. We had been assured by the men at the stables that the Chinamen use this kind of manure, but we could not find where it came from.

We now returned to Botany Road, and a few steps southward brought us to M'Evoy-street, which runs easterly from the east side of Botany Road. In this street, and also in Botany Road, immediately before coming to it is a block of twenty-three houses, the property belonging to Mr. Maloney, who lives in one of them. These houses have been supplied with water from two wells, but one of them has long been dry, and the water for 130 persons, half of them children, has since been drawn from the other well, which is 21 ft. deep. We peeped down it, and saw something which looked dark and thick; that was the water. The bucket when let down strikes the bottom hard, and when drawn up is about one-third full of a liquid which very much resembles that which flows down a street gutter where the children have been amusing themselves by making mud pies. For the chance of a draught of this delectable compound the women have to wait their turn. Sometimes, we were told, the children have to wait an hour or two to get a drink, which, however, no doubt improves a good deal by standing. None of these women appear to have thought of manufacturing anything in the shape of a filter of the simplest kind, though they do not appear as if the slight expense which it would involve would be an object to them, being most of them the wives of men employed in the neighbouring stables and woolwashing establishments, who are in regular employment. Around this well are five full closets at distances varying from 15 to 30 ft., and there are a number of others at a slightly greater distance. The landlord's house is rather a handsomer one-storied weather-board cottage, and is at the south-east corner of the block, near the dry well, and about the most distant from the other well. The other houses are of much the same character—mostly weatherboard and shingle cottages, containing four rooms, and tolerably comfortable inside; two of them are built of metal, and three of brick, with iron roof.

On the west side of M'Evoy-street, passing the end of George-street, Waterloo, and to some seven or eight houses further on to vacant land terminating the present line of building; then northward to John-street, and from John-street west to George-street. Here are in all some thirty-eight houses, all of them superior to those we have just described, and requiring nothing further than a supply of water laid on and improved closet accommodation.

We were surprised to find that throughout the length of the three streets last mentioned there was not a single public-house to be seen.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, 20 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

291. Dr. Dansey gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself, as follows:—

G. F. Dansey, Esq.
24 Mar., 1876.

Met at the Supreme Court at half-past 3 o'clock on Monday, 20th instant, and commenced our inspection in Gipps-street at its junction with Elizabeth-street. On the right hand there is a vacant piece of ground, with a stream of drainage from the adjacent houses running across it from east to west. At the east end of this ground is a lane running east about 12 ft. wide. Near the entrance on the right hand is a tumble-down wooden shanty; part of it has actually fallen, and the other is in a very tottering condition. The drainage of the upper part of this lane runs along in a surface gutter, which empties into a gully-shaft lower down. All the houses in this neighbourhood belong to Mr. Page; the land has been let for about twenty years at a ground rent, and the leases are now falling in one by one; in about two years they will all have expired. This may to some extent account for the dilapidated condition of many of the tenements. They are for the most part two-roomed cottages, some of them having kitchens attached. The average rent is 6s. a week. We noticed one larger 4-roomed weatherboard house, which in former days was no doubt a respectable dwelling; it is now falling to pieces; the windows are broken, and it is quite unfit for habitation; it is, however, occupied by "Tom the Fisherman." Tom was not at home, and we had no opportunity of making a closer inspection. This lane is called Mary-lane, and leads to Mary-street.

We then turned into Gipps-street. The surface drainage about here is very offensive; in some of the yards it is lying in stagnant pools.

In Macquarie-lane, south of Gipps-street, we inspected five houses, some built of wood and some of brick, which though small appeared to be tolerably comfortable, every man we were told being his own landlord; there was nothing to find fault with except the surface drainage. The two closets nearest to the entrance into Gipps-street are fitted with cisterns, but higher up the street the closets are too far from the sewer to be connected, and are only common privies. This lane receives all the drainage from the back of the houses in Macquarie-street South and Leader's-lane, in which there are four houses each containing two rooms and a kitchen, rented at 6s. a week and belonging to Mr. Page.

On the west side of Riley-street and next to Ann-street is a vacant piece of ground covered with house refuse and slops and waste material of all kinds, which must during the present hot weather especially be a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood; the residents were loud in their complaints of it. One woman told us that although her house had been tolerably free from sickness, fevers had been very prevalent in this locality. The surface drainage appears to concentrate in Ann-street and runs down to join the gully-shaft in Smith-street.

On the south side of this street is Kidd and Kelly's flour mill. Here the drainage goes southward and empties into a creek at the back of the mill. Some of this sewage comes from as far as Crown-street through a lane at the back of the old "Star and Garter" public-house in open drains on to vacant ground near the mill.

Off Little Albion and Ann streets is a vacant piece of ground having an open drain running through it, which emits a most offensive odour. It is covered over a little further on opposite to a few houses in the street, but is open again after it passes them. Scarlet fever has been very prevalent here. This being private property, the Corporation it appears cannot under present arrangements interfere, which is to be regretted as the large stagnant pools of filth which abound here must be very injurious to health. A considerable nuisance must also arise from the open mouth of a large sewer at the bottom of the land, which appears to lead to Macquarie-street South.

In Macquarie-street South, between Campbell and Gipps streets, we still found the houses which belong to Mr. Page in a very bad state of repair; they are mostly two-roomed houses with kitchen, renting at

at 8s. a week; the surface drainage is very bad. The first house we came to is built of a heterogeneous collection of materials, consisting of stone, brick, rubble, pieces of iron, and zinc, boards and palings, or as the tenant described it "built of anything that would hold a nail." G. F. Danscy,
Esq.

Nos. 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405, Macquarie-street South, are uninhabited and uninhabitable and ought to be pulled down. Off this street, on the opposite side, is a portion of the ward known as Foster-ville and Sheriff's Gardens, where we found the houses fairly built and ventilated, but crying loudly for reform in respect to drainage. 24 Mar., 1876.

We then went to Hunt-street, and Upton-street, late Hill-street, where there is the same offensive surface drainage.

In Junction-lane there are no houses, but the back yards of the houses in Junction-street abut on to it, and along its whole length to East-street there is a perfect forest of privies smelling very offensively.

At the north end of East-street, leading towards Goulburn-street, is a vacant piece of ground belonging, as far as we could learn, to Gregory Board, which receives all the drainage from Riley-street and the back of Lower Campbell-street.

In Little Hill-street and Wemyss-street the houses were clean and kept in good order by the tenants, but the streets themselves are in a very dirty condition.

In a lane between Wemyss and Macquarie streets we found that some of the houses have cisterns fitted to the closets and others have not. As there is a sewer to which they could all be connected, the Mayor made a note of the locality in order to have the matter inquired into.

This day's inspection has revealed a horribly dirty state of things in connection with the drainage from a number of small back streets and lanes for which no effectual remedy can be provided until a general system of underground sewerage shall have been planned and carried out. It is also very necessary that the Corporation, who are doing their best to keep the streets clean and to put down nuisances, should have enlarged powers to compel owners of property to conform to more stringent sanitary regulations in respect to the disposal of their drainage and house refuse.

We returned at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1876.

Present:—

G. F. DANSEY, Esq., M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq., F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

292. Mr. Palmer gave evidence on behalf of himself and Dr. Danscy, as follows:—

Met at the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd instant, and proceeded to the bottom of Elizabeth-street, which is the end of Cook Ward. On each side of this street at this point there are large pieces of vacant land, having fully 500 ft. frontage to each side of the street. B. Palmer,
Esq.

Passing the residence of ex-Alderman Murphy we entered into Belvoir-street. There are eight houses in this street built of stone, brick, and wood, in a fair state of repair, but having the old-fashioned sash windows, and therefore imperfectly ventilated; the closets are common privies, and all the drainage is on the surface. 12 April, 1876.

We next went to Wilton-place, which is a street running north and south, containing several small houses of a similar character, and having the same disadvantages in respect to the closets and surface drainage.

Then to Macquarie-lane, where there are fifteen houses of a very motley description, comprising almost every variety of Colonial architecture. It comprises one very nice row of houses, built of brick and shingle, and containing four rooms each, belonging to Mrs. Walker, rented at 10s. a week. As there is no sewer here all the drainage runs away in open gutters, and the closets are all common cesspits; in other respects there was nothing to find fault with.

From Wilton-place we went to Wilton-street, which is only partially formed, being situate on a sand hill known as the old Strawberry Hill; the sand is gradually being removed for building purposes. Several new houses have been erected here which contain all the latest improvements. The houses though small are comfortable and well arranged.

The original proprietor of this property has determined that his name shall not be forgotten in the neighbourhood, for the next turning we took brought us into Wilton's lane, where we found four stone houses,—two containing four rooms and let at 10s., and two containing two rooms, rented at 5s. a week. Upon inquiring the name of the landlord we were first informed that it was Morrison; a second informant assured us it was Cashman; a third told us that he was commonly called "Leather Jack"; while a fourth stoutly asserted that his proper name was John Brown. Further inquiry convinced us that this man of many aliases was identical with an individual who had been fined a few days before for allowing his closets to become a nuisance. Inspection of the closets showed that they had since been cleaned out. These houses are very old and badly ventilated, and the drainage is very offensive.

On the opposite side of the street are two weatherboard cottages, but the tenant of one of them was out, and a woman living in the other said the house was her property and she was very well satisfied with it. The roof of this cottage is a novelty; it consists of Hobart Town palings in an advanced stage of decay, patched over with pieces of tin and allowing a clear view of the sky from the interior of the dwelling. The owner asserted, in the face of this peculiarity, that there was no leakage in rainy weather, and resented our imputations with scorn.

We

B. Palmer,
Esq.
12 April, 1876.

We did not make any inspection of the closet, the odour from which we found sufficiently offensive without nearer approach. The adjoining house belonging to Mrs. Grout, which was locked, appeared to be similar in every respect.

At the corner of Wilton-lane is a closet which backs up close to the corner of the roadway, and is very offensive indeed; it is constructed of small pieces of wood, bits of tin, and other waste materials just large enough to afford sufficient space for a person to back into it. In all cases of this kind we take care that the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances is directed to the spot, so that our inspections are not without immediate results.

Thence to Sarah Ann Place or Street, which contains 30 or 40 houses tenanted by small freeholders, and dotted about the allotments in most eccentric order, some close to the kerbing, staring unblushingly into the thoroughfare, others peeping out unobtrusively from the back of the allotment; some with gardens, and some without; some facing north and some south, some east and some west; no two houses designed by the same architect, or built upon the same plan, or of the same materials, each being apparently put up by its owner according to his peculiar taste, and to suit his special requirements. At the upper end of this street there are several weatherboard tenements so small that the proverbial cat if swung by the tail in the interior of one of them would have an unusually hard time of it.

The occupants, however, are perfectly satisfied; indeed they seemed proud of their dwellings, so great is the charm of freehold possession. The occupant of one house, who was very communicative, informed us that a well known solicitor had resided in this street, and from the frequency with which this gentleman's name cropped up in the course of her remarks it was evident that, in her opinion, a halo of respectability still hung over the place which had once been so honored. Some of these houses appeared to us to be very damp, which may probably be caused by a process of silting up, the surface being loose sand, which prevents the drainage and moisture from escaping. The drainage in this street, which points directly to a large sand-hill, we found more offensive than that of any other street in the neighbourhood. This appears to arise in a great measure from the indiscriminate scattering of house refuse and slops all over the surface, and the absorbent nature of the soil, which does not allow them to run off in a stream. Here we found five small stone houses ticketed for sale.

We then re-entered Elizabeth-street and went along that street; inspected several houses which do not call for special notice.

Then to Devonshire-street, which runs from Elizabeth-street to Crown-street. Here the houses have all been built of modern style, and appear to be tolerably comfortable, each home being occupied by one family as a rule.

In a lane off Holt-street, which was formerly a source of the greatest nuisance to the Corporation on account of its imperfect drainage, the property belonging to three or four persons, who declined to lay down the necessary drains. Several cases have been brought before the Police Court, and the street is now properly drained, and the nuisance entirely done away with. The residents in this locality expressed their great satisfaction and the comfort they had derived from the improvements.

We returned to town at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

Alexandria and Waterloo.

FORTIETH DAY, TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1876.

293. Mr. Grundy gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Chapman, as follows:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
12 April, 1876.

Met Mr. Chapman at his office at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 21st inst., and, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, took the omnibus to the junction of Botany Road with Wellington-street, and then proceeded south along the Botany Road. At the corner of these two streets is the "Cauliflower Hotel," a building of somewhat pretentious appearance, and apparently in a tolerable state of repair. The closet at the back is within 3 ft. of an inferior brick and shingle building, 18 x 40 ft., which was built and has been used for a dancing saloon, but on the suppression of these places of amusement has been converted into a skittle-alley. The closet consequently has been used by a large number of persons, and it is a perfect exemplification of the course pursued in this district, for there were evident signs that several holes had been sunk round it, into which its contents had been tapped. This was apparent by the depression of the ground, and the existence of a brown film on the surface, which showed that the sand was saturated with closet drainage. This retention of poisonous matter near the surface of the soil must tend to the injury of the health of the residents in the immediate neighbourhood.

The next five houses on the east side of the road are of the usual class of one-storied weatherboard and shingle oven-like little buildings, so often described. The sixth is built of brick, but similar in other respects, and this led us to a vacant piece of ground where the suburb of Waterloo may be said to terminate.

On the west side of the road the class of houses are decidedly better; there are several brick and slate houses, two stories high, leading also to a vacant piece of ground on this side. Under the Botany Road at this spot, beneath a wooden bridge, is a large drain or sewage course, ordinarily carrying the drainage from Mount Carmel and its neighbourhood into Shea's Creek. When viewed by the Shea's Creek Committee a considerable quantity of water and sewage matter was going down this watercourse, which is now quite dry. This channel must be some 4 ft. across at the bottom, and perhaps rather more than that in depth. It is now simply a dry ditch, but the nuisance created by it is infinitely greater than when the water was running in it; it sends forth a constant and very noxious smell under the hot sun, and dead animals and other foul things lay rotting in it. Immediately under the bridge was a batch of four dead cats, which stank horribly. We traced this creek through the vacant allotment for 20 or 30 thirty yards, until it enters the frontage to a back street not yet inspected. Here, without disguise, were closets standing within a foot of the creek, discharging each of them, black stinking liquid matter, which percolates slowly down the slope of the cutting, till it loses itself in the sand at the bottom. We saw three closets in this position, when our progress was stopped by the fences.

We returned to the junction of the creek with the Botany Road. On the next allotment on the west side stands, and it is singular that it does stand, a one-roomed tenement, in which exist an old couple, the man bent and decrepid, and almost past work of any kind, and the woman fast approaching the same state
of

of life. The house is a rotten old weatherboard tenement, roofed with Hobart Town palings, in an advanced stage of decay; its outside measurement—25 ft. x 10 ft.; little or no ventilation; the old woman said she dare not venture to open the solitary window lest the panes should fall out, there being no putty left to keep them in the frame. Attached to this cottage is something which represents a kitchen, 15 x 10 ft., and under 6 ft. high, built of similar materials, and in an equally ruinous state. 10 ft. further on is what may be called a closet, but as it has no door, no back, no roof, and scarcely any seat, it would be perhaps more conducive to decency to remove what is left of it. For these desirable premises the occupants pay 2s. a week, and the old woman remarked that how she contrived to get these two shillings and two or three more shillings to keep them alive she really did not know. The old man is or was by trade a maker of velocipedes, but time has out-paced him and he now occupies himself in feeble attempts to convert his remaining materials into hand-carts. A butcher's shop adjoins this hovel, and adjoining the shop is another weatherboard and shingle cottage; these might have been the subject of some remarks if we had not just inspected one so much inferior. Several brick and shingle cottages follow. The wells in this locality still contain water, but it is rapidly decreasing in quantity. On the east side of the road opposite these cottages is a vacant piece of ground, at the end of which is St. Silas' Church of England School. This is built of hardwood weatherboard, with shingle roof and lined with soft wood; it is 59 x 21 ft., and 13 ft. to the wall-plates; 100 children attend this school. The well here though not quite dry is so low that it is beyond the power of the pump to draw any water from it. The building was exceedingly hot when we entered it, although the children had been gone from it an hour and a half, and the windows which should have been opened to ventilate the room after the day's attendance were all closed; there are seven of them, and three only seem to open; the others, at any rate, could not have been opened for months, as they were covered with cobwebs outside. The fencing around the allotment is broken down in every direction. There is a double closet over a cesspit 8 x 4 ft., in a very foul state, insufficient accommodation under any circumstances for so many children.

We returned at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTIETH DAY, SATURDAY, 25 MARCH, 1876.

Cook Ward.

294. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of himself and Mr. Palmer, as follows:—

Started at half-past 10 o'clock from the Town Hall with the Mayor, and proceeded to the end of Bourke and Crown streets in Cook Ward. The drainage in this locality is all on the surface, and this is the chief feature to be noticed, the houses being in fair order. Going southward out of Bourke-street we came to Pawley-street, where the surface drainage is still offensive. The houses here are recently built, of modern architecture, and well ventilated.

Then to Edgeley-street, where there are thirteen houses, eleven on the west side and two on the east. The drainage again is the most objectionable part of the arrangement; all the slops from the back yards are conveyed in pipes under the houses to the front and discharge into the street, where there is no kerbing or guttering except for a short distance opposite four of these houses. This mode of drainage by earthenware pipes close to the surface and to the floors of the house is a very unsatisfactory one owing to the imperfect fitting of the joints and the certain escape of noxious gases. The rough channel which receives the drainage from these pipes stinks horribly; a number of ducks were puddling about in it and stirring up the filth. The landlord is doing what he can to make his property more valuable by filling up the street with brick rubble, as it appears that it does not come under the supervision of the Corporation until the street is made. In the lanes at the back of the houses on the west side, in fact on both sides, the surface drainage is very offensive. These lanes are only from 12 ft. to 15 ft. wide, and all the closets belonging to the houses in front abut on to the alignment; they are all primitive looking badly constructed wooden buildings. At the back of Edgeley-street the lane is 20 ft. wide; it does not differ in any other respect from the others.

Off Bourke-street is Whittell-street, which contains no houses, but receives the drainage from Richie-street, which is a *cul-de-sac*. Then to Esther-street, where we caught a man wasting water in a most extravagant fashion. He said he was trying to swell a cask in order to save water in it in the event of scarcity; the cask was an ordinary cask, made to hold bottled beer, which no amount of swelling would render watertight; we traced the stream to this spot all the way from Bourke-street. This man has since been fined at the Police Court. The drainage in Esther-street was peculiarly offensive.

We then went to Wilshire-street, another *cul-de-sac*, which has undergone a marked improvement during the last two years; the drainage formerly ran along the surface across the road, and was a great nuisance. Now it is taken in pipes under the road on to a piece of vacant ground away from the houses.

Then to Charles-street, which is about 20 ft. wide, where the drainage was all dried up; there being only two houses on the south side and a vacant piece of ground on the other side, where a house once stood which has since tumbled down.

Almost opposite Charles-street is Little Devonshire-street, where the houses are generally good and the drainage very bad.

Then southward to Wilshire-street where the drainage is, if possible, worse. On the south side of Pawley-street, where the houses are fortunately not too closely packed, or it would be impossible to prevent fever from breaking out; as it is scarlet fever has been and is now very prevalent in these localities.

At the south end of Wilshire-street, on the west side, is a vacant piece of ground, 48 ft. long, upon which are four cottages, known as Day's-terrace, or Day's Cottages—Mr. Day, agent. Two of them are two-roomed tenements, the other two have small garrets above, but in such a bad state of repair as to be unfit for habitation; the cottages are built of weatherboard and shingles, and let at 4s. 6d. a week each. The closet which serves for them all is in front in a paddock exposed to the full view of passers-by in Crown-street, the only fence to the paddock being a stone wall about 4 ft. high, evidently the retaining-wall of the footpath in Crown-street. There are sixteen persons living in these four cottages. The boards in the closet are broken, and the floor is unsafe to stand on; the pit is full and stinking, so much so that upon our return we called the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to it.

We returned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 13 APRIL, 1876.

Present:—

M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,	|	F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.,	|	G. F. DANSEY, Esq.

BENJAMIN PALMER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

DAY, SATURDAY, 25 MARCH, 1876.

*Borough of Alexandria.*295. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of *Mr. Chapman* and himself:—F. H. Grundy,
Esq.

13 April, 1876.

Met at *Mr. Chapman's* office at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday, 25th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by *Sergeant Larkins*, to the junction of *Simpkins street* or lane with the west side of *Botany Road*.

Our attention was at once drawn to the premises of a butcher situated at this junction; the shop was fairly clean and tidy, as well as the frontage to *Botany Road*. The allotment which extends 100 ft. on the northern side of *Simpkin-lane* is, however, anything but clean. Upon it are built a number of very inferior slab or weatherboard tenements, roofed either with shingle or old iron. We found most of these buildings padlocked, and no desire was shown to afford us an entrance to them; indeed we were pretty closely watched by two or three persons during the whole time we were in the neighbourhood. The last building, which is of a specially inferior character, is only 12 ft. square; the stench from this place was very strong, being exactly the odour which proceeds from a slaughter-house. Feeling convinced that slaughtering was carried on here clandestinely we endeavoured to obtain some proof by peeping through the slabs, and while so engaged a strong confirmation of our suspicion came to us unexpectedly in the feeble lowing of a calf. This sound was repeated at intervals while we remained there, and having contrived to obtain a glimpse of the interior of the building we saw the ill-fated animal fastened up in a corner close to its final destination—a sausage-machine; there was not a drop of water near it, although the day was one of the hottest days of the season. *Simpkin-lane* is 14 ft. wide, and has a gutter of considerable size in the centre which receives the drainage of the houses in *Pleasant-street* and other streets, and passes thence into the *Botany Road*. There is very little fall in this lane, and a great portion of the drainage stagnates in the gutter.

Thence to *Pleasant-street*, and along the east side of that street—where there is nothing calling for notice, except that the gutters are full, which is the case more or less in all the streets about here running north and south—to *Merrion-street*. Returned on the west side of *Pleasant-street*, and after passing the first allotment we came to a passage 3½ ft. wide and 100 ft. in length, backing the allotments in *Merrion-street*. These allotments are only 15 ft. wide, and the closets are as a matter of course crowded closely together, the yards having also a number of old wooden buildings and rubbish in them.

The day being unusually hot, and there not being the vestige of a breeze, the (to us) well-known closet-scent offended our nostrils at each turn; indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, for we were passing through two narrow rows of closets, all in a most neglected and dirty state.

Returned to *Simpkin-lane*, and followed it to *Rosehill-street*, entering that street at its junction with *Pleasant-street*.

The two streets last-mentioned join at an acute angle, and the yards become smaller by degrees and beautifully less; the last two or three houses are almost without any yard at all.

The houses in this locality are also very closely packed, and are of the usual order of tumble-down wooden tenements so frequently described. On the east side of *Pleasant-street* the buildings, although by no means superior in character, are erected upon allotments three times as large as those on the opposite side, and the occupants have the advantage of a much larger air breathing space. The water is not laid on in this part of the street and the wells are in the usual condition; some of them have given out long ago; some are giving out, and others have water in them which is, however, generally very low.

We returned by *Wyndham-street* to *Raglan-street*, and thence to *Botany Road*, taking the opportunity of revisiting *Wyndham Grove*; and this being Saturday we found the state of things existing slightly worse than when we first inspected the place—the holes at the angles of the 4 ft. 6 in. yards seethed with the slops and soap-suds and waste water used on this cleaning day. We satisfied ourselves as to the accuracy of our former description of the place; and we discovered another foul closet close to one of these holes, which, being hidden by a paling fence, escaped our notice on the first occasion. We also examined the well on this property; the water, which was nearly black on the occasion of our first visit from the fact that the well had just then been cleaned, looked fairly clean and tolerably plentiful.

We then went to the dry creek referred to as being only partly examined on our first visit, and we found that beyond the point where we left off our inspection it is being enclosed in a square hardwood culvert, which extends to the end of the properties built upon. We were specially requested by some of the residents in the neighbourhood to inspect one of the market gardens next to the *Chinaman's* garden described in our last report. We were told that night-soil was used largely in this garden, and that about twenty loads of it had been brought there the night before. We could not, however, discover where it came from, but the fact was undisputable; we saw the manure on the ground and some men employed in covering it over with earth. They said it was usually covered over at once and that then there was no smell from it, but for some reason or other on this occasion it had been suffered to remain all the morning uncovered. The distance of the nearest cottage to this heap of night-soil was from 150 to 200 yards.

This terminated our inspection of the Borough of Alexandria.

In closing our reports upon the Boroughs of *Redfern*, *Waterloo*, and *Alexandria*, we must once more express the astonishment with which we have viewed the collections of abominations with which they abound. Every day's progress has convinced us more and more of the absolute necessity that some sanitary measures should be adopted without delay and of the urgent need of a supply of water from the city. The state of things at present existing in these municipalities cannot continue much longer without severe and fatal consequences to the residents who number several thousands. Such improvements as can

be

be made should be put in hand and if possible completed before rainy weather sets in, as the effect of a heavy downfall of rain will be to dilute and spread over the surface and into the wells the accumulations of filth which are to be found in the closets and yards.

The "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875" gives full power to the Municipal Councils to regulate the disposal of night-soil and to allow persons to utilize it under proper conditions; they are empowered to make by-laws for this purpose, but there appears to be no authority to compel these municipal councillors to do their duty. This shows the want of a permanent institution in the form of a Board of Health appointed under Act of Parliament, under whose control all these matters should be placed.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.

13 April, 1876.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 25 MARCH, 1876.

Municipality of Darlington.

296. *Dr. Dansey* gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself :—

Met at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th instant, at the Central Police Court, and proceeded to make an inspection of the Municipal District of Darlington, adjoining that part of the City formerly known as Shepherd's Paddock and Chippendale, and separated from the City by Cleveland-street, one side of that street being in the City and the other in Darlington.

G. F. Dansey
Esq.

13 April, 1876.

We commenced at the east end of this street where it is bounded by an open channel, very filthy and stinking abominably, which is a tributary to the stream described in the report of the Committee who were appointed to inspect the premises of the Colonial Sugar Company. On going up Cleveland-street we found that the drainage, which is all surface drainage, runs into this channel which extends to the Newtown Road. All the houses in this street are remarkably clean and well kept; they are of modern style, and are almost all tenanted by their owners.

In a lane at the rear of Cleveland-street, between the Old Newtown Road and Rose-street, which is only 12 ft. wide, the drainage still goes easterly with the fall of the ground, and discharges into the creek abovementioned.

Returning to the Old Newtown Road and proceeding south we came on the right hand to Alma-street which leads towards the Blind School. Here the drainage takes a southerly turn instead of going straight down Ivy-street to the creek. The channel at the south end of the Old Newtown Road abuts on to some property which belongs to no municipality; it is neither in Redfern nor in Darlington. The owner of this property has dammed back the ditch which conveys this drainage to it and diverted the refuse water into a paddock where he has formed a pond for his cows. As this water must be largely contaminated with sewage matter it can hardly be good for cows to drink, and it is very doubtful whether the milk from the cows can be good for human beings. Here we learned from the mayor of this municipality that there are within his district 700 children for whose education, religious and secular, there is no provision either by church or school. Close by we come to a vacant piece of ground where the residents hope before long to have a public school erected. It was formerly designed as the site of a Roman Catholic Seminary, but the time for the fulfilment of the necessary conditions has lapsed, and it is now available.

Shepherd and Ivy streets are two streets containing very respectable looking houses, and the streets themselves are clean and well looked after; indeed we could not help remarking the unusual absence of bad smells as we walked along them. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that at the time of our visit a westerly breeze was blowing which would have the effect of wafting all unpleasant odours in the direction of Redfern; the University Reserve is also to the westward of Darlington. The natural drainage of this municipality is good, and if a sewer were laid down there would be no difficulty in connecting every house in the district with it, and we think this would be done after the startling announcement was made to us that the Darlington Municipal Council are out of debt, and are therefore in a position to devote the rates they collect to the improvement of the place. The names of most of the streets in Darlington appear to have been taken from the gardeners' vocabulary; probably the vicinity of Shepherd's nursery is the cause of this. The sweet-smelling titles given to them are not so inappropriate as they would be to many larger and more pretentious thoroughfares, for they are kept as clean as circumstances admit of; the gutters are swept out and the house refuse carted away twice a week.

Vine-street, off Shepherd-street, leads towards Redfern by a bridge over the creek; on the south side of this street there are some nice comfortable looking cottages which would be more pleasant dwellings if they did not face a row of closets some eighteen or twenty in number close to the fence on the opposite side, the front of the houses in one street facing the back premises of the houses in the next.

I have remarked upon the comparative cleanliness of the streets, but I cannot say as much for the closets, and during the present dry weather they are much less offensive than they will be when the rain comes. We were informed that the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," which has been proclaimed in this Municipality, will not be in operation for another two months, the time having been extended to allow the Council to prepare by-laws and to make the necessary preparations for disposing of the night-soil. They are waiting also to see what steps the City Corporation will take in dealing with this question, and it is high time their final decision should be made.

All the streets in Darlington have lanes at the rear, each lane dividing the back premises of two parallel streets, except Cleveland-street, in which the closets and back yards abut on to Ivy-street.

Vine Grove, off Shepherd-lane, contains six houses, three on either side; this is another *cul-de-sac*, only 10 ft. wide, and therefore affording very limited air-breathing space, the thoroughfare being cut off by the fence which encloses the creek leading to the Sugar Company's premises.

Dean-street, another street leading from Shepherd-street, is about 12 feet wide; it has no houses in it, but the back premises of about eight houses in Cleveland-street abut on to it. This was the only place where we found offensive drainage running across the street in any part of the Municipality.

This inspection embraced the whole of the Municipal District of Darlington, and we must do the Council the justice to say that they have not neglected the interests of the ratepayers.

We propose next to pay two or three visits to Newtown, and then to bring our labours to a close.

We reached town a little after 1 o'clock.

Personal

Personal Inspection

By 'No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 1 APRIL, 1876.

Fitzroy Ward.

297. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of *Mr. Chapman* and himself:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
13 April, 1876.

Met at *Mr. Chapman's* office at a quarter past 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 1st instant, and having arranged with *Sergeant Larkins* to meet us at the corner of *Crown* and *William* streets, we proceeded to that place.

Thence going easterly up *William-street* we found the frontages of the buildings in that street, which are all shops, presenting a fairly clean and tidy appearance. Out of eleven of them between *Crown* and *Palmer-streets* three are butchers' shops.

Proceeded along *Palmer-street* north to *Robinson-lane*. The corner allotment is occupied by *Robinson's* public-house, the "*Fitzroy Arms*." *Robinson-lane* is just 15 ft. wide from wall to wall, including a narrow foot-way about 18 inches wide on either side. Projecting into this lane, and about 3 feet from the corner of the hotel building is a soft wood open-topped closet and urinal, which is a very objectionable feature, not only because it is an encroachment of the most offensive kind upon a passage already sufficiently narrow, but because from its position in an apparently unfrequented lane close to a busy thoroughfare it becomes a recognized urinal for every passer-by; this was evident from the appearance of the place, and the stench which proceeded from it. *Robinson-lane* forms the back entrance to the houses fronting *William-street*, and the general appearance of the yards, which abut on to it, is very different from what might have been expected from the frontages. The yards one and all present a picture of dirty untidiness and insufficient space; they are for the most part crowded with stables and outbuildings, and the manure from the stables, ashes, and other refuse are scattered about the lane. From the cursory view of these places to which we were restricted by the resolution of the Board requiring us to close our inquiries we saw at least enough to lead us strongly to the belief that slaughtering is carried on in one if not all three of the butchers' premises referred to in *William-street*.

Thence to *Crown-street* and back to *Middle-lane* which trends northward from *Robinson-lane* half-way between *Crown* and *Palmer* streets, and this forms a back entrance to the yards of the houses in those streets. It is 15 ft. wide, kerbed and guttered, the paved roadway in the centre being 11 ft. with a pathway of 2 ft. on either side. There are no houses fronting the first part of this lane, the allotments from the main streets mentioned above running the whole length of it; these allotments are larger than those in *William-street*, and there is consequently not such close jumbling together of back yards, closets, and out-houses. The three last houses in this lane on the west side having their frontage to *Crown-street* are the property of *Mr. Chapman*, and I may be allowed to say that these, and some ten or fifteen others belonging to that gentleman in the neighbourhood, present an appearance of cleanliness and order which contrasts very favourably with that of other houses in this ward. Were the same amount of care taken by landlords generally in keeping the drains open, the closets empty, and the houses painted and repaired, there would have been much less occasion for the appointment of this Committee.

We then went to *Johnson's-lane*, which is 10 ft. wide and runs from *Crown* to *Palmer* streets, and back to *Middle-lane*. From this point to *Woolloomooloo-street* there are rows of cottages fronting *Middle-lane* on either side; thus, as a matter of course, the yards of all these houses and those fronting *Crown* and *Palmer* streets are reduced in size by one half, and the number of closets and outbuildings increased in the same proportion. The yard of the last house facing *Palmer-street* and *Middle-lane* is paved and fitted up for a cowkeeper's establishment, having twelve stalls in it; at the time of our visit there was only one cow and calf in it; it is covered over with old iron on a wooden frame. The yard was scrupulously clean, but the proprietor has been repeatedly fined for the nuisance created by his cows, and we certainly think there should be provision in the Municipal by-laws to compel cowkeepers to carry on their avocations further out from the thickly populated parts of the city.

A similar condition of houses and yards appears to exist from *Crown-street* to *Woolloomooloo-street* and along *Woolloomooloo-street* back to *Palmer-street*. I may here mention once more in reference to the supply of water that although there is enough to complain of in this ward in the restricted space and want of cleanliness in the back yards, and the closets are packed more closely together than is the case in many of the suburbs, yet the offensive smell which proceeds from these closets in places where the water is not laid on is here entirely absent. Walking along narrow streets with closets on either side of us we experienced no unpleasant odour whatever; they are all connected with a main sewer.

In accordance with the instructions we received we made only a cursory inspection of the dwellings in the localities visited to-day, but from the dilapidated appearance of many of them it is probable that an unfavourable opinion of them would have had to be recorded if we had made as minute an inspection as we have made in the other parts of the city.

We returned at half-past 12 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 3 APRIL, 1876.

Newtown.

298. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of *Mr. Palmer* and himself, as follows:—

B. Palmer,
Esq.
13 April, 1876.

Left the Town Hall with *Dr. Dansey*, at half-past 3 o'clock on Monday, 3rd instant, and proceeded along *Regent-street* to the *Botany Road*, with the intention of making a short cut to *Newtown*, having made an appointment with *Mr. Bailey*, the Mayor of that Municipality, who had expressed himself very glad to have the opportunity of pointing out to us the necessity of a system of sewerage for *Newtown*, and a more plentiful water supply. The direction we took instead, however, of bringing us out on the *Newtown Road*, brought us to *Pleasant-street*, where we had to walk between two rows of as unpleasant looking structures,

structures, in the shape of closets as could well be imagined. They are of all shapes and sizes, built of varied materials, though principally of Hobart Town palings, some of them lean to, some, but very few of them, perpendicular, and most of them in a tottering and insecure state; the smell from these places was very offensive. The drainage from the neighbouring houses goes into unformed gutters, which have very little fall, and there it lies and stagnates, polluting the atmosphere. A quantity of sand blown into these gutters during the late high winds had absorbed a quantity of this foul matter, and formed a standing nuisance at one point.

B. Palmer,
Esq.
13 April, 1876.

Retracing our steps we reached the Newtown Road by a somewhat circuitous route, and shortly after arrived at the Town Hall, where we found the Mayor, and Mr. Banks, the Council Clerk of Newtown, waiting to receive us.

We commenced our inspection by visiting O'Connell Ward, which we were told is the most crowded locality in that part of the municipality. We found the houses, twenty or thirty of which we examined, to be in fair condition as to cleanliness and ventilation, but the drainage is all on the surface, and the wells are in dangerous proximity to the closets, frequently within a very few feet. We saw nothing in the shape of overcrowding, the houses in this quarter being mostly occupied by the owners—one family to each house. They are of all sizes and styles of architecture, but as a rule, small and of recent construction, being built of wood, brick, or stone, according to the fancy or the means of their owners.

We next went to Charles-street, in Kingston Ward, where the drainage is also in open gutters. At one time these gutters received the drainage from the cemetery, which created a great offence, but since the cemetery has been closed it has not been so offensive.

From this street we proceeded to Brick-street. Here there are very few houses, and the drains which are still on the surface are particularly well formed and lined with stone.

Then to Hordern-street, where the same remarks will apply to the drainage. In this street we noticed that the closets were unusually close to the wells, and there can be little doubt that from the percolation of liquid closet matter the water in the latter is more or less contaminated.

We noticed in every back lane between two rows of allotments—these lanes in many cases not being more than 6 ft. or 8 ft. wide—a stone gully running down the centre the full length of the lane, and we must certainly give the Council of Newtown great credit for the very clean condition of these lanes which are looked after and swept down when necessary by their men.

In Prospect-street we found the same conditions existing in regard to houses, drainage, &c.

Thence we proceeded to Egan-street. The drainage from this street goes into Brown-street through Mr. Crockford's property, which we were told is a source of great annoyance to that gentleman. Mr. Bailey observed that in consequence of the fall of the land the drainage of this part of Newtown will have to be taken through Camperdown and be conveyed ultimately into Johnson's Bay. In conversation with this gentleman, who was anxious to give us all the information and assistance in his power, we learned that in his opinion the excessive death rate which has existed in Newtown is mainly to be attributed to the foul surface drainage and the limited supply of water. He expressed himself highly gratified at the action of the City Council in supplying water to Newtown, but he said that a great number of persons did not avail themselves of it. A piece of ground has now been promised by the Government as a site for a reservoir at the south-east corner of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the City Engineer is preparing plans for it.

Nearly every house in Newtown has a well belonging to it; few of these are lined; in fact nine out of ten are mere holes in the ground.

We made an appointment with Mr. Bailey to meet him again on Wednesday next, when he will show us such other portions of his municipal district as may present features deserving of especial notice.

We returned to town at about 7 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1876.

Newtown.

299. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of Dr. Dansey and himself, as follows:—

Left the Town Hall with Dr. Dansey at half-past 3 o'clock on Wednesday, 5th instant, and proceeded to the Town Hall, Newtown, where we met Mr. Bailey, the Mayor of that Municipality, who told us that in consequence of the late dry weather we should find the streets in much better condition than they had been, the surface drainage from the yards and back premises after rain being very offensive.

We visited Denison-street, Regent-street, Albemarle-street, Wellington-street, Oxford-street, Australia-street, and Baltic-street in succession, and in none of these streets did we find any special conditions existing injurious to the health of the residents, except that the water is scarce and of indifferent quality, and that the drainage is all on the surface.

The Municipal district of Newtown is divided into three Wards—O'Connell, Kingston, and Enmore Wards, the latter being much the largest, and comprising a considerable area as yet unoccupied. The number of houses in the Municipality is 1,600, and the population in round numbers may be set down at 10,000.

Having pointed out to Mr. Bailey that we wished more particularly to inspect such localities as in his opinion were overcrowded, he took us to two or three places, rather thickly populated, but not shewing symptoms of overcrowding such as we have had occasion to notice in various parts of the city. The chief cause of ill-health in this suburb appears to be in the quality of the water, of which we made careful examination. We inspected a number of wells and had water drawn from them. Dr. Dansey tasted most of them, and I was quite willing to trust to his judgment and to the appearance of the samples, some of which were tolerably clear; some resembled milk and water, and others might have been taken for thin pea-soup. There can be no doubt of the contamination of the wells in many cases, especially in the poorer neighbourhoods, where the land is cut up into small allotments. Even where the owner of a cottage has placed his closet at the extreme corner of one of these small pieces of ground, and sunk his well close to the house at the other end of the allotment, he has no security against the pollution of his well from the closet on his neighbour's ground, where probably there is exactly the opposite disposition of closet and well—a few feet

in

B. Palmer, Esq.
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in very many instances separates the two. In reply to our questions on the subject of water supply, several of the residents said that they never used the water from their wells for drinking purposes, only for cooking and washing; others however did not appear to be so particular.

Kingston Ward is bounded on the west by Camperdown, where the drainage of O'Connell Ward and part of Kingston Ward would naturally go easterly through Leichhardt Creek. The drainage of Enmore Ward would have to be conveyed through Marrickville towards Cook's River.

To sum up our inspection of the Newtown Municipality, which has been necessarily of a cursory nature, as the Committee were restricted to a couple of visits, I may state that we found no overcrowding in either of the three Wards. All that is required is a sewerage system to carry off the closet matter, and a plentiful supply of water to make Newtown one of the healthiest suburbs of Sydney. The ground is high and the natural drainage good. When some general sewerage plan is adopted, and certain trunk sewers are laid down by the Government, if the Council are empowered to levy a sewerage rate, which at present they are not, the great source of ill health may very soon be removed. With regard to the water the result of our conversation with the Mayor of Newtown will probably be the erection of standpipes by the City Council for the supply of water to different portions of the district.

Meantime it appears to us that the Council of Newtown are doing everything in their power, with the means at their command, to preserve health and cleanliness among the inhabitants.

We returned at 6 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1876.

Fitzroy Ward.

300. Mr. Grundy gave evidence, on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself, as follows:—

F. H. Grundy,
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13 April, 1876.

Met at Mr. Chapman's office at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th instant, and proceeded, accompanied by Sergeant Larkins, to the junction of the east side of Crown-street with the north side of Woolloomooloo-street. Here commences the well-known Burdekin's paddock. Its fences bound Woolloomooloo-street to Palmer-street and Crown-street respectively, almost to the harbour, and must comprise an area of fully 2 acres. This piece of ground is under the charge of a watchman who is, however, said to be absent from it during the day. The residence provided for him is a small wretched hardwood and shingle cottage, containing two rooms, and considerably below the level of Woolloomooloo-street. The whole paddock lies very low, and receives a large portion of the drainage of the neighbourhood. Its western side adjoins Crown-street on the course of the old Woolloomooloo stream, and is not now drained, being, even after ten months of drought, an accumulation of filth. The south side of Woolloomooloo-street is also very offensive to the sense of smell from the stagnant water, which must stagnate, being below the levels of all the adjoining streets. Although a main sewer passes down this paddock, within easy access of the old Woolloomooloo Creek and also of an old tumble-down cesspit closet, neither of them is connected with it. This paddock is further contaminated by rubbish collected in quantities upon it, especially near its long frontage to Palmer-street, and also from the rows of houses on the opposite side of that street. These nuisances are loudly complained of by the residents in the neighbourhood. In the paddock is a large quantity of building lumber, old bricks, and debris of all kinds—one old dilapidated shed alone is 80 x 30 ft. Altogether the appearance of these 2 acres is disorderly in the extreme; and, viewed from this paddock, it was no longer a matter of surprise to us that two old melancholy looking houses, known as "Alexandria Houses," built here, and fronting Woolloomooloo-street, should be notorious as being almost always unoccupied. The only other buildings in the paddock are a grocer's shop, and the "St. Kilda Hotel," at the corner of Woolloomooloo and Palmer streets.

Turning into Palmer-street we continued northwards. There are, as I have previously stated, no buildings on the west side of this street, which is bounded by the Burdekin paddock. On the east side we passed Junction-lane, Junction-street, and on to Harmer-street, where the houses are mostly two-storied buildings containing from four to six rooms each, and presenting a sufficiently fair appearance in front. The back yards are confined as to space, and the closets are mostly common cesspits, but as the water is laid on the great evil of water pollution to wells is avoided.

From Harmer-street to Griffiths-street the character of the buildings is not so good; they consist of a row of ten two-storied two-roomed houses, built of brick and slate, each having a frontage of 10 ft. and a depth of 18 ft., with a skillion kitchen 10 ft. wide at the back; they are owned by Miss Brown. The ventilation is imperfect, the windows being of the old-fashioned style, opening only at the bottom; the back yards are small, having a most offensive open gutter common to them all running through the centre; the closets are not connected with a sewer and smell very badly, and the whole place is crowded with old metal or wooden sheds, stables, and out-buildings; nevertheless there are formed drains close by leading to a main sewer, and it is surely extraordinary that the closets are not connected with it, some of them being only a few yards from it.

Again, following Palmer-street to Plunkett-street we found a row of houses at the corner. The closets and out-buildings belonging to these houses are some 2 ft. below the level of the street, and there seems to be no escape for the drainage, which goes into an open drain similar to the one just described, and there stagnates. There is a back passage to these houses about 8 ft. wide, which appears to be the general receptacle for filth of every kind. However, it is useless to complain of this,—the filth collected in an 8 ft. passage being an insignificant nuisance in comparison with that of the large areas of ground openly receiving—as "rubbish may be shot here"—every description of offensive refuse in the shape of yard scrapings, stable sweepings, oyster-shells, decayed fish and vegetables, bones, bottles, &c., &c., by scores of loads daily. One of these areas we have already described; another is a large well-placed piece of vacant land opposite, on the north side of Plunkett-street, which is in full and constant receipt of the deposits above mentioned. As it is now admitted that to raise the level of the ground with this kind of refuse is not only immediately offensive, but that houses built on such foundations are always thereafter inferior in a sanitary point of view, it is, we think, desirable that something should be done to restrict this indiscriminate shooting of rubbish to inoffensive substances.

Arriving

Arriving at Bourke-street we went southwards along the west side of that street to Harmer-street and then along the north side of Harmer-street. The second house in this street is an old dilapidated hovel, built partly of brick and partly of patched weatherboards, roofed with old iron and having only one story; it has one low close sitting-room entered from the street and 18 inches at least below its level, as is the whole cottage; this room is 12 x 9½ ft. and 7½ ft. high. Behind it is a bed-room 11 x 8 ft., open to the roof; another bed-room at the side is 8 x 8 ft. The rooms are very close, having the old-fashioned sash windows. The cottage is also very damp in wet weather and apparently inhabited by a class of persons who pay very little regard to sanitary conditions.

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Returned to Palmer-street and proceeded along the north side of that street, where we found nothing calling for notice, except that the yards are small and untidy, the fences for the most part broken, and the general appearance of the places close and muggy. These yards seemed to be in a state of transition; the water has been cut off from some of the closets; others are still over common cesspits, some are fitted with patent cisterns, and some are having cisterns fitted to them.

We were here accosted by a Mr. Murray, who resides at No. 66, Palmer-street, who informed us he was an artist in wood. He inveighed bitterly against the Burdekin Paddock nuisance, which is immediately opposite to his house.

Returned to Bourke-street, and again proceeded southwards to Junction-lane; along the north side of Junction-lane past a few cottages of the ordinary kind to a blind passage 10 ft. wide and about 80 ft. long, known as Kidman's Terrace, but now owned by a Mr. Mathews. On the west side of this passage is a row of seven two-storied houses, containing four rooms each, and renting at 10s. 6d. a week. They seem kept in fair order, but are so entirely shut in that scarcely any fresh air can get to them. In front of them is a blank wall, and behind it the closets of the Bourke-street houses; on their north side is another blank wall, and behind it the closets of the houses in Harmer-street; on the south a row of cottages in Junction-lane, and on the west the yards (just 12 x 12 ft.) of the houses fronting Palmer-street, with their usual complement of closets and sheds. We noticed an excess of overcrowding in this portion of Fitzroy Ward. The channel which should carry the rain-water into the lane from these houses was choked up, and in wet weather the residents state that the water backs up to the houses and renders them damp.

On the south side of Junction-lane is a back entrance to the Woolloomooloo-street yards. The general appearance of these yards is extremely bad, and they are overcrowded with buildings. One of the worst is the yard of the "Shamrock Hotel," which is almost entirely taken up with out-buildings; these include a skittle alley, 35 x 12 ft., built of Hobart Town palings, and a long low building opposite to it, apparently used for a dining or drinking room, which was very dirty; here we noticed six or seven men loafing about, young men from 22 to 26 years of age, evidently following no certain avocation, whom I may perhaps not inaptly describe as grown-up larrikins, belonging to the dangerous classes of society.

In the next yard but one we noticed some abominable heaps of filth. The house is occupied by a fish and oyster vendor. On one side of the yard was a large collection of oyster-shells; on the other a quantity of house and yard refuse and a lot of dead and stinking fish. In the centre is a drain running to an open and very filthy entrance to a sewer having no stench-trap, and very offensive from the stagnant sewage. We entered the house of the fish vendor, and passing through a sort of shanty, which appeared to be the kitchen, came to a small room about 10 x 12 ft., the doors and windows of which were both closed, so that it was nearly dark. On a sofa lay a woman thoroughly drunk, so drunk that it was impossible to arouse her, and seated in a chair beside her was a man, of doubtful appearance, equally drunk, and fast asleep; two women who were in the room when we entered were sufficiently sober to make their escape upstairs; there were also two young men loafing about the place of the same stamp as the frequenters of the hotel close by just described. The whole atmosphere of this den was so sickening that we could only remain long enough in it to observe the general arrangement of the interior. There were two or three ragged and dirty curtains representing stalls or compartments for oyster eaters, and a small heap of oysters was to be seen in one of the windows, but there was no shop front, a card in the window setting forth that fresh oysters were to be had every day, being the only indication of the business carried on. This place disgusted us very much, as it seemed to be a haunt of vice. Even the Sergeant who accompanied us could not avoid remarking that it was a house which should be specially looked after by the police. The number of this house is 148, Woolloomooloo-street.

We returned at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1876.

Present:—

M. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
F. H. GRUNDY, Esq.,

G. F. DANSEY, Esq.,
B. PALMER, Esq.

HON. JOHN SMITH, M.D., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 8 APRIL, 1876.

Fitzroy Ward.

301. Mr. Grundy gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

Met at Mr. Chapman's office at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday, 8th instant, and accompanied by F. H. Grundy, Sergeant Larkins proceeded to the junction of Crown and William streets, and made a cursory examination of that part of Fitzroy Ward, which is bounded by William, Crown, Bourke, Palmer, and Woolloomooloo streets. The allotments respectively fronting Palmer and Bourke streets are divided by Spencer-lane, which forms a back entrance to them. Those fronting William-street by Oatley-lane, and the allotments which front Woolloomooloo-street, are backed in a similar way by St. Kilda-lane. Throughout this part of Fitzroy Ward the general appearance of the yards and back premises is fairly good; the yards, as a rule, are tolerably clean; the closets have the water laid on to them, and there exists none of the overcrowding which is to be found in other parts of the ward, none of the allotments being subdivided.

F. H. Grundy,
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21 April, 1876.

Crossing

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Crossing Woolloomooloo-street, we continued down Bourke-street on its east side, the character of the houses becoming rapidly inferior. It is noticeable that a marked change in the general appearance of the ward takes place from its division by Woolloomooloo-street, the size, character, and class of premises between William and Woolloomooloo streets being very superior to the average of those north of Woolloomooloo-street, between it and the harbour.

We paid a visit to No. 76, Bourke-street, a house which is still receiving the special attention of the police. This was the place from which two starving children were taken by them the day before our visit. These children were found in such a state of filth, destitution, and exhaustion that it was feared they would not survive. The house had been hurriedly cleaned and whitewashed, but sufficient evidence remained of the state of things which must have previously existed. The furniture consisted of two or three boxes and some old blanketing, positively reeking with filth and vermin. These remains of wretchedness were hanging over the fence and could not, it seemed, be destroyed, as they belonged forsooth to the late occupant. We were told that the practice of this individual was to lock his helpless children in at some early hour, and then take himself off for the day, and often for the night, leaving them to starve. The swarms of fleas were not to be denied, except by leaving them in undisputed occupation of the premises. We found, however, before we left that the inhuman father of these helpless girls had not altogether neglected them, for in the back room or skillion the floor has at some remote date been laid down with cement, and here he had dug for them a round hole about a foot deep, and this was their closet!! The house itself is a small brick and slate tenement, one of many of similar class, and capable of being made moderately comfortable. But there is a closet in the yard over a common cesspit, which serves this and the adjoining house, very foul and offensive, and also tumbling to pieces. The landlady, we learned, had been unable to obtain any rent since the year began, and it was in serving some ejection process that the children were discovered.

The adjoining hovel on the north side belonging to the same owner (Mrs. Vernon) is an old weatherboard structure 15 ft. x 11 ft., containing two rooms; it is filthily dirty. On the floor of the front room lay a pair of old blankets, brown with dirt, which comprised all the bedding, and about all the furniture of the place; the nastiness and destitution which it presented are not easy to describe. A woman suffering a severe recovery from the previous night's debauch accompanied us over her premises; she complained loudly as she went of the indignity she suffered from having the filthy blankets before mentioned thrown over her fence. Her occupation, we were told, is the too well known one of a night-walker; her wretchedness moral and physical seemed to be complete.

We then followed Bourke-street to Harmer-street, then to Bay-street, and back to Junction-lane. Here we were met by the police, and specially asked to go with them to examine a house in Charles-street, the property of a man who is known by the name of Cock Robin, once a well known boatman, a man of property, and respectable in his station, now apparently a hopeless drunkard. He too was suffering a recovery, and nothing was to be got out of him beyond a bewailment of his woes and a repetition of "He knew he had done wrong, and what were we going to do with him." This place, the last we have inspected in our visitations, was also about the worst; the tenement had an indescribably wretched appearance. Viewed from the outside it showed a one-storied rubble and shingle cottage almost in ruins; the yard at the rear dirty and disreputable looking; the fencing gone and the whole place open to Charles-lane; the closet fast disappearing, and in full view of the lane. Upon entering the house a pitiable state of neglect presented itself. The eye was first caught by quite a startling anomaly: hanging at all angles from the sodden plaster of the walls were the remains of several oil paintings, the subjects not recognizable from dirt and decay, but the stained and broken frames still retaining traces of elaborate carving and gilding. For the rest the floor, if there ever were one, was gone; the ceiling consisted of sheets of brown paper, black with dirt, hanging in strips from the rafters. Under the one window stood the commonest of wooden sofa-frames; on it was a mattress wet, sodden, and filthy, and upon the mattress Cock Robin sleeping off the effects of his last debauch. There was literally nothing else in the place but filth and vermin, with the exception of the back of an old side-board, about 4 ft. long and 3 ft. wide; but such as it was, the sergeant who accompanied us said he had seen it occupied by a woman and a girl, lying doubled up on it, using it as a substitute for a bed. Altogether the place fitted the man, and the man the place, and worse could not be said of either.

We passed through the yard into Charles-lane. This lane is 10 ft. wide, and has an open stone gutter in its centre, which extends from Junction-lane to Bay-street, a distance of (say) 200 yards; the contents throughout are stagnating, and giving out a strong offensive smell. This gutter receives the drainage of perhaps twenty or thirty houses, and the drainage from the yards in Charles-street, crowded as they are with cow-sheds, stables, fowl-houses, &c., &c.; we were told by some of the residents that they could not sleep with their doors or windows open, because of the stench.

We continued from Charles-lane to Charles-street, and back through the length of that street, where having pursued our investigations until the afternoon we ceased our inspection. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our regret that our examination of Fitzroy Ward should have been brought thus abruptly to a close by the decision of the Board, as there are some very bad places left unvisited in the lower portions of the ward, which we should have been glad to include in our report.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 1 MAY, 1876.

302. Members of the Sub-Committees having been requested by the Chairman to obtain measurements of certain crowded areas not stated in their previous evidence, Mr. Grundy, on behalf of himself and Mr. Chapman, gave the following additional particulars:—

Met at my office at 10 o'clock on Monday, 1st May, and proceeded to,—

Brisbane-place, p. 29: This place is entered from the east side of Kent-street, through an arched way, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and 41 ft. in length, passing under the upper story of a house facing Kent-street. Brisbane-place is 12 feet in width, and the houses fronting it are 12 ft. deep, having a blank wall at the rear; they were originally four in number, but are now occupied as three houses, occupying a length of 65 ft. From the position of these dwellings there can be no ventilation from the back, and in front within 12 ft. of them are the back walls of the houses in Kent-street. F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Arthur-place, p. 29, is approached from the west side of Kent-street. This court is 19 ft. wide, and the nine houses in it, which are 15 ft. wide, occupy a length of 120 ft.; they are two-storied buildings with metal roof. There is no ventilation at the back or on the west side, where the court is closed in by a blank wall; on the south is the Ragged School and grounds, and there is a blank wall on the front or north side.

Miller's Buildings, p. 14: This place is reached from the east side of Kent-street by a flight of stone steps, the street at this locality having been lowered several feet by the Corporation. The width of the court is 22 ft. and its length 84 ft., terminating in a blank wall. There are seven old two-storied brick and shingle houses on either side, which have a depth of 12 ft. Blank walls on the north, south, and east sides, the only opening being into Kent-street on the west side, and the ventilation from that quarter is obstructed by the houses fronting the street, which project in front of those in the court on account of the difference in height.

McCrory's Court, p. 21: This court is approached from the east side of Clarence-street; it is 72 ft. in length and $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width. It opens upon Market-row, a place little better than itself, and contains two houses on either side, with a privy in the centre of the block, the width of the court between the houses being $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; it has a blank wall at the end of it.

Gaddis' or Ganaty's Buildings, p. 20, contains five houses on each side, the whole length of the place being 52 ft.; it is shut in by blank walls north and south, and is without ventilation. The yards in front of the houses are 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and the passage in the centre 5 ft. In this passage is a gutter which receives the drainage from either side. Upon making inquiries this time as to the health of the residents in this locality we were told that a good deal of sickness prevails.

We are unable to define with any accuracy the number of persons living in the above mentioned localities. We find on enquiry that the day population, which is very large, is greatly exceeded at night, and that a great deal of overcrowding then takes place.

Returned at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 1 MAY, 1876.

303. *Dr. Dansey* gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Palmer and himself, as follows:—

Met the Mayor at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock on Monday, 1st May, and proceeded to the following places:— G. F. Dansey,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Gipps Ward, Canary-row, p. 8, consists of two blocks containing six houses each. It is 71 ft. in length and 13 ft. 4 in. to the outer wall. The rooms on the ground-floor are 6 ft. 10 in. high and those on the first-floor are 6 ft. high in the centre and 4 ft. 6 in. on either side. They have no back yard, and the court in front is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width.

Denison Ward, Shuttleworth's Buildings, corner of Dickson and Goulburn streets, p. 67: The frontage of this place is 41 ft. 9 in. in length with a depth of 14 ft. 9 in. It contains nine houses. The rooms on the ground-floor are 7 ft. 2 in. high, and those on the first-floor 6 ft. 10 in. in the centre and 5 ft. 6 in. at the sides. These houses have no yard, and all the refuse is emptied into the street.

Same ward, *Hancock's Square*, p. 75, has a frontage of 57 ft. 9 in. and contains eight houses. The rooms on the ground-floor are 7 ft. 10 in. high and those on the first-floor 7 ft. 3 in. There is no yard to these houses except the square in front.

Same ward, *Cuthill's Buildings*, p. 75, contains six houses on the east side, comprising a length of 73 ft. with a width of $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The ground-floor is 8 ft. high and the first-floor 7 ft. On the west side there are three houses, extending to a length of 63 ft. and a width of $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and having only one story $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

Same ward, *Maitland-place*, p. 74, has six houses on the west side, which have a frontage of 72 ft. to the court with a depth of 15 ft. The ground-floor is 7 ft. 5 in. high and the first-floor 7 ft. On the east side there are three houses, extending to a length of 43 ft. 6 in. and a width of 16 ft. 6 in.

Returned at 1.15.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1876.

Rowe-street, late Brougham-place.

304. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

Met at my office at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, 4th May, 1876, and proceeded to make a further inspection of Rowe-street, late Brougham-place. This street consists of twenty-six houses in two rows, thirteen on either side, divided by a court 14 feet wide at the west end near Pitt-street, and 19 feet at the east end near Castlereagh-street, with yards at the rear containing twenty-six closets. Upon making a more minute inspection F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

F. H. Grundy, Esq.
21 April, 1876.

tion we found that this place or street really extends to a distance of 78 feet on the Pitt-street side, and 84 feet on the Castlereagh-street side, beyond the space actually occupied by these twenty-six houses, that is to say, the court continues the same width for that distance further, the extensions on either side being blocked in by the high blank side walls of shops and stores, so that the want of ventilation is not confined to the area occupied by the dwellings above-mentioned. Rowe-street is built upon an irregular piece of ground, the total width of yards, houses, and street at the west end being 81 feet, whilst at the east end it is 100 feet, therefore the houses being all of the same size the diminished width on the east side is provided against by the diminished size of the yards, the yard of the last house westward, north side of Rowe-street, being only 7 feet wide; the yard of the similar house on the south side of the street 12 feet. The 7 feet wide yards on the north side of the street continue for seven of the houses, when they suddenly widen to 12 feet, continuing of that width to the end. The yards on the south side increase regularly from 12 feet to 21 feet. The yards on the north side are backed by a high wall, forming a portion of stabling and out-buildings of other properties. The yards on the south side are backed by the walls of the Prince of Wales Theatre, and to some extent by the yards of buildings facing Pitt-street, a 5-foot paling fence intervening. It may be well to mention that the first examination of Rowe-street was made six months ago. Since that time the period prescribed by the Water Pollution Prevention Act has expired, and direct connection with the mains has been in all cases cut off. Patent cisterns have been provided to all but four or five of the twenty-six closets; from the rest the water has been cut off and they are at present very offensive; however they will no doubt be fitted up as the others before long. The buildings are of brick, shingled roof, and two stories high, each containing four small rooms. Each of these rooms contains frequently an entire family, with all their effects which sometimes so lumber up the available space with beds, boxes, &c., as to leave barely room for moving about. The rooms are some 11 ft. square by 10 feet high to the ceiling. This would give an air space of 1,210 feet, which would be diminished by (say) one-third by the impediment, making 800 cubic feet of air space. Many of the rooms have three to five occupants, one at least had nine, so that in addition to the whole place being walled and crowded in almost to the exclusion of ventilation, the cubic quantity of air, vitiated as it must be, is lamentably below the minimum fixed by this Committee in their Second Progress Report, at 300 cubic feet per head. (*Vide Plan.*)

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1876.

Durand's Alley.

305. *Mr. Grundy* gave evidence on behalf of *Mr. Chapman* and himself, as follows:—

F. H. Grundy, Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Met at my office in Pitt-street at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 9th instant, and proceeded by way of Goulburn-street to Durand's Alley; proceeding half-way down the alley and noticing the wretched state of things described in our former report of this locality (p. 50) we came to a portion of it only 12 ft. wide, on the east side of which is the entrance to a court. This we propose to describe in detail. Here to the east branches off an allotment which is 3 ft. wide for a distance of 12 ft., and afterwards widening out to 24 ft. 6 in. On this allotment are seven hovels, including one facing Durand's Alley, which is three times as large as any of the others, being 21 ft. x 12 ft. 3 in. and 7½ ft. high, and in a very dilapidated state. The east side of this court is bounded its entire length by a wall partly of wood and partly of iron, enclosing Robertson's coach factory, and having an average height of 20 ft.; against this wall five of the remaining six tenements are built, and as they have no openings except the doors and are of the smallest dimensions it may be imagined that being thus shut in no ventilation is possible; the rooms are so stifling that it is difficult for any person accustomed to breathe fresh air to remain more than a few minutes at a time in them. The occupants appear to have got used to this state of partial suffocation. Each of these hovels is occupied by one or more Chinamen. In one of them we saw two young women (European), the younger of whom could not have been more than 17 years old—the other about 21. It being day-time when we were there the man or men were absent, and the girls were seated and engaged in some kind of worsted-work, as if they were quite at home. The younger of the two girls admitted that she had been in the habit of taking opium for two or three years, and that she could not live without it. The sketch appended will show more clearly than I can describe the character of these tenements; they are marked A to F; they are wretched hovels, patched up with wood and iron, and present a fearful state of dirt and discomfort. (*Vide Plan.*) The cottage in which we found the girls is the one marked E. The dimensions of the six dwellings are as follows:—A is 10½ x 6 ft. and 5½ ft. high; B, 16 x 6½ x 6½ ft.; C, 17½ x 6½ x 6 ft.; D, 14 x 7 x 6½ ft.; E, 13 x 5½ x 6½ ft.; F, 8½ x 6 x 6 ft. Between E and F is the only closet in the court; it is about equidistant from these two cottages—7 ft. each. The last cottage F is scarcely in a better condition than the others, although considerably larger, nor has it much better chance of ventilation, being backed on the east side by the high wall of Robertson's coach factory, although it has the advantage of being detached a few feet from the others.

We returned at 1 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY, 1876.

306. *Mr. Palmer* gave evidence on behalf of *Dr. Dansey* and himself, as follows:—

B. Palmer, Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Met at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 10th instant, and proceeded to obtain more exact measurement of the undermentioned crowded localities—
Caraker's buildings, off Cumberland-street—external measurement 18 x 21½ ft.—contains one house, with three rooms on one floor 7½ ft. high, one of them only 6 ft. wide. Number of inhabitants, eleven.
Smidmore's

Smidmore's buildings, also off Cumberland-street, contains seven houses, having two rooms each, external measurement, $72\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ ft.; only one floor; rooms 8 ft. high; yards, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ ft., from which the space occupied by the closet— $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—must be deducted. Number of inhabitants, twenty-seven.

Hart's buildings, off Gloucester-street, commonly called Frog's Hollow, contains thirteen houses, which are built in a hollow 11 ft. below the level of Gloucester-street; area covered by houses and available for yards 85×70 ft. Number of inhabitants, fifty-three.

Caraher's buildings (No. 2) consists of two two-roomed houses; external measurement of the first $26\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ ft.; only one floor; room, 8 ft. high. Second house, external measurement, 26×24 ft.; one floor; rooms 8 ft. high. Number of inhabitants in both houses, eleven.

Returned at 1 p.m.

B. Palmer,
Esq.

21 April, 1876.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-NINTH DAY, THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1876.

307. *Mr. Grundy* gave the following evidence on behalf of himself and *Mr. Chapman*:—

Met *Mr. Chapman* at my office, 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, 11th instant, and proceeded to *Foxlow-place*, which has not been described in our previous reports. This place or lane extends from Pitt to Castlereagh streets, and although its dwellings are on the north side of the place only they are peculiarly shut out from air freedom. The entrance from Pitt-street is 11 ft. in width and continues at this width for a distance of 27 ft. 9 in. It is enclosed by the high wall of the City Bank on the north side and by a close paling fence 10 ft. high on the south side, and leads to *Foxlow-place* proper. Here it narrows to 8 ft., continuing at that width to Castlereagh-street. On the south of this passage, for it is nothing more, is a lofty blank wall about 20 ft. in height, and on the north a row of houses extending 138 ft. in all, giving a frontage of 16 ft. to each house; their depth is 26 ft. to the yards at the back, each of which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to a 10 ft. brick wall, and each yard in this place contains a closet. The houses are three-storied, built of brick or stone, slated, and the rent varies from 16s. to 17s. 6d. a week, according, as stated by one of the residents, to the length of tenancy or the respectability of the occupant. The wife of the tenant of No. 1, in which are twelve persons, described the place as close and very unwholesome, and what she called "a very bad court," meaning, I suppose, as to the character of the inhabitants. This place, 8 ft. wide, further extends 62 ft. to Castlereagh-street, blocked in on each side by the walls of lofty three-storied buildings, the entire distance from Castlereagh-street to Pitt-street being 198 ft. 9 in. Presuming that the air space in these buildings is nominally sufficient for the minimum requirements laid down by this Committee in their Second Progress Report, it is utterly impossible that there can be sufficient ventilation for a climate like this, walled in on all sides as the place is. But the fact is that the inside measurement of each of these houses is 15×26 ft., enclosing on each floor two rooms; therefore 15×13 ft. is the square foot space of one room; this equals 195 square feet. Many of these rooms contain the entire property of the occupants, including perhaps a mangle, one or more beds, boxes, heaps of fire-wood, kitchen utensils, &c. These will reduce the air space at least one-third; the height of the ceiling is from 7 ft. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; two-thirds of that, say 5 ft., multiplied by the 195 square ft., equals 975 cubic ft.—the minimum space for three occupants. But many of these rooms have five, six, seven, or even more occupants.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.

21 April, 1876.

We next proceeded to *Blake's Buildings*, opposite the Haymarket. Entering northward from Campbell-street, from what appeared to be a vacant allotment some 20 ft. wide, we arrived at a dirty passage 4 ft. 3 in width and 84 ft. long. At the end of this passage *Blake's Buildings* commence. Here the lane or passage widens to 14 ft.; the length of this filthy court-way is 99 ft. when a brick wall separates it from the back portion of *Durand's Alley*. The court-way on the east, *i.e.*, the length of it, is also shut in by the paling fence of a dirty stable-yard; and on the west are *Blake's Buildings*, a row of seven houses, all of two stories, and all of two rooms only—stone built with iron roofs. There are no back yards to these buildings and no windows or openings of any kind—the walls of adjoining stables abutting against the rear of them; there is consequently no ventilation. The rooms, inside measurement, are $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and the ceiling 7 ft. high, and calculating as for *Foxlow-place*, each room would afford the minimum air space for two people. How few of these rooms have only two occupants—how many have five or six or more? We have computed the average in other places at five and none of them are worse in their wretchedness than this. The place is filthy, and how such buildings can have been allowed to be put up at a time when space was comparatively valueless is beyond our comprehension.

We have reason to believe that the crowding at night-time in this locality is much worse than we have described it.

We returned at 1 o'clock.

Personal Inspection

By No. 2 Sub-Committee.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1876.

Mr. Palmer gave evidence, on behalf of *Dr. Dansey* and himself, as follows:—

Met *Dr. Dansey* at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock on Friday, 12th inst., and proceeded in the first place to *Hanson's Buildings*, off *Queen-st.* (*Gipps Ward*), page 16: This block of buildings, a sketch of which is attached to this evidence (*vide Plan*), consists of fifteen houses. The eastern block, marked A, which is $57\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ ft., consists of four houses containing three rooms each, without back yards. In these four houses nineteen persons reside. There is an open court in front, 16 ft. wide, half of which is available for the occupants of the four houses immediately opposite (block B.) This court is approached by a passage only 8 ft. wide, which is the only approach to the three blocks, A, B, and C. Block B has a frontage of $57\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and consists of four two-roomed houses. The occupants of this block have the use of a portion of the open court at the rear of their houses, which is $78 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and this space is the only yard accommodation provided

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Esq.

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B. Palmer,
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provided for the tenants of eighteen houses. In this block there are twenty-two persons living. Block C consists of six two-roomed brick houses and two wooden buildings, having a frontage of 78 ft. There are twenty-one persons living in this block. There are also two persons living in a wooden shanty at the southern end of the court, seven persons occupants of two Chinamen's residence at the north end, and four living in a house without yard which has a back entrance to some other street, so that the total number of persons residing in this place and using the yard is seventy-five.

North's Buildings, off Castlereagh-st. (Macquarie Ward) p. 33, consist of eight houses without back yards, having an open court in front, which is the only available space for that purpose. The size of the place is as follows:—Outside measurement, 55 x 14½; size of buildings, 51¾ x 22½; number of residents, 32.

St. George's Lane, alias Scandinavian Alley, off Castlereagh-st. (Macquarie Ward) p. 33: This place consists of nine houses having no back yards but an open court in front, which is 77½ x 23½ ft. The houses are in two blocks; the south block contains four houses 72½ x 19 ft., each having two rooms 7½ ft. high, and a garret; the north block has four houses also, with two rooms and a garret each, rooms 8 ft. high, measuring in all 66 ft. 8 in. x 16½ ft. The number of persons residing in the nine houses is thirty.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FIFTIETH DAY, SATURDAY, 13 MAY, 1876.

Swan-street, off George-street, between Goulburn and Liverpool Streets. (Phillip Ward.)

309. Mr. Grundy gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself, as follows:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Met at 183 Pitt-street at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday 13th instant, and proceeded to Swan-street. This street trends eastward from the east side of George-street, south of Liverpool-street, and is 19 ft. in width, the roadway being 12 ft., with a footpath of 3 ft. 6 in. on either side; its total length is 241½, and it terminates at a vacant piece of ground dividing it from the back of houses in Pitt-street; it has no thoroughfare to Pitt-street, being simply a *cul-de-sac*.

On the south side of Swan-street the first thirteen houses from George-street are faced by the side walls of the outbuildings of 670, George-street, occupied by Mr. Turner, bookseller; they are chiefly high blank walls, well calculated to impede ventilation. The next five dwelling-houses, having each a frontage of 15 ft. to Swan-street, are two stories high, built of brick, and shingled. Each house contains four rooms, two of them being 12 x 9 ft., and two 8 x 8 ft. Next to these is a passage 4 ft. 4 in. wide, and beyond that two brick and slate two-storied houses, having a frontage of 20 ft., and a similar depth to the others. We shall presently return to describe the rear of these houses.

On the north side of Swan-street are eleven houses, in all respects similar to the five above-mentioned, to which some of them are opposite, and the street ends with two brick and slated houses, larger and of better appearance, as on the south side; these have five rooms each. These four best houses—as far at least as regards appearance—are opposite each other, and the last buildings in Swan-street eastward. The first 40 ft. from George-street, on the north side, is fronted by the side walls of the outbuildings of a public-house, known as the "Honest Lawyer." Then come eleven houses, similar in size and condition to the five already described on the south side. The yards of the houses on the north side are tolerably deep, being about 30 ft. in length, but having an outbuilding or kitchen of one story taking up one-fourth of the space, and being almost entirely closed in at the back by a number of inferior buildings, probably the back premises of houses in Liverpool-street. The overcrowding and accompanying evils in Swan-street may be considered on a par with other places recently described. Children there are in swarms, but they are small and sickly-looking, evidently preparing a generation stunted in growth, morally and physically.

Returned at 1:15 p.m.

Personal Inspection

By No. 1 Sub-Committee.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 15 MAY, 1876.

Swan-street—(Phillip Ward)—continued.

310. Mr. Grundy gave the following evidence on behalf of Mr. Chapman and himself:—

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

Met at my office in Pitt-street at 10:15 on Monday, 15th instant, and paid a second visit to Swan-street.

Started with Mr. Chapman from my office in Pitt-street at 3 o'clock on Monday, 15th instant, and proceeded again to Swan-street and along Swan-street to the 4 ft. 4 in. passage mentioned in our last report. This passage is just 200 ft. from George-street; it leads down through the houses on the south side of Swan-street, which have to be strutted from wall to wall across this 4 ft. 4 in. space at the height of about 12 ft. or so to keep the gables standing. The passage continues the length of the houses and 8 ft. beyond them, this 8 ft. representing the extent of the yards to the Swan-street cottages on this part of the ground, and then it turns right and left, continuing the same width for 29 ft. westward to a 10 ft. paling fence, and for 36½ ft. eastward to a paling fence of the ordinary height—about 6 ft. The passage is faced on its north side by the 8 ft. wide yards of the Swan-street buildings, and on the south side by a row of four more buildings of brick, shingled, and two stories high, very much dilapidated and having an extremely poverty-stricken appearance. These houses contain four rooms each; the yards at their rear are 5½ ft. deep only, each having a closet in it; all the closets are directly connected with the main. Doubtless from their utterly shut in and most unexpected position they have been overlooked altogether by the Municipal Inspector. The Swan-street houses are bad enough; their back yards are foul and dirty, and it is quite reasonable that this passage should have been thought to lead to these yards only as a back entrance.

entrance. Indeed a similar looking passage on the opposite side to Swan-street actually does so. It could not be expected that this passage should lead to a still lower depth of discomfort and impurity. These back houses are necessarily very damp as their roofs are nearly rotten and the buildings generally in bad repair. The 4-ft. passage already described is so arranged that the water accumulating in it during wet weather must either go under or over the flooring boards of the houses to get away at all, and thus what from above and what from below the four rooms all get their fair share of damp. The inhabitants seem to be of the very poorest class—one woman unable to work, and in a room which appeared to be positively without furniture of any kind; another with nearly all her household goods sold by a drunken husband as she said, and so on; nevertheless swarms of children greeted us everywhere. But the climax of misery to the unhappy residents in these houses must be the arrangement of the closets. Those for the Swan-street houses are built at the furthest extremity of the yards already described as 8 ft. wide. This brings them to the point nearest to the 4 ft. passage, which alone separates them from the back houses—that is to say, the closets for the front houses to Swan-street are distant from the bedroom windows of the back houses 4 ft. 4 in. and are very considerably above the floors of those houses in level. Two of these closets are falling to pieces and are propped up from the back houses themselves, otherwise they would long ago have fallen either into or on to them. Then at the rear come the closets proper to these back houses. These are—the furthest of them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and the nearest $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. distant from the back bedroom windows of these unfortunate habitations, so that the occupants of the houses are favoured with a double row of closets front and rear, at an average distance from their various sleeping apartments of 3 ft. The residents complain greatly of the extreme damp, closeness, and unhealthiness, and no wonder. So far as we could discover, throughout the whole of Swan-street and its adjoinments the average number of inhabitants is from ten to twelve per house. It will be useless to enter into a detailed calculation of the air space here, as the conditions closely resemble those in other places which have been described several times. It may be curious to state that since the removal along with certain old buildings and rubbish of the 6 ft. ordinary paling fence which did until lately end Swan-street, and thus giving access to a vacant allotment, the children in Swan-street—as we were told not by one woman only but by several—have become quite unmanageable. The unaccustomed freedom which the vacant space affords them has inspired them with a spirit of rebellion and resistance to maternal authority, and they become deaf to the summons to return to their closer unwholesome quarters in Swan-street.

We returned at 1 p.m., having now brought our visits of personal inspection to a close.

F. H. Grundy,
Esq.
21 April, 1876.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM AND OPIUM SMOKING.

OPIUM is reduced from a solid to a liquid form by boiling it with water before it is consumed by the Chinese. This process for the retail market requires considerable skill and care. When prepared for smoking, it looks very much like thick, dark-coloured molasses. It is often sold in very small quantities—as small as one-hundredth of an ounce. An ounce of this prepared opium is worth about eleven hundred cash. A hundredth part of an ounce is sufficient for a beginner, who can smoke but a few whiffs. After being accustomed to it, the smoker can use from one-twentieth to one-third of an ounce daily.

The smoker of opium invariably lies down, and gives his whole attention to the process while inhaling its fumes.

The inveterate opium-smoker seldom emits the smoke from his mouth—generally through his nostrils, after “swallowing” it, as the Chinese say—after inhaling it into his lungs. Beginners emit more or less of the fumes from the mouth. Some inveterate smokers, it is affirmed, by practice acquire the power of retaining or absorbing in the system a considerable portion of the fumes, emitting the rest through the nose.

Tobacco can be lighted by contact with a coal of fire, or with anything already ignited, but the opium-smoker always uses the steady, constant flame of a small oil-lamp. The opium is introduced into the bowl of the pipe through a small orifice in the projecting point of the bowl. He holds this point steadily in the flame of the lamp until the opium within is ignited and partially volatilized. During this lighting process the smoker gently inhales the fumes which arise from the burning opium, the suction of his mouth always causing some of the flame of the lamp to enter the orifice of the bowl.

If one smokes opium at stated intervals, as every morning or every evening, or once regularly in two days, he acquires in a short time the habit, so that he must smoke it at just such a time, or suffer the disagreeable consequences of not smoking. This condition causes an incessant thinking about it, and a longing or hankering after it, which in a great degree incapacitates the victim for effort, intellectual or physical, unless he has recourse to the drug again. The habit becomes fixed in a period of time varying from ten to fifteen days to one or two months, according to the constitution of the person and the circumstances of the case. It is not determined so much by the quantity he consumes as by the regularity of his resorts to the pipe. If he smokes at irregular periods, as once in a week, and then once in a day, and then goes for a longer or shorter period before he smokes again, he will not feel this ardent and intolerable longing. He does not become addicted to the vice; he is still his own master.

Some originally resort to the drug in order to cure the toothache, or headache, or dyspepsia, under the advice of friends. The pain is usually relieved for the time being, but at the expense of acquiring the habit of smoking opium. When this habit has fastened itself on the victim, the usual quantity will not long assuage the pain as at the beginning, and, in order to relieve it, larger and still larger quantities must be used from time to time.

Opium-shops are always provided with platforms, which the buyers of the prepared drug may occupy while consuming the quantity purchased. Here two friends often meet, and, reclining on these platforms, facing each other, with the burning lamp and apparatus between them, and their heads resting on pillows, treat each other, usually each preparing for the other to smoke the pipe which is furnished for their common use. Most of the poorer and many of the middle classes prefer, for convenience sake, to consume the opium at the shop where it is purchased. In the case of some of the middle class, and of most of the wealthy and the higher classes of Chinese, the opium is bought at the retail shops already prepared in a liquid form for smoking, and taken home to be consumed. Sometimes, however, they procure the drug in the solid form, and prepare it by boiling in their own houses. Perhaps one-half or more of the quantity imported and used here is thus consumed at the homes of its buyers. Many officers, merchants, literary men, the wealthy, and generally all those who have their time at their leisurely disposal, buy the drug by the ball or in smaller quantity, and prepare it at their residences, where they smoke it whenever they please.

Extensive native mercantile firms sometimes keep it on hand for their large customers or their personal friends who may call. The best Chinese physicians oftentimes depend upon being invited to smoke at the houses of their patients, and take it unkindly if not “treated.” The official employes connected with mandarin establishments, such as policemen and constables, of which class there is a large number, delay or decline to proceed to the transaction of their business unless first treated with opium when called to one’s house, even on the most urgent and important affairs. Many wealthy private families keep the opium-pipe and fixtures in readiness for the demands of fashion.

It is comparatively a very costly vice, the expense being graduated by the circumstances of each case, ranging from a dollar or two to ten or fifteen dollars per month, even in regard to persons not of the highest and the most wealthy classes. The lowest mentioned rate, taking into consideration the low price of labour among this people compared with the price of labour in Western countries, is relatively larger and burdensome. With all smokers, however, the effect of this vice on their pecuniary standing is by no means to be estimated by the actual outlay in money for the drug. Its seductive influence leads its victims to neglect their business, and consequently, sooner or later, loss or ruin ensues. As the habit grows, so does inattention to business increase. Instances are not rare where the rich have been reduced to poverty and beggary as one of the consequences of their attachment to the opium-pipe. The poor addicted to this vice are oftentimes led to dispose of everything saleable in the hotel where they live. Sometimes even men sell their own children and their wives in order to procure the drug, and finally end their career by becoming beggars or thieves.

In the second place, the smoking of opium injures one’s health and bodily constitution. Unless taken promptly at the regular time and in the necessary quantity, the victim becomes unable to control himself and to attend to his business. He sneezes. He gapes. Mucous runs from his nose and his eyes. Gripping pains seize him in his bowels. His whole appearance indicates restlessness and misery. If not indulged in smoking and left undisturbed, he usually falls asleep, but his sleep does not refresh and invigorate him. On being aroused, he is himself again, provided he can have his opium; if not, his troubles and pains multiply. He has no appetite for ordinary food; no strength or disposition to labour. Diarrhoea sets in of a dreadful and most painful description, peculiar to opium-smokers; and if still unable to procure opium, the unhappy victim not unfrequently dies in most excruciating agonies. Few, comparatively, recover after the diarrhoea has become virulent, unless they have access to opium, and not always then.

The Chinese, in describing the effects of opium-smoking on the individual, dwell with peculiar emphasis on the weakness and indolence which it induces. The victim is described as unwilling, and usually physically unable, to perform anything requiring muscular strength or mental application, except under the excitement of opium. His habits of sleep are changed, it being impossible oftentimes, owing to the overwrought mental excitement induced by the drug, for him to fall asleep in the early part of the night, as others do. Frequently it is nearly or quite morning before he is able to compose himself to rest, waking only late in the forenoon or early in the afternoon. The Chinese have a common saying that the smoker of opium “makes the day night, and the night day,” alluding to his unnatural hours of waking and of sleeping. His features almost always become strikingly changed, being of an unhealthy, pallid, death-like cast. His shoulders not unfrequently become permanently elevated above their natural level, much as when one shrugs them up, at the same time drawing down his head. Such an opium-smoker is expressively described as “having three heads,” from the high and unnatural appearance of his shoulders. His eyes become glaring and without expression. Most inveterate smokers become spare and thin, owing in part to the direct effects of opium on the human system, and in part to the fact that nutritious food is taken in less quantities and at more irregular intervals, through loss of appetite, than is usual in the case of persons not addicted to this habit. They are styled “opium devils.”

The vice of opium-smoking has long since become a gigantic obstacle to the welfare and the prosperity of this people. The consumption of opium is rapidly on the increase in this city as in other parts of the empire, and its ravages are becoming more and more common. Its unhappy victims are becoming more and more manifest and more awful. Shops where the drug is offered for sale are becoming more and more numerous. The nation is becoming poorer and poorer.

One of the most common inquiries made by confirmed smokers, as well as by young beginners, of those foreigners who express a hatred of the vice, and who urge them to break away from it, is, “Have you medicine which will cure it?” The Chinese entertain the opinion that, since the drug comes from a foreign land, foreigners must know some infallible remedy which will counteract its bad effects, or destroy an acquired taste for it. Accordingly the Chinese have opium medicines in abundance, professedly of foreign origin.

There seems to be a bewitching influence connected with opium-smoking which renders it almost impracticable to break away from the habit when once formed. The peculiar pains and sensations which accompany attempts to desist from smoking it also have, doubtless, a great influence in discouraging such attempts.

A strange infatuation impels annually many of the Chinese who have never smoked this drug to begin its use, and, after they have been bound fast in the fetters of the habit they have induced, they seemingly arouse themselves to the fact of their thralldom. They know perfectly well that if they smoke regularly the bewitching pipe they will certainly soon come within its power; and yet many yearly voluntarily become its fresh victims. With their eyes open to the inevitable consequences of indulgence, they blindly do what will enslave them for life.

How noble and well worthy being held in lasting remembrance are the sentiments of the aged heathen Emperor Tau Kuang, uttered in 1842, relating to the proposition to legalize the trade in opium, made by Sir Henry Pottinger, the minister of "her most gracious and religious majesty," Queen Victoria: "It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison; gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; but nothing will induce me to derive his revenue from the vice and misery of my people." But his degenerate son, Hien Fung, who is said to have been himself a smoker of opium before he came to the throne in 1851, gave way in the fall of 1858 to the overwhelming pressure from the Ministers of England, France, and America, strongly seconded, doubtless, by the want of an adequate revenue for the support of his tottering throne. He legalized, by his Commissioners, the nefarious traffic, fixing the import duty as thirty taels of silver per chest of opium. How much credit and glory should be awarded to the representatives of those Christian and civilized governments for the influence they exerted, directly and indirectly, officially and unofficially, towards bringing about this result, is a question not clearly understood by those who are uninitiated in State secrets. In a moral, benevolent, and Christian point of view, their sentiments and their actions certainly fall far below the views and the conduct of the heathen and the idolator, Tau Kuang.

But, in the expressive language of another—"Opium is as much legalized now as the Gospel." Those who import opium are no longer to be included under the epithet smugglers, provided they pay the duty leviable according to the stipulations of the treaty. In the eye of the law they are engaged in as honourable and respectable a business as those who import rice or cotton goods. The opium importer and the opium seller are now placed on the same legal platform as the Gospel messenger and the Bible distributor. The receiving-ships for opium are often moored by the side of tea-ships. The tares grow along with the wheat.

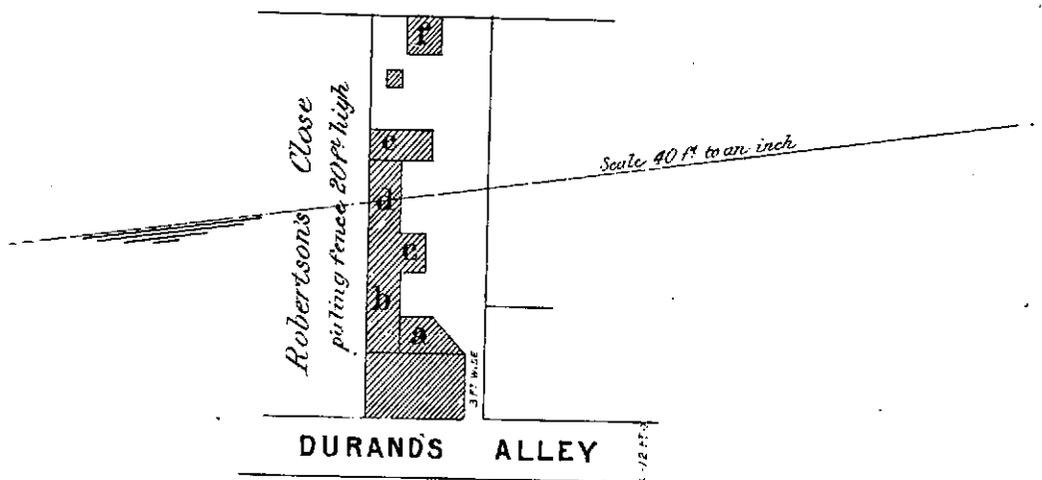
What will be the full practical effect of the legalization of opium on the Chinese is as yet, to a great extent, an unsolved problem, involving most momentous interests. Will the Chinese engage in the cultivation of the poppy more extensively than in previous years? Will they consume more opium than they would were it to continue prohibited? Will it be imported in larger quantities, and will it become cheaper than before, thus coming within the means of more people? These, and other questions relating to the cultivation, importation, and consumption of opium are often the subjects of reflection and discussion on the part of foreign residents. Some discuss the probabilities in the case, so that they may, according to the maxims of trade, invest or refrain from investing their capital in the drug, in order to make the greatest possible percentage on their money. Others discuss these questions because the religious interests and the social and the national welfare of the Chinese people are most intimately concerned in the practical results, present and prospective, of the legalization of the opium trade.—*Social Life of the Chinese.*

The Rev. George Smith, Church Missionary for many years in China, says: "Facts of daily occurrence, brought to the knowledge of the missionaries, and frequently gained through the medium of the missionary hospital, reveals the prevalence of the most fearful immoralities among the people, and furnish a melancholy insight into the desolating horrors of Paganism. Female infanticide, openly confessed, legalized by custom, and divested of disgrace by its frequency—the scarcity of females, leading as a consequence to a variety of crimes habitually staining the domestic hearth—the dreadful prevalence of all the vices charged by the Apostle Paul upon the ancient heathen world—the alarming extent of opium indulgence, destroying the productiveness and natural resources of the people—the universal practice of lying, and suspicion of dishonesty between man and man—the unblushing lewdness of old and young—the full unchecked torrent of human depravity bore along in its tempestuous channel, and inundating the social system with the overflowing of ungodliness, prove the existence of a kind and degree of moral degradation among a people, of which an excessive statement can scarcely be made, and of which an adequate conception can rarely be formed."—*Narrative of an Exploratory Visit to the Consular Cities of China.*

[Plans.]

Separate Appendix A.

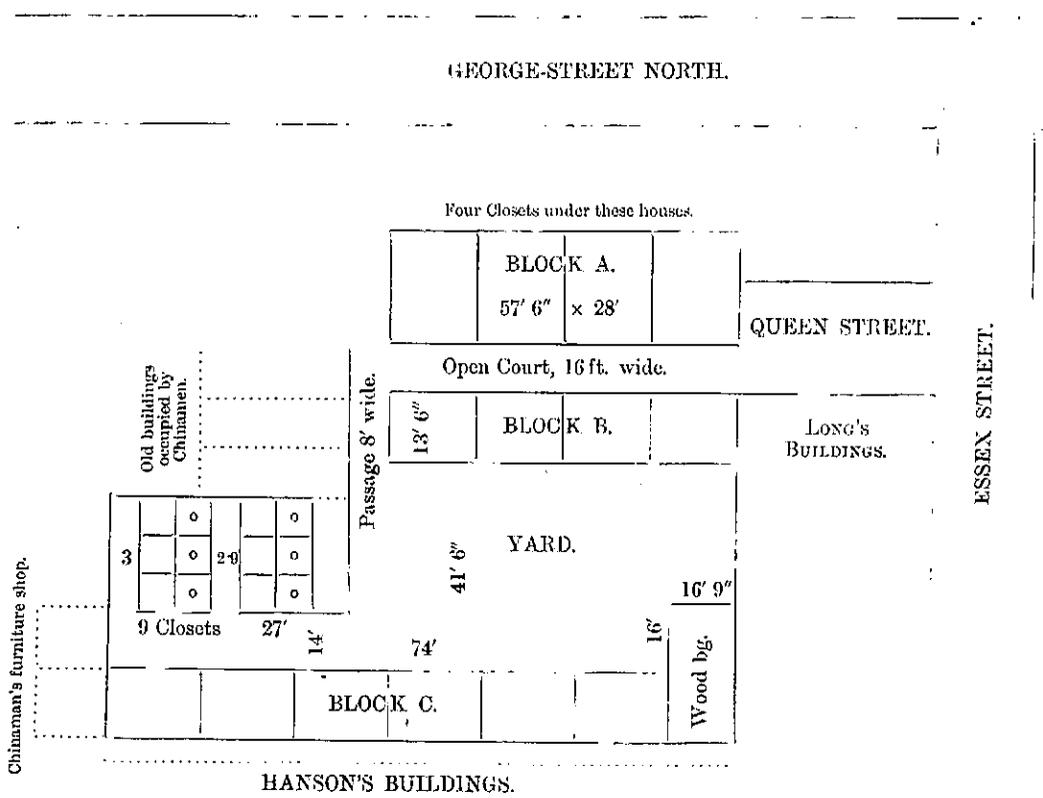
Robertson's Coach Factory
3 Stories; Slated.



NOTES.

- a. 11'0" x 6'0" x 6'6" high
- b. 16'0" x 6'6" x 7'0" "
- c. 7'6" x 6'6" x 6'0" "
- d. 14'0" x 7'0" x 6'6" "
- e. 13'6" x 5'6" x 6'6" "
- f. 8'6" x 6'0" x 6'0" "

(Sig. *76)



1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.
(STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, AND REPORT RESPECTING FURTHER MONEY REQUIRED BY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 July, 1876.

THE SECRETARY, SYDNEY SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

365/74.

Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board,
(Office, Colonial Secretary's Department),
Sydney, 21 July, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a detailed statement of expenditure by the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board, from the 12th May, 1875, to the 30th June, 1876.

With respect to the further sum of £1,500 asked for by the Board, I am instructed by the Chairman to inform you that it is required—

- (1.) To replace the sum of £331 7s. 2d. expended by the Board in excess of the money voted by Parliament, as shown by the accompanying return.
- (2.) To defray the expenses of the current month.
- (3.) To enable the Board to complete plans, estimates, and specifications, and to report a general system of sewerage for the City and Suburbs, the Board having been specially appointed, on the 12th April, 1875, "to inquire into and report as to the best means of disposing of the Sewage of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, as well as of protecting the health of the inhabitants thereof."
- (4.) To enable them to bring up their final Report and Evidence on the state of Crowded Dwellings and Areas in the City and Suburbs,—an inquiry upon which they have been engaged, with the sanction of the Government, since the 26th October last.
- (5.) And lastly, to enable the Board to inquire into and report upon the following subsidiary matters detailed in their Ninth Progress Report, clause 15, viz., (1) Offensive manufacturing establishments, (2) Slaughtering in the city, and (3) The adulteration of food and drink,—which the Honorable the Colonial Secretary declined to authorize until the necessary funds were voted by the Parliament.

I am desired to add that very elaborate plans and surveys have been made, and long continued inquiries and discussions have been held, as to the best system of sewerage for this city; and that it will be a matter for regret if the labours and expenditure of the Board should lose a large part of their value for want of final revision and report.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. BARLEE,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SYDNEY SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

STATEMENT of Expenditure from 12 May, 1875, to 30 June, 1876.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Members' Fees—Chairman	778	1	0			
E. O. Moriarty	264	0	0			
W. C. Bennett	258	0	0			
Dr. Allicyne	229	10	0			
J. B. Wilson	274	0	0			
F. Bell	334	0	0			
Hon. J. Smith	174	0	0			
G. F. Dansey	286	0	0			
C. Watt	134	0	0			
P. F. Adams	73	10	0			
F. H. Grundy	268	0	0			
R. B. Read	204	0	0			
B. Palmer	280	0	0			
M. Chapman	338	0	0			
				3,895	1	0
Secretary				395	17	0
Shorthand writer				618	2	6
Messenger				71	16	8
Maps and surveys				519	5	3
Water analyses and inspection of watersheds				219	12	9
Inspection of sewers				37	10	0
Patent street-ventilators				75	1	10
Gratuities to police				34	10	0
Photographs of dilapidated dwellings				15	0	0
Coach and cab hire				41	9	11
Fees for medical advice				6	6	0
Office expenses, including postage and telegrams				71	3	5
Land at Botany purchased for the Government				*300	0	0
Balance of Treasury advance unexpended				30	10	10
				£6,331	7	2

* This item is not strictly chargeable to the expenses of the Board, the title-deeds of the land having been handed over to the Government.

CHAS. H. BARLEE,
Secretary.

1875.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND REPORT

TO THE

SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD,

UPON THE

SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN WATER SUPPLY.

BY

A. LIVERSIDGE, F.C.S., F.G.S.,
PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

ORDERED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SYDNEY CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE
AND HEALTH BOARD ON THE 3RD AUGUST, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 *November*, 1875.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES.

TUNNEL OR BORE WATER.

University,

August 17th, 1875.

ACCORDING to the instructions received from the Chairman of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board, I proceeded, on July 27th, to collect some additional samples of the Lachlan water—four in number—which I have since submitted to chemical analysis and microscopical examination, the results of which are set forth in the following pages.

All the samples were collected in the presence of Professor Smith, and Mr. Bell, City Engineer.

Sample No. 1—Hyde Park Plug.

This sample of water was obtained from the plug-hole in Hyde Park, used for gauging the depths of water in the tunnel. This point was chosen by Mr. Bell for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the water in the tunnel at the greatest practicable distance from the swamp, and before it had been connected with any houses,—the object being to ascertain whether the tunnel water had become contaminated during its course through the town by soakage. The water in the gauge-hole at the time was 86 inches. On account of the narrowness and depth of the aperture the specimen was brought up by means of a small bottle lashed to a pole, from which it was transferred to the glass-stoppered collecting bottle. This sample was obtained about twenty-minutes earlier than the following one, No. 2.

Colour, &c.—This sample was turbid, and possessed the usual brownish tinge.

Smell.—The usual faint earthy odour of the swamp water.

Chlorine 29·00

Free ammonia '07

Albumenoid ammonia '26

Nitrites present—more than traces.

Nitrogen existing as nitrites and nitrates '69

Microscopical examination of sediment.—The amount of solid matter deposited by this specimen was greater than usual. It was found to consist of brown flocculent matter, containing vegetable fibres and tissues, some grit, small worms, a filamentous colourless fungoid growth, entomostraca cases, small acari, amoeba, paramæcia, &c. And in addition to these minute forms were one or two small water beetles, the largest being about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length.

Sample No. 2.—Lachlan Swamp.

This sample was collected at about 3 p.m. on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 28th, and was taken from about the same spot as the one obtained on May 11th, viz., from close by the lock between the stone-work in front of the tunnel mouth. At the time the surface of the water was particularly bright and clear; a strong movement could be seen in the water, the lock at the time being up "eight turns." As on my previous visit, the water was up to within 5 to 6 inches from the top of the stone-work; but since that time the water had evidently occupied a much higher level, had overflowed the stone-work, and had undermined and carried away some of the earth in front of the tunnel mouth, and had thus evidently gained access to the tunnel.

As heretofore, to avoid any impurities floating on the surface, the mouth of the bottle was depressed beneath the surface of the water while being filled.

Colour, &c.—When viewed in a large clear colourless glass flask it was seen to have a brown tinge, and to be somewhat turbid—much the same as in the previous case, but in addition a few green filamentous confervæ were seen to be present.

Smell.—The usual faint earthy odour.

Free ammonia '12 parts per 1,000,000

Albumenoid ammonia '21 " "

Chlorine 26·60 " "

Nitrites traces.

Nitrogen, existing as nitrites and nitrates... .. '33 " "

Microscopical examination.—Under the microscope the solid matter in this specimen did not differ materially from the sample collected May 11th, but with the brown structureless matter, diatoms, desmids, entomostraca, and other organisms then observed, long green filamentous confervæ were present in addition.

Sample

Sample No. 3.—Pond or Dam No. 2.

Obtained from Pond or Dam No. 2, also known as Fewing's Creek, and taken from a spot about 6 or 7 chains up the creek, *i.e.*, measuring from the embankment.

Colour, &c.—Had brownish tinge, with considerable turbidity. After exposing some of the water in a clear glass cylinder to the light for a day or two it became greenish in colour probably from the development of a low vegetable growth.

Smell.—A slight earthy odour, rather stronger than from water of Pond No. 1.

Chlorine 51·80 parts per 1,000,000

Free ammonia '22 " "

Albumenoid ammonia '30 " "

Nitrites present in quantity.

Nitrogen, existing as nitrites and nitrates... .. '40 " "

Microscopical examination of sediment.—The deposited matter consisted principally of dark brown flocculent matter, with which were the usual living *parmæcia*, diatoms, *amœba*, and other organisms.

Sample No. 4.—Pond or Dam No. 1.

This sample was obtained from pond or dam No. 1, from a spot about 3 chains above the dam, and some feet from the bank, by one of the workmen quietly wading out to where the depth of the water was about 2 feet 6 inches deep. Every care was taken to avoid gathering any of the disturbed sediment, and successfully, as was seen on subsequent examination, for this water was found to be the least turbid of any.

A large number of workmen were at the time employed upon new earthworks at this pond.

Colour, &c.—Had but a faint tinge of brown, only the slightest turbidity.

Smell.—Not worth mentioning.

Chlorine 28·50 parts per million.

Free ammonia '09 " "

Albumenoid ammonia '10 " "

Nitrites absent.

Nitrogen existing as nitrates '22 " "

Microscopical Examination of the Sediment.

Sediment of a grey colour, of not so unpleasant a nature as in the other cases; almost free from organisms.

Tunnel or Bore Water.—Samples collected July 28th, 1875.

Parts per 1,000,000 or Milligrammes per litre.

No.	Locality.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Nitrites.
3	Pond or dam, No. 2.....	51·80	·22	·30	·40	Present in quantity.
4	Pond or dam, No. 1.....	28·50	·09	·10	·22	Absent. New earthworks in hand.
2	Tunnel mouth	28·60	·12	·21	·33	Traces.
1	Hyde Park Plug	29·00	·07	·28	·60	Present; more than traces.

REMARKS.

The above tabular statement of the results of the second examination of the Lachlan Swamp water is arranged with the localities in the order of the course taken by the water as it travels down from the upper part of the swamp, so that the changes in quality may be easily traced.

We see that water from pond No. 2, or Fewing's Creek, contains an excessive amount of chlorine—in such cases as this we must regard the large amount of chlorine as one of the exponents of sewage contamination, in fact it is an indication of the highest value and importance—of free ammonia, and albumenoid ammonia, and in addition it contains a large quantity of nitrites, and more nitrogen existing as nitrates, and nitrites, than any of the others, except the water from the tunnel at Hyde Park. These large amounts all clearly and strongly indicate sewage contamination, and the water as it exists in this pond is decidedly unfit for domestic purposes.

The water in pond or dam No. 1 is far better in quality, it does not contain more albumenoid ammonia than the water from the Botany area, as observed on May 26th and 31st. It does not contain so much chlorine by nearly one-half as the former; the amount of free ammonia is less than one-half; the albumenoid ammonia also is only one-third, while the nitrogen existing in the oxidised form as nitrates is also only about one half, so that altogether there is a most marked difference for the better.

The

The water from the above two ponds or dams makes its way down to the tunnel, where we find that its quality is about a mean between the two, 21 parts of albumenoid ammonia per million, is, as I have already stated in my previous report, more than a drinking water should contain, as it is more than can be accounted for from natural sources; but it admits of a ready explanation, for I understand, the access of sewage matter to the watershed can be traced; both by direct drainage from many houses and other tenements into pond No. 2, or Fewing's Creek, and by the former deposition of night-soil upon the area. The oxidised nitrogen and free ammonia are also in mean proportion.

The greater proportionate amount of sewage matter which it is known to gain access to the Lachlan watershed than to the Botany watershed is quite sufficient to account for the difference in the qualities of the waters, for in other respects the areas are very similar.

The sample collected at Hyde Park corroborates the results previously obtained, viz., that contamination of the water during its passage through the tunnel does take place. Comparing the water at the mouth with that at the Hyde Park end we find that the latter contains a greater quantity of chlorine a much increased proportion of albumenoid ammonia, and of nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites; the latter which one is the most unfavourable symptoms, as it may be taken as an indication of matter undergoing decomposition, being present in well-marked quantity. The free ammonia will be seen to be somewhat less.

The above analyses were made in the manner described in my previous report, and every determination also was made in duplicate.

The water was not filtered before analyses, both for the reasons already given, and for others which it is, perhaps, unnecessary to now specify.

Archibald Liversidge, Esq., to Professor Pell, B.A., Chairman of the Sydney Sewage and Health Board.

The University,
Sydney, 18 August, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your request, dated the 30th ultimo, I visited the Crown-street Reservoir on the morning of Monday, the 2nd of August. At the time of my visit, 9:45 a.m., compartment No. 3 was being cleaned; compartments 1 and 2, I was informed, had been cleaned out on the Friday previously, and had again been filled.

I found this portion of the reservoir (compartment No. 3) empty of water, and the deposit had for the most part been removed, the workmen then being engaged in cleaning out from the central gutter the last portions of the black, mixed slimy and sandy, deposit.

The walls were still more or less coated with a slimy matter, which was to be brushed off and flushed out before the admittance of the water.

I examined the interior of this compartment as carefully as was possible under the circumstances and as minutely as the imperfect light of a candle carried in the hand would admit.

I did not notice any sign of leakage into the reservoir, except of water from the Botany main through the imperfectly closed or badly fitting inlet lock.

The chamber appears to be constructed of brick, without any external coat of cement (I speak on this point from memory and am therefore subject to correction), so that an insensible soakage through the porous brick might easily remain undetected unless the reservoir were left empty for some time.

I may mention that I was shown a few small fish (6 or 7 inches in length) which had been caught in the reservoir as it was emptied.

I much regret that owing to other duties my examination was necessarily of so meagre a character.

I have, &c.,
ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE.

The University,
19 August, 1875.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE CROWN-STREET RESERVOIR WATER.

Sample No. 33—Collected 9th August, 1875.

COLLECTED at 10 a.m. on the morning of August 9th from a few inches below the surface of the water and as near to the outlet mains as possible.

The water at the time was some 5 or 6 inches deep over the top of the causeway. The surface of the water was clean, and the air of the reservoir had not the close and earthy smell noticed at my visit on May 26th last.

Colour, &c.—Of the usual brown shade, but it contained a smaller quantity of matter in suspension *i. e.*, was less turbid.

Smell.—The usual faint earthly odour.

<i>Chlorine</i>	...	...	...	...	...	25·90 parts per 1,000,000
<i>Free ammonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	·09 " "
<i>Albumenoid ammonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	·19 " "
<i>Nitrites</i>	...	...	...	...	...	absent.
<i>Nitrogen, existing as nitrates, &c.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	not estimated.

Microscopical examination.—Nothing calling for special comment. Some woven flax fibres were present; they may either have been borne in by the mains, or they may have been derived from a portion of a workman's clothing.

It will be observed that the free ammonia is present in much larger proportion than was found in the water taken from the Botany pumps on May 26th and 31st last respectively, the amount being equal to that contained by this same reservoir water before the recent cleansing.

The amount of albumenoid ammonia has undergone a diminution to the extent of about one-half, but even now the water contains just upon twice as much as that collected at Botany on the above dates; and as there is no reason to suppose that the Botany water has itself undergone any change since then, we must look for some other explanation of the matter.

This increased amount of impurity deserves serious attention, and requires further investigation; comment at the present stage would, taking all the circumstances into consideration, be premature.

ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.
(PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 March, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the names of the persons who have been appointed to
“ the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board; the dates of
“ their appointments, and the rate per day or per sitting they are paid;
“ the total cost of the Commission up to 29th February last; the amount
“ of money voted to pay the Commissioners; the amount paid to each
“ Commissioner respectively; the period for which the Board was appointed,
“ and when.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

CITY AND SUBURBAN SEWAGE AND HEALTH BOARD.

RETURN.

Names of the persons who have been appointed to the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.	Dates of their appointments.	Rate per day or per sitting at which they are paid.	Total cost of the Commission up to the 29th of Feb., 1876.	Amount of money voted to pay the Commissioners.	Amount paid to each Commissioner.	The period for which the Board was appointed, and when.
M. B. Pell, B.A., Chairman	12 April, 1875	—	£5,129 0s. 7d.	£6,000, with a further sum of £500 for pneumatic-carts, &c., &c.	Mr. Pell	Appointed for an undefined period on the 12th of April, 1875.
E. O. Moriarty, Vice-Chairman					Mr. Moriarty	
Hon. J. B. Wilson					Mr. Wilson	
Hon. J. Smith, M.L.C.					Dr. Smith.....	
H. G. Alleyne, M.D.					Dr. Alleyne	
Francis Bell, C.E.					Mr. Bell	
P. F. Adams, Surveyor General.....					Mr. Adams	
Charles Watt					Mr. Watt.....	
J. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways)					Mr. Whitton ...	
G. F. Dansey					Mr. Dansey	
W. C. Bennett	Mr. Bennett.....					
R. B. Read	Mr. Read					
F. H. Grundy	Mr. Grundy.....					
M. Chapman, Alderman	Mr. Chapman ...					
B. Palmer, Mayor	Mr. Palmer					
					TOTAL	£ 3,015 4 0

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 March, 1876.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAWS—BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON—UNDER)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1876.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Paddington, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Paddington, made under and for carrying into effect the several provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet or form, excavate, or make a cesspit shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the said Borough of Paddington a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such places or position as shall be approved by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any other place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide by internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit, and every such cesspit shall have walls on each

side of brick or stone of at least 4½ inches thick, and such walls shall be built in cement and rendered at least ½ an inch thick inside with cement in such manner as to make such walls thoroughly watertight, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 6 feet therefrom; and if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 6 feet therefrom, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 4½ inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other and not in accordance with this By-law he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

7. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied, or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

8. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

9. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council.

10. Until otherwise provided for by the Council all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits, by contract, in watertight covered vehicles, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any cesspit any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

11. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

12. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the "Nuisance Prevention Act of 1875" therein, on

all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

13. 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; and every person infringing or not complying with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

14. Every person shall be at liberty to use, on his own premises, by burying the same at least two feet in the earth, all night-soil which shall be made thereon, but he shall not allow any nuisance to arise therefrom; and if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

15. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed on their behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere; and in the event of his so doing, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

16. The Council may recover in any Court of competent jurisdiction such sums for the emptying of cesspits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

(L.S.) JAMES OATLEY,

Mayor.

CHARLES HELLMRICH,
Council Clerk.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAWS—BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—UNDER)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1876.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

By-Laws for the Borough of Woollahra, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisance Prevention Act, 1875.

1. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit shall, before he shall commence any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof or in case of his commencing such work without such notice he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

3. No cesspit shall be less than 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, internal measurement, nor of a less depth than 4 feet nor greater than 6 feet below the ground surface, with a fall of 1½ inch per foot to the man-hole hereinafter mentioned; and any person having or making a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

4. Every cesspit shall have a man-hole of the clear internal dimensions of 2 feet wide by 2 feet long, with a depth extending 1 foot below the cesspit, and shall be closed at the top with a slab of hardwood not less than 2½ inches thick, or of stone not less than 4 inches thick, or of metal not less than ½ an inch thick, and shall be connected with the cesspit by an opening at the bottom thereof not less than 1½ feet high and 1½ feet wide; and any person having or making a cesspit or man-hole contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

5. The walls of every cesspit and man-hole attached thereto shall be built of brick or stone of a thickness of not less than 9 inches, and shall be built in cement and rendered ½ of an inch thick with cement inside, in such manner as to make it perfectly water-tight; and any person having or constructing a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

6. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

7. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing-wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

8. The top of every cesspit shall not be less than 6 inches higher than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it; and every person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

9. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and a breach of this By-law shall make persons using a joint closet liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

10. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep therein shall exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by 4 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; and any persons guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

11. In schools or in 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 cesspit of a capacity not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and the proprietors of such schools or factories or other persons being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

12. No cesspit shall be built under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 6 feet therefrom; and any person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

13. Every cesspit shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house; and every person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not less than £1 nor more than £5.

14. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall

adjudge such cesspit 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 whereon the same shall be.

15. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council.

16. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

17. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

18. 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 shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than £1, nor more than £20.

19. 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, 1875," therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

20. 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; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £2.

21. 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 of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

22. 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 own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere; and in the event of his so doing he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £2 nor more than £10.

23. The Council may recover such sums for the emptying of cesspits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

The above By-laws were adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, held at the Council Chambers, on Wednesday, 9th February, 1876.

(L.S.) J. V. BARNARD,
Mayor.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAW UNDER—BOROUGH OF REDFERN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1876.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.

BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Redfern, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Borough of Redfern,
9th June, 1876.

At a Meeting of the Municipal Council of the above Borough, duly convened and held on the above date, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That the general depôt for the deposit of night-soil removed from this Borough shall be on a parcel of land containing twenty-two acres, being a portion of Routledge's grant of one hundred and sixty acres, situate at Mudbank, Botany, and all the night-soil shall be removed thither from this Borough by a contractor under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, and there buried by said contractor at least nine inches under the surface, within six hours after deposit, or in default said contractor shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding four pounds nor less than one pound sterling.

W. S. WARDROP,
Council Clerk.(l.s.) PATRICK STANLEY,
Mayor,

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAWS UNDER—BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 17, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1876.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.

BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Camperdown, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Camperdown, for the suppression of certain nuisances prejudicial to public health, and improving the sanitary condition of the Borough, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. That all water-closets hereafter to be made shall be constructed as follows, that is to say:—The cesspit of each shall not be less than four feet in depth; and, if, from the nature of the ground, a greater depth is required, then the cesspit shall be of such a depth as the Council or an authorized officer thereof may determine. Each cesspit to be of brick, and plastered with cement.

Each water-closet for dwelling-houses shall occupy an area of not less than four feet by three feet, and shall be of sufficient height from floor to wall-plate, the situation and construction thereof to be under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Council.

The construction of water-closets for factories and other places of business where a number of people are employed shall be with strict regard to decency and separation of the sexes; a partition wall shall be erected between each closet in front thereof. The number of closets shall be in the proportion of one to every twelve persons in the factory or place of business, and of dimensions, &c., each equal at least to those for dwelling-houses.

2. That for the removal of night-soil, the night-carts shall be properly constructed and made water-tight. That the work of removal shall be by contract, or as the Council may consider most expedient, and the hours for removal shall be between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. each day (Sunday excepted).

3. The contractor for the removal of night-soil shall convey the same to such place as the Council may agree upon and provide as a dépôt for such night-soil, and the manner of its disposal shall be as the Council may direct.

4. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer or officers appointed by the Council, may enter for inspection upon any premises during or for any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act," between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each day (Sundays excepted).

5. That in the case of existing water-closets the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf shall submit to the Council in writing such alterations as in his opinion are requisite for the preservation of public health and decency, and shall take such action as the Mayor or Council may direct.

6. That the contractor or nightman appointed for removing night-soil, when required to empty any cesspit or cesspits, shall without any delay perform the work thoroughly clean and well to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances.

7. The maximum penalty for a breach of any of these By-laws shall in each case be twenty pounds, and the minimum penalty shall be forty shillings.

8. Any person wilfully allowing filth of any kind or accumulation thereof, or any substance or substances from which noxious effluvia arises, to remain upon his premises shall, upon conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

9. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished annually with a list copied from the Rate Book of the Council showing the names of owners and occupiers of all household property or business premises within the Borough. The list to be furnished within three months after the filling up of the said Rate Book in each year.

10. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished by the Council with a supply of printed forms of notices or other documents (as by the Act prescribed) from time to time when required for service upon owners or occupiers of premises.

11. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the contractor or nightman a list showing the names of occupiers or owners of premises where water-closets have been emptied and the situation of such premises, and shall submit the said list to the Council, quarterly, viz., at the end of March, June, September, and December in each year, with a view of carrying out the 10th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

12. The Inspector of Nuisances shall report to the Mayor for the time being or to any authorized officer of the Council where any water-closet is connected with any drain or sewer, and take such action as may be directed by the said Mayor or officer with a view of carrying out the purposes of the Act.

13. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises, that may be brought under his notice, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or authorized officer of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

14. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from dead animals of any kind or species within the Borough, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours, and if not removed or destroyed within that period to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay; and the owner or owners in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings and in the removal and destruction of said nuisance.

15. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of persons who have been proceeded against and fined for nuisance within the Borough, together with the dates and amounts of such fines respectively.

16. The Inspector of Nuisances shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with the "Nuisances Prevention Act of

1875" and these By-laws, together with the Municipal By-laws of 6th October, 1870, in order to the efficient discharge of his duties.

Form of Notice for Removal of Nuisance.

To Mr. _____ street, Camperdown,
I, _____, Inspector of Nuisances for the
Borough of Camperdown, do hereby give you notice to remove
_____ such being a nuisance
and endangering the public health; and in default of removal
of said nuisance within the space of _____
proceedings will be taken against you for breach of the
"Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875" and the By-laws made in
accordance therewith.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Date of service,

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Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough
of Camperdown, the twenty-fifth day of January, one
thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(L.S.) MICHAEL M'GRATH,
Mayor.

WILLIAM PIDCOCK,
Council Clerk.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAWS UNDER—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALD TOWN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1876.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALD TOWN.

BY-LAWS.

The following By-Laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Macdonald Town, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALD TOWN.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings and good government of the Municipality of Macdonald Town, in conformity with the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. Any person in the Municipality who intends to construct a closet or cesspit shall give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances of his intention, and the Inspector shall within forty-eight hours inspect the premises on which it is to be constructed, and shall report to the Mayor the size, breadth, depth, &c., nature of soil, how situated, and if such closet is sufficient accommodation for the premises; and the Mayor shall, on approval, give permission for the construction of the said closet in writing within seven days of inspection. Any person constructing a closet or cesspit without giving such notice and receiving such permission shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

2. Should the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council appointed on that behalf, represent to the Mayor and Aldermen that alterations are required to be made in any closet, cesspit, or drains, the Mayor and any two Aldermen shall inspect the same, and may order such alterations to be made as in their judgment may be required for the due preservation of the public health within such a time as they may appoint, and the said alterations shall be made at the expense of the owner of the premises; and if the owner of the premises fails to make the said alterations within the time appointed he shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound, and the Council may order the said alterations to be made and may recover the expense from the owner by levy and distress under warrant from the Mayor.

3. All night-soil taken from any closet, cesspit, or elsewhere, shall be deposited as the Mayor may direct; and any person emptying any closet, cesspit, or other place in which night-soil is deposited, shall first give notice to the Mayor, who shall appoint where the said night-soil is to be deposited. Any person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. All persons removing night-soil shall take due care to use a proper vehicle and that it shall cause no offence in the transit or deposit, under a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

5. The Council may from time to time as may be necessary appoint the time and hours of inspection of any or all premises in the Municipality and also for doing any work required.

6. Any person impeding the Council or their duly appointed officers in the execution of their duty shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Macdonald, this 10th February, 1876.

(L.S.) CHARLES B. HENDERSON,
Mayor.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BY-LAWS OF BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN, UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 29 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1876.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

BY-LAWS.

In re "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. Every person who shall erect any building or buildings within the boundary of the Borough of Newtown, shall, before commencing such building or buildings, give notice in writing to the Council Clerk of the said Borough of his or her intention of so doing, in order that the proper officer of the Council may inspect the site for the proposed building or buildings, for the purpose of directing the positions of the drains, cesspits, or closets required to be erected on the said site, and no person shall lay, dig, or construct any drain, cesspit, or closet, except in the line or position authorized in writing by the officer appointed in that behalf. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

2. No person shall be allowed to dig or construct any cesspit within the boundary of the said Borough the depth of which shall be more than four feet or less than three feet from the surface of the ground, or the length or breadth of which shall be less than two feet nine inches or more than four feet in the clear when finished, and no cesspit shall be dug or constructed, except of the size or dimensions notified in writing, by the officer appointed in that behalf, to the owner or occupant of the premises in which it is proposed to dig or construct such cesspit, or his or her agents; every cesspit to be hereafter made or built in accordance with any such notification, or directed so to be, shall be constructed of either brick or squared stone bedded in Portland cement, the top of every such cesspit shall be built or raised at least six inches above the surface of the ground, and all such cesspits shall be cemented inside throughout; and any person refusing, neglecting, or failing to comply with this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

3. Any occupant or owner of any premises within the Borough shall, within seven days after receiving a written notice to that effect from the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well, which shall be adjudged by the Council to be a nuisance, and shall make and construct the

necessary cesspit, drain, or closet in the position that shall be marked out by the officer appointed for that purpose, and in accordance with By-law No. 2, or in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Depôt for the deposit of Night-soil.

4. The Council may from time to time, as found to be necessary, appoint a place as a depôt for the deposit of night-soil, and if approved of by the Governor, all night-soil removed from this Borough shall be deposited therein.

Removal of Night-soil.

5. Any night-soil required to be removed from time to time from any cesspit or closet, shall be conveyed to the depôt appointed for that purpose by proper night-carts approved of by the Council, and such removal of night-soil shall, subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Act 39 Victoria No. 14, be effected by the contractor under any contract in that behalf for the time being in existence, in such manner as may from time to time be decided by the Council; and the contractor for the time being, or other person who may be authorized under section 9 of the said Act to remove any night-soil, shall be held responsible for duly and carefully conveying the whole of the night-soil entrusted to his care to the depôt appointed, and in the direction and to the position ordered by the proper officer appointed by the Council, and no night-soil shall be removed from any cesspit or closet except between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Disposal of Night-soil.

6. A trench shall be made of sufficient size and depth, as ordered by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, for the purpose of depositing therein the night-soil that shall from time to time be brought to the depôt, and the whole of such night-soil shall as deposited be covered with earth to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom, and the person who shall be appointed to this duty shall be held responsible for duly carrying out this By-law, and in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

7. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, to inspect any premises within the Borough for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any lawful working day.

8. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, is hereby authorized, subject to any notices in that behalf required by the Act 39 Victoria 14, to enter upon any premises, and to employ workmen thereon for the purpose of carrying out any work contemplated by the said Act, on any lawful working day, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., and any person who shall wilfully obstruct the officers of the Council or their workmen in carrying out this By-law, shall be dealt with in accordance with the said Act.

9. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing wall between each two closets of not less thickness than nine inches, commencing from the bottom of the

pit and extending to the ceiling or roof as the case may be, in order to effect a complete separation between each two closets.

10. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement.

11. In the event of any person wishing to use the earth-closet instead of a cesspit, such closet may be used if proper provision be made for that purpose to the satisfaction of and if it be constructed in accordance with instructions in writing which shall be given by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf.

The Corporate Seal of the Borough of Newtown was hereto affixed by order of the Council.

(L.S.)

W. BAILEY,
Mayor.

C. J. BANKS,

Council Clerk.

Newtown, 14th February, 1876.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BY-LAWS UNDER, OF BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th August, 1876.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Darlington, under 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 that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Borough of Darlington, in accordance with the provisions and directions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," for the better prevention of Nuisances and the promotion of health and cleanliness within the said Borough.

1. All cesspits to be hereafter constructed shall be built of nine inch brick-work in cement, floor as well as walls, and rendered $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick with cement, in proportion of one of cement to three of clear sharp white sand, free from all earthy matter, and in no case (where practicable) shall any cesspit be situate within twenty feet of a dwelling; in cases where there is not sufficient area to admit of this being done, the Council or Inspector may determine the site.

2. Houses of not more than four rooms and out-house, the cesspits shall not be less than three feet six inches by four feet and three feet six inches deep (inside measurement); and for houses containing more than four rooms and out-house, the cesspit shall not be less than three feet six inches by four feet and four feet deep (inside measurement).

3. When any existing closet or cesspit shall, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or the Council, be injurious to public health or opposed to public decency, the owner or occupier shall upon receiving seven days notice, make such alterations as may be ordered by the Inspector of Nuisances with the sanction of the Council, within the time prescribed by such notice; and in default, the Council may make the required alteration at the costs of the owner or occupier.

4. There shall be a separate closet or cesspit for every tenement.

5. Owners or occupiers of premises where such closets or cesspits shall exist, shall alter or improve them in such manner as the Council or Inspector shall require, so as to bring them into conformity with these regulations, on notice being given by the Inspector; and if the parties shall neglect to make the alteration or improvements within one month after notice they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5 for each and every week after such notice.

6. The Inspector shall have power to visit and inspect on all days except Sundays and public holidays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

7. The night-soil shall be removed by contract, in properly constructed water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and from the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. from the 1st of October to the 31st March.

8. Written notice shall be left at the Council Chambers by all persons intending to build closets, giving full particulars as to proposed site, under a penalty of one pound, and for emptying closets or cesspits like application must be made for permission to do so, under a penalty of ten shillings.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Darlington, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876).

(L.S.) HENRY HARGRAVES,
Mayor.

1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(PAPER SENT TO COLONIAL TREASURER RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

No. 1.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 October, 1875.

SIR,

The question of Water Supply to Sydney continues one of so much interest to the whole community that I avail myself of your visit to London to obtain your aid in the matter.

2. You are aware that the sum of £2,000 was voted with the view of inducing an engineer of eminent reputation in his profession to visit the Colony to consider the various schemes proposed for supplying Sydney with water and to give his advice on the question.

3. The Government wish that the matter should rest no longer in abeyance, and I shall be therefore very glad indeed if you would make it a special object to seek the advice of the President of the Society of Civil Engineers, and obtain his aid in selecting a gentleman fitted for the duty required, who will be willing to visit this Colony for the sum voted for the purpose; should the President require it, a suitable fee should be paid to him for such advice and aid.

4. The sum of £2,000, which had lapsed, has been re-voted, but should you find that amount insufficient, it is desirable that you should at once so inform me by cable, and of the additional amount which it may be requisite to provide by supplementary vote. The engineer to be chosen should be of such unquestionably high repute in his profession as to mitigate greatly, if not wholly silence, any reasonable objections of our own engineers, and should be informed that his opinion and aid will be sought with regard to the very important question of sewerage as well as of water supply.

5. It is probable that documents may be in the Agent-General's Office on the questions of water supply, and of sewerage of this City, and for greater certainty I shall forward by the present mail various documents relating to them, which however are so voluminous that it is hoped the matter may not be delayed for the purpose of their full digestion.

List herewith.
Papers under
separate cover.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

SCHEDULE.

Progress Report of the Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board.

Second Progress Report of do. do.

Third do. do. do.

Fourth do. do. do.

Fifth do. do. do.

Report upon Sydney City and Suburban Water Supply, by Professor Liversidge.

Second Report do. do. by the same.

Copy of "The Water Pollution Prevention Act of 1875," 39 Vict., No. 14.

Copy of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," 39 Vict., No. 7.

Letters of Messrs. Moriarty and Bennett, respecting resolution as to obtaining the services of an engineer to advise upon water supply.

Extracts relating to Metropolitan Water Supply.

Diagram shewing rainfall at Sydney, Milton, and Cordeaux, and quantity of water measured as passing down Nepean and Cataract Rivers, from September, 1868, to December, 1874.

Map of Port Jackson and the City of Sydney, shewing adjacent Municipalities.

Sydney Water Supply (Commission 1867-1869)--Report--Plans.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 October, 1875.

SIR,

27 October, 1875. With reference to my letter of the 20th instant, I have now the honor, at the desire of Mr. James Manning, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of his paper on "Sydney Water Supply by Gravitation," with a map of his trial survey, made with a view to the scheme set forth in the paper. A copy of Mr. Manning's letter on the subject is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

[Enclosure.]

James Manning, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Milsom's Point,
27 October, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I was at the Clyde River when the deputation from the Royal Society waited on you, and I was sorely grieved when I read the report in the papers and saw how sadly those gentlemen overstepped their duty by reading a sort of paper to you as from and under the approval of the Society, whereas none of us had seen a word of it nor could we have approved of it.

I was specially sorry that any one of those gentlemen should have used my name as recommending Mr. Ritter; it was the last thing they should have done on the occasion. The translation of Delabar's paper on Ritter's great works had been open to them to form their judgment of his great merits as an hydraulic engineer, equally so as with me; then why have saddled his nomination on me?

I quite bow to the answer you gave the deputation under such circumstances, and to your instructions to Mr. Forster as a probable consequence, but I am very sorry that our chances of our having that able man out here is now probably quite lost to us; because I feel sure that there is no one in England of equal practical ability for the development of the new system of hydraulic water supply whereby the water power derivable might alone be equal in value to the interest on the total cost of the new system available from the Illawarra Mountains.

I called to day at your office to ask that you should kindly send Home my map and my first paper to the Royal Society so that my plan of water supply should have equal fair play with the other systems reported upon so fully in the large blue book. I trust you will concede this justice to the new cause, and let my documents go to Mr. Forster by the outgoing Suez Mail. I left them with Mr. Goodman. Pray excuse my troubling you thus.

I am, &c.,
JAMES MANNING.

No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15 November, 1875.

SIR,

4 Nov., 1875. With reference to my letters of the 20th and 30th of October, I have now the honor, at the desire of the Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C., to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a pamphlet on "George's River as a source of Water Supply for the City of Sydney and its suburbs." A copy of Mr. Holt's letter on the subject is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

[Enclosure.]

The Honorable Thomas Holt, Esq., M.L.C., to The Colonial Secretary.

The Warren, near Sydney,
4 November, 1875.

My dear Mr. Robertson,

As you are sending, I believe, the papers connected with the water supply to the Agent General, I suggest that you should also be so kind as to send the accompanying pamphlets to Mr. Forster. I think some of the facts connected with the George's River as a source of water supply should be known to the engineer who may be consulted.

It is by no means a new scheme, for it was recommended by the late Sir Thomas Mitchell nearly twenty-six years ago. It is a sandstone reservoir for a distance of more than six miles from a point known as Tom Ugly's Point; the whole of both sides of the river are almost exclusively of solid sandstone. This river has a watershed of 240,000 acres, which Mr. Moriarty, C.E., describes as a barren plateau of sandstone rock with scarcely a fragment of soil * * * * * There is no tendency, he says, to deposit anything. If you go over the George's River after a flood you would not scrape as much mud as would cover your knife. Is it possible to find a better reservoir than that of the George's River, excavated by nature out of sandstone rock, or a better watershed than that of the Illawarra Mountains, so graphically described by Mr. Moriarty, C.E.

The width of the river at Rocky Point is 1,850 feet, at Tom Ugly's 1,600, and at Kangaroo Point only 1,500 feet. The average depth of the river at the three points is only about 40 feet, and the greatest depth at any one of the said points is 57.6 to the rock bed, and that only for a very short distance.

If we had had a civil engineer on the late Water Commission worth a rap this grand scheme of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell's would have been adopted long ago, and Sydney would now have, as he expressed it, the finest supply of water in the world. As the Illawarra railway will cross the George's River, why not have a good impervious dam, which would answer the triple purpose of impounding the fresh water from the mountains, and thus making a grand fresh-water lake, a viaduct for the railway, and also a viaduct for vehicles, stock, passengers, &c.? If the able Engineer-in-Chief for Railways in this Colony were consulted I think it very probable that he would convince the Government that the thing is *practicable*, and that he could, whilst providing a viaduct for the railway, provide at the same time an ample supply of fresh-water for millions. I have the greatest faith in Mr. Ritter, who has executed such wonderfully useful hydraulic works in Switzerland, but I have equal confidence in Mr. Whitton, who has executed such wonderful engineering works in this Colony. There is almost any quantity of stone, sand, and clay in the immediate neighbourhood, natural projecting points of solid sandstone rock for weirs, so that not a drop of water would ever run over the dam at any of the three points.

What more could be required?

If this grand work be carried out by the Robertson Government we may say of it, as Suwaroff once said to the Empress Catherine (or rather in similar terms) after he had taken and entered a large city:—"Glory be to God and praise to the Robertson Ministry, the George's River is dammed, and Sydney has the finest supply of water in the world."

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS HOLT.

GEORGE'S

GEORGE'S RIVER, AS A SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

"What a splendid thing it would be for this city if the question of water were finally terminated, and if the power of distributing it everywhere were so increased that manufacturing uses might be encouraged rather than depressed. A country that is to grow in manufacturing power first of all requires fuel for engines, and water to supply them."—*S. M. Herald.*

I.—THE NATURE OF THE SCHEME.

The George's River, rising to the south of Sydney, drains an area of 375 square miles, or 240,000 acres, of which by far the greater proportion is unpeopled, and likely for a considerable time to remain so. The whole of its tributaries converge into an estuary through which its waters discharge into Botany Bay. A dam thrown across the river near its mouth, and such as would effectually keep the salt water from the fresh, would turn the lower part of the river into a large fresh water reservoir of from 3,000 to 4,000 acres in extent, according to the site selected for the dam. The tidal influence at present reaches as far as Liverpool, a distance of not less than twenty-six miles by the stream from Sans Souci. At Liverpool a dam was, in the early days of the Colony, constructed to keep the salt water from the fresh, in order to furnish the township of Liverpool with fresh water, and which it has been quite successful in doing. The project now suggested is, in reality, nothing more than doing the same thing on a larger scale, namely, making another dam, lower down, to store a larger quantity of water for the supply of a larger population.

There are several sites on the river at which dams could be constructed. At three of them, namely, at Sans Souci, at Tom Ugly's Point, and at Kangaroo Point, there is the very great advantage of a natural rocky weir, over which the surplus waters could be discharged. The peculiar shape of the river, with its jutting headlands and bays, is most happily adapted by nature for the construction of reservoirs, for these promontories serve the double purpose of narrowing the river so as to diminish the work in the construction of a dam, while at the same time they offer the greatest facilities for the formation of a waste weir. Two other points, lower down the estuary, have also been pointed out as admitting of the construction of dams, namely, from Stripper's Point to Pelican Point, and from Doll's Point to Towoah. At these points the estuary is very much broader than higher up, but the depth is proportionally shallow, and the banks are low and sandy. The advantage of making the dam at either of these places would be that a larger reservoir would be enclosed; the disadvantages would be twofold:—First, that the lowness of the banks would not admit of the water being raised materially above high-water mark; and secondly, a considerable area of salt marsh would be included in the basin, and a longer time would be required for the water to become sweet. The banks are highest at Kangaroo Point, and though by making the dam here, the area of the reservoir would be smaller than if it was made lower down, still it is more feasible at this point to give the dam great elevation, and so, by increasing the depth of the reservoir, to compensate for the diminution of area. Which site would, on the whole, be the best for a dam is a matter requiring more minute investigation than has hitherto been given to the subject; but the general scheme of turning the lower part of George's River into a fresh water basin is not necessarily identified with any one particular mode of its execution. There are several ways of doing it, and the detailed inquiry has yet to be wrought out as to which would prove the cheapest, the safest, and the most efficient.

II.—THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

"1st. The necessity of an extensive conduit to bring the water near to Sydney is avoided.

"The existing channel of the river furnishes that conduit ready made. The cost of making and maintaining artificial works is, therefore, to that extent superseded, and the water is brought, free of cost, to a point within not more than ten miles of the suggested reservoir on the high land at Petersham, or of the mains which at present supply Sydney. That distance is all that will require an artificial conduit, and even that length will be largely utilised, because the pipe will pass through suburbs of rapidly-growing population in which the demand for water will furnish a revenue. The more westerly suburbs of Petersham, Ashfield, and Burwood, along the line of railway, which are fast thickening with population, could also be easily supplied from the George's River basin, as the course of the railway towards Parramatta runs roughly parallel with the channel of the river. If made simply tributary to the Botany scheme, all that would be required beyond the dam and its appurtenances would be a pipe to the Engine Pond, leaving the pumping to be done as at present.

"2nd. The reservoir will be sufficiently capacious to hold an ample supply even for a long drought.

"A dam at Sans Souci would create a reservoir of about 4,000 acres in extent, and if the fresh water were raised only a foot above high-water mark it would store not less than 8,000 million gallons, and for every foot that the dam was raised there would be an increase of the storage to the extent of 1,000 million gallons.

"3rd. This reservoir, so capacious, would be constantly supplied.

"The proportion of the rainfall that runs down the Nepean and Cataract Rivers was measured by the Commissioners, who estimated that one-third of the rainfall was available, and applying their observations to the somewhat larger watershed of the George's River, the quantity that would have passed out at its mouth would, in 1869, the year of their observations, have been 92,500 millions of gallons. That year, however, was rather a dry one, and the quantity would be larger in an average year. The quantity passing down the river during the first six months of the year 1871, would, on the same basis of calculation, have been about 265,540 millions of gallons. But that season was most unusual, if not unprecedented. Even in a year of absolute drought, such as has never yet been known on the coast, the reservoir would not be unsupplied. Several of the tributary streams have never yet been known to cease running, and out of the large watershed of 375 square miles some water will always be discharged. And whatever the watershed yields, and that is not absorbed or evaporated, must pass into the reservoir, so that even a day's rain would make a perceptible contribution. A very slight rainfall over so large an area would be sure to send something into the basin. The probabilities of a reservoir so supplied ever becoming exhausted are almost infinitesimally small; but if such an event ever could happen, the basin would be replenished by the first day's rain. The area of the watershed, and the fact that all the water that drains off the surface must pass into the reservoir, and can only run to waste when the reservoir is full, is a consideration of great advantage where long droughts have to be provided against. It ought also to be borne in mind, that in dry weather the showers are mostly along the coast. It often rains smartly on the coast, when it is dry at Parramatta or Penrith. A large part of the George's River watershed is close to the coast. The Commissioners estimated that the George's River watershed embraces an amount of surface capable of affording more than 15 millions gallons per day if only one inch of rain per annum were impounded from the whole area.

"The present actual supply to Sydney is 1,500 millions of gallons. It is estimated that if there were no stint the city would use 2,000 millions gallons. The possible consumption for a year, however, is estimated by the Commissioners at 12,000 millions gallons. The capacity of George's River to meet any imaginary demand may be seen by a comparison with the above figures, the discharge down the river in the dry year 1869, and in the first half of the year 1870, thus:—

	GALLONS.
Present consumption	1,500,000,000
Present maximum demand	2,000,000,000
Future anticipated demand... ..	12,000,000,000
Discharge down George's River, 1869	92,000,000,000
Ditto ditto for the first six months of 1870	265,540,000,000

These figures may serve to show how well the reservoir would be kept full, and how little chance there would be of the water in it ever getting stagnant.

"4th. The necessary works are simple and comparatively cheap.

"They consist of a dam, a pumping engine, and perhaps a distributing reservoir, about 10 miles of piping, and nearly the whole of the latter may be laid along roads. The cost of a suitable dam has been variously estimated at from £60,000 to £140,000. The cost of the pumping machinery, of the 10 miles of piping, and of the incidental works, might bring up the whole outlay to £250,000, but, of course, at present, all estimates are rough.

"5th. The outlay necessary to make the experiment is small compared with the saving on the Nepean scheme, and a dam would give the advantage of a roadway to Illawarra and the southern coal fields.

III.—

III.—OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

In the course of an interesting and prolonged discussion of this subject, at meetings of the Royal Society, several objections were urged, and more or less replied to. The principal of these are as follows:—

"*Objection 1.*—The salt water would not be effectually washed out, or, at any rate, not for a long time.

"*Answer.*—The objection takes no sufficient account of the enormous quantity of fresh water annually rolling down the river. A dam could not possibly enclose more salt water than the reservoir could contain up to the level of high and spring tides, and assuming this to be 7,000 million gallons, this would be mixed in the course of even a moderately dry year with thirteen times its bulk of fresh water. During the first six months of 1870 it would have been mixed with thirty-five times its bulk of fresh water. The process of sweetening would, therefore, go on with great rapidity.

"*Objection 2.*—The soil, especially that of the fore-shores at the head of the bays, is saturated with salt.

"*Answer.*—These salt marshes will either give out the salt that is stored in them, or they will not. If they do not, no harm will be done to the water—if they do, the salt so given out will be carried away.

"*Objection 3.*—One-third of the area of the watershed consists of Wainamatta shale. Wells sunk in that shale yield very brackish water, and the water drawn from waterholes in creeks traversing that shale is also, in dry weather, very brackish.

"*Answer.*—This estimate of one-third of the area is guess-work, and may, on inquiry, prove to be excessive. The water that drains off it into the river will be mostly flood waters passing rapidly over the grass-covered surface, and will not have come sufficiently in contact with the shale to be appreciably injurious. Only that portion of the water will be contaminated which percolated through the shale, and this will not be very much, as the shale is not very pervious, and does not readily absorb or discharge water. Samples, taken from the waterholes during a dry season, that have been subjected to prolonged evaporation, are not fair specimens of the average quality of the water that will run into the river during the year, as they furnish a concentrated solution of shale water. The water above the dam at Liverpool receives the drainage of the Bunbury Curran Creek, which has been specially objected to as strongly impregnated with shale. Yet the water at Liverpool has never been found unfit, either for the purposes of the paper-mill, or that of the wool-washing establishment, neither of which could carry on satisfactorily if the water were bad. The town of Liverpool has always been supplied from the George's River above the dam, as have also the railway locomotives, and this water, therefore, has stood the double test of its fitness for manufacturing and for domestic purposes."

In discussing the purity of water it is necessary to distinguish between the quality best fitted for lavatory, and that best fitted for alimentary purposes. For mere washing, water cannot be too soft, as every increase of hardness involves a waste of soap. But for use as a beverage, water may be too pure. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in an article contributed jointly by Drs. Letheby and Lankester, describes a good water as follows:—"A water which contains about 20 grains of saline matter in the gallon, of which about 12 or 13 are carbonate of lime, from 2 to 3 sulphate of lime, from 2 to 3 common salt, and with not more than 2 grains of organic matter, is generally well suited for domestic purposes."

That portion of the George's River water which comes off the sandstone area would be very pure—that which comes off the grass lands overlying the shale might be slightly affected by the qualities of the soil—and that far smaller proportion which had percolated through the shale would be impregnated with the earthy matters the shale contains. The South Creek runs almost entirely through shale country, and its water furnishes a fair sample of what may be called shale water. An analysis by Professor Smith shews that it contains the following ingredients:—"The creek was in its average condition. The water was clear and colourless, no smell, taste faintly saline, but not unpleasant. The components of the dry residue may be represented as follows:—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	25·72
Chloride of magnesium	3·45
Carbonate of magnesia	2·48
Carbonate of lime	2·40
Sulphate of lime	1·10
Silica and peroxide of iron	1·10
Total inorganic matter	35·85

The total solid matter found on evaporation was 38·7 grains; subtracting the above 35·8 from this, leaves 2·85 for organic matter. There may, however, be a little potash in this matter, but it was not looked for, and if present it would go in the above analysis to the credit of the common salt. The hardness was 9°."

The South Creek not only drains a shale district, but a district occupied for agricultural and grazing purposes. The proportion of salt contained is under 26 grains to the gallon. Nor does lime or oil exist therein in undesirable quantities. The exceptionable element is the magnesia, but this would not be injurious for alimentary purposes, and does not exceed 6 grains to the gallon.

It must be remembered that in the George's River the shale water will be very largely diluted by sandstone water, and that the general average quality of the water at the point from which it would be drawn for city supply, would be quite satisfactory. It would be a waste of money to finesse too much about the quality of the water, and to go to an enormous expense simply to attain to a theoretical degree of purity. The water from the Trafalgar fountains in London, and which, by the advice of Her Majesty's physician, was laid on to the palace, contains 68·94 per cent. of saline matter. The water at the Royal Mint contains 4½ grains per gallon of solid matter; that of the New River Co., 19½; the East London Waterworks, 23½; the Kent Waterworks Co., 29½; the Hampstead Water Co., 35½ to 40 grains per gallon of solid matter.

"*Objection 4.*—The river receives the sewage from the Paper Works, the Woolwashing Establishment, the Benevolent Asylum, and the town of Liverpool, in addition to the drainage from the homesteads on the watershed.

"*Answer.*—The paper-mill is not a serious objection. The pollution from this particular kind of manufactory has been especially inquired into in England, because there are several paper-mills on the Thames, from which the greater portion of the London supply is drawn. Dr. Macadam Stephenson, in a paper read before the Social Science Association, says:—"Sewage differs from the discharges from mines and many chemical works and other manufactories. Thus, a stream having many paper works on its banks, and having discharged thereinto much liquid containing organic matter, does not putrify or exhale noxious gases, provided the water is in motion."

At the Asylum the earth-closet system is in operation satisfactorily. Only the surface drainage from the town of Liverpool passes into the river, as there is no subsoil system of drainage. The Woolwashing Establishment certainly discharges into it undesirable matter, but this is a valuable liquid manure, and ought to be employed for irrigation. The population at present settled on the watershed is scattered, and is mostly remote from the river banks. The sewage that has been found so injurious to rivers in England is the concentrated sewage from towns; but there is nothing of this kind on the George's River. The contamination at present is exceedingly small, and can be kept so; and if it existed in far greater quantity than it does, its effect would be inappreciable when diluted with the large quantity of water that comes down. Mr. Johnston, the analytical chemist of the Victorian Government, when called upon lately to report as to the corruption of the water of the Yau Yean by animal matter, stated that it would require 3,000 bullocks to be decaying to affect in any appreciable degree the large body of water in that reservoir.

In England the evil has been that great towns pour their arterial drainage into little rivers, and rivers with only a languid current. Here the case is altogether reversed. We have only a little village discharging merely its surface drainage into a large river, subject to the cleansing influence of heavy floods.

"*Objection 5.*—This scheme loses the advantage of gravitation, and involves the perpetual cost of pumping.

"*Answer.*—The great merit of gravitation is that it maintains a constant pressure. This advantage is equally conferred if the water is pumped into a reservoir sufficiently elevated to give the desired pressure. The continuity of a supply on a gravitation system is dependent on the permanent maintenance in good order of the conduit in its entire length. This involves a risk quite as great as that of the maintenance of pumping engines in good order, especially as duplicate engines can be constructed, thus maintaining always a reserve of power in case of accident. It is easier to have a reserve engine than a reserve conduit. Mr. Bell estimates the cost of pumping at present at under £2 per million gallons, and that by engines by no means adapted to the work.

"*Objection 6.*—A dam could be constructed that would withstand the force of the floods, and be impervious, except it were made of solid masonry, the cost of which would be enormous.

"Answer

"Answer.—Dams of rubble stone and earth have been constructed both in India and Italy to withstand more violent shocks than those to which one on the George's River would be subjected, and such dams are safe, provided their weirs are so constructed as to give ample discharge for the waste water which could be easily done in the George's River. The town of Philadelphia is supplied by fresh water by a scheme very similar to that proposed for the George's River. A navigable river, the Schuylkill, which has a strong current, and in which the tide rises six feet, had a dam thrown across it, and the fresh water banked up six feet. The bed of the river is partly mud and partly rock. On the muddy portion, loose rubble stones were thrown to make the dam. On the rocky part the dam was formed by crib-work, and the whole backed up by rubble stone and earth. The construction was comparatively cheap. It has lasted now several years. It has been found to answer its purpose excellently. Some differences in detail would be necessary in constructing a similar one in George's River, but the precedent is sufficient to prove the practicability of such an undertaking.

"Objection 7.—A dam would close the navigation of the river, and give rise to serious claims for compensation.

"Answer.—The navigation is at present useless, being confined to a few wood boats, or an occasional fishing or pleasure party. The advantage of making the water fresh would, to most landholders, be more than a compensation for closing an unsuited navigation; but if such claims should arise, a lock could be constructed, as at Philadelphia, if the cost of the lock would not be greater than the cost of compensation."

IV.—TESTIMONIES.

The following testimony, in favour of the George's River scheme, as a source of water supply, is worthy of consideration:—

"Sir Thomas Mitchell, in the evidence he gave before the special committee of the City Council, 12th March, 1850, says, 'The weakest point in the character of this great city—for a great city it is likely to be—is the present insufficient supply of water. The basin of George's River contains 150 square miles; its highest sources are *always flowing*, and are elevated 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, at Madden's Plains, on the range at the back of the Illawarra. The basin of a river extending 150 miles superficially, and having sources 2,200 feet above the sea, flowing over rocky beds, not encumbered with mud, or where there could be much absorption, would form the finest supply of water in the world.'

"Mr. John Young, the contractor for the Exhibition Building, New Post Office, &c., who has had considerable experience as an engineer, in embanking navigable rivers, constructing canals, weirs, &c., in England, said, in a letter addressed to the *Herald*, 'he considered it quite practicable to construct a dam across George's River, at Tom Ugly's Point, or Kangaroo, at a moderate cost, and both safe and secure. A sluice could be formed (not in the dam) that would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dams before they are completed, and as the salt is in solution it would go out with the water. He has examined the plans and sections of the Nepean scheme, and it presents to him all the features of a very costly and, after all, a doubtful one; while the George's River is not a complicated or doubtful one, and he believes would not cost more than one-third of the expense of the Nepean scheme.' He adds, 'the absence of mud flats and swamps, cultivation, or dwellings of any kind, or in fact anything to contaminate the water, while the steepness of the sandstone banks, and their uselessness for any purposes of trade, point it out as a great national reservoir, already made to hand, which should be taken advantage of to give an abundant supply to this and the future population.'

"Mr. Lennox, a veteran engineer, 82 years of age, who has executed works of considerable importance in England, this Colony, and Victoria, substantiates Mr. Young's views. He says he 'can see no difficulty in making a dam on the lower part of George's River for the purpose of securing a plentiful supply of good water for the city of Sydney. Neither the floods nor the tide rise there to a great height. There is no difficulty comparable to works that he (Mr. Lennox) has been engaged upon. At the entrance to the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, on the Severn, where the tide rises forty feet in three hours, they had walls to keep out the water while the basin was being excavated, the locks built, and afterwards to hold the water until the ships could enter the canal. The wall facing the river was a mile long; the end wall about 300 yards in length, with an entrance gate for ships at the angle. If at any time the water in George's River is found insufficient, they might (he says) turn the Nepean water into George's River.' With respect to the salt water, Mr. Lennox says:—'A sluice (not in the dam) would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dam before it is completed, and as the salt is in solution it would go out with the water. When the Liverpool dam was being constructed, he (Mr. Lennox) allowed the salt water to run off at low tides, so that before the dam was completed the water was fresh and good, but the people were afraid to use it until Dr. Hill, the Colonial surgeon, tested it and said it quite good. This accounts (Mr. Lennox says) for the water being longer salt, after the dam was repaired, than it was when it was first made.' And 'the site for the Liverpool dam was,' he says, 'selected more for a *crossing-place* than a dam.' (A dam at either of the three points, Cummins, Tom Ugly's, or Kangaroo, would shorten the distance to Illawarra and the southern coast districts about twenty miles.)

"Professor Smith, President of the Water Commission, said, 'the scheme looked much more tempting after having seen the George's River. There was no doubt that it would be a most magnificent reservoir.' And, in a letter to a friend, Dr. Smith said, 'I think the Government made a great mistake in not getting Colonel Sankey up to Sydney, to look specially into the George's River scheme. I cannot help regretting that the George's River scheme has not been more thoroughly sifted. I think (as I said at the Royal Society) we might chance the quality of the water, and let the question be decided on engineering grounds.'

"Mr. T. S. Mort said, 'since they became acquainted with the George's River they were amazed at its capacity for storage, sufficient to furnish an abundance of water to the largest city ever congregated together.'

"Mr. A. K. Smith, C.E., of Melbourne, said that, 'twelve months since he had had occasion to visit George's River, and to speak in its favour before the Sydney Water Commission, and from what he had since seen he was more than ever convinced of the feasibility of the scheme.'

"The Rev. Dr. Lang said, 'it was his conviction that the George's River scheme ought, by all means, to be tried before we went to the Blue Mountains for water, or to the Nepean. There would be an abundant supply in these splendid lakes. He had great apprehension of the danger likely to accrue to the community by the immense dams, such as the Commission contemplated, at Prospect, or higher up.'

"The Hon. S. Samuel said 'I believe the water in George's River, above the dam, at Liverpool, is excellent; in proof of which I need only refer to the fact that the Benevolent Asylum—containing between 500 and 600 persons—is supplied from that river 'and although most of the inmates are aged men and invalids, I have not heard of any sickness in consequence of the quality of the water, or complaints on that account, and were the water not of good quality this would speedily be discovered, as I imagine it could not fail injuriously to affect the health of those using it. If the water was not of good quality we could not scour wool with it, and produce the necessary colour and 'soft handle.' Wool scoured at my establishment will bear favourable comparison, in these respects, to that of any other, and has realized amongst the highest prices in the London market. If the water contained salt, as has been stated, and was not almost chemically pure, the manufacture of white paper would not be possible.'

"Professor Watt said, 'In England they considered water pure if it was free from sewage matter. With regard to various analyses of water, he found that the water used by one brewery—whose ale was drunk in this Colony—contained saline matter largely. The water at the fountains, Trafalgar-square, contained 68.94 per cent. per gallon of saline matter, and had been laid on to Her Majesty's palace by the advice of her physicians. The total quantity of saline matter in the water of South Creek was, 38.7 grains per gallon, of which 25 grains were chloride of sodium, so that those who drank it took no more than was taken by Her Majesty. The shales gave very little water, as it rapidly ran off them. He did not see why we should be driven a long way up the mountains to have water free from saline matter. Some objections were raised to the George's River scheme on account of the population and traffic. Now, he had travelled some twelve miles up and only saw four horses, two cows, a goat, and three men, and there was not the slightest indication of traffic.'

"Major Christie, who had the superintendence of the prisoners who built the dam at Liverpool, says, 'His impression is that within one week of the salt-water tide being altogether arrested, the water above the dam was used by the inhabitants—very much to their surprise—as many people had previously given it as their opinion that it would remain brackish and undrinkable for many months.'

"Sir Daniel Cooper said, 'If they could carry out the George's River scheme, instead of wanting the use of water, merely to supply Sydney for drinking, they should have sufficient for all purposes.'

"Dr. Garran, at the conclusion of his speech before the Royal Society, on the 21st September, said, 'The best natural protection we could give manufacturing industries in Sydney, was an abundant supply of water. We must have a supply from which we could afford to waste, and until we had that we should not have a supply on which manufacturers could rely. He thought there were three things that manufacturers wanted,—*cheap coal, cheap water, and a rapid method of discharging refuse*, which would not be likely to bring them into Law Courts under indictments for nuisances. He did not know any place where these three things could be so well obtained as at Botany Bay.'

1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(FURTHER PAPER RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

[Two Enclosures to No. 2 of Papers laid on Table on 16th November, 1875.]

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY BY GRAVITATION.

BY JAMES MANNING, ESQ.,

Read before the Royal Society, 9 December, 1874.

IN coming before this Society with a paper having the above designation, I beg to say that the origination of this subject occurred when I was engaged twelve months ago with the railway engineer, Mr. Stephens, in making a reconnaissance survey of the Port Hacking Valley and rivulet for a railway route to the southern coal mines and to Illawarra. On passing up the higher parts of that rivulet I was struck with the natural facilities which presented themselves in the neighbourhood of Bulgo to avail of the great geological north-westerly dip of the country, for the benefit of a water supply for Sydney by gravitation. I perceived that the waters of this rivulet could be supplemented with extra waters from the western slopes of the south coast and coal range, by reason of the great facilities that would be afforded by the northerly dip of 40 to 41 feet to the mile, and by the westerly dip of 60 feet to the mile along the whole of the coast range south of Bulgo and Coalcliff for twenty miles and more.

By the natural facilities produced through such gradients I foresaw that it would be a simple matter to divert all the upper waters of the great south coast range from their present courses down the Cataract and the Cordeaux Rivers into the Nepean, and to bring them all out north, towards Sydney, by an open aqueduct to the head of the Loddon River, and on through the obstructing cross range by means of a tunnel of no formidable nature, and to lead them, if required, into the Port Hacking River, which runs north throughout its main course.

The barometrical elevations of the countries all along and about the south coast range, behind Stanwell Park, Bulli, Wonona, Mount Kiera, and Mount Kembla, were known to me through the valuable researches in 1845, 1846, &c., of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, our venerated V.-President, and partly also through my own aneroid measurements on the south and east side of Madden's Plains, which I made during each of my two journeys there when in quest of the Illawarra Railroad. By these I made reasonable deductions of what could be done by canalling and tunnelling. The more I dwelt upon the subject the more firmly was I convinced of the soundness of my theory and premises, and I felt that it only required a survey of those parts to establish my assertions and belief in the availability of the whole of that country to bring about a grand water supply for Sydney by gravitation.

Such being my first thoughts of obtaining a rich supply of water by a very short cut, I determined to be reticent on the point until the regular survey of the Illawarra Railway should have progressed far enough to satisfy me that it must be an approved success. I waited for the issue for six months after the survey had commenced. My reason for this was that the establishment of the Illawarra Railway would be almost indispensable to my water supply scheme, not only by reason of the means it would afford of bringing up heavy pipes and large supplies of Portland cement and other materials for the waterworks, but also by reason of the bridges that would necessarily cross George's River and Cook's River, and which would become the immediate means of conducting the water mains over those broad rivers on their course to Sydney.

All practical difficulties in the development of the Illawarra Railway line being apparently at an end, and being so firmly convinced that it would be adopted, by reason of its own immensely intrinsic value to the Colony, I resolved at once, and in May last, to register my thoughts for the gravitation water supply, by writing an official letter to the Colonial Secretary, in which I set forth my project in the form I expected it would so assuredly result, after I should have made a survey of the adjacent country. The season of the year being then too inclement for a survey in the exposed region of Madden's Plains, I resolved to wait for the spring months before I made the attempt. Accordingly I started in October with a fully equipped party. I was kindly assisted by the Deputy Surveyor General with all requisite instruments for my survey. I formed my own party, and engaged the services of an experienced surveyor to assist me in the important work.

I made the starting point for my survey at that spot on the Bottle Forest Road, near Bulgo, where the head waters of the Port Hacking rivulet take their rise, and which position I made by aneroid measurement to be 1,050 feet over the sea, and distant about 28 miles from Sydney. Here we drove our first starting-peg or "bench mark," and carried on the survey of traversing and levelling with the proper instruments. My course of starting maintained a dead level, nearly south, over an easy but scrubby country for two miles. At

that distance we touched on the side of the upper part of the Woronora Creek, which was running with a fair stream. Here we were interrupted in our level course by the obstruction of the rising hill of the Bulgo, or Madden's Plain plateau, which forms the barrier between the George's River on the north and the Loddon and the Cataract Rivers on the south. We continued our course nearly south for some 60 chains, in which short distance we proved (for my purposes) the favourable elevation of 220 feet 6 inches, to the intersection of the road that leads from the Bottle Forest Road over Madden's Plains to Rice's free selection, which track runs from east to west. We then traversed that road west to its junction with Madden's Creek, and continued the survey along the creek by its nearly due west course for a mile and a half from where we intersected the road to where this upper and main source of George's River is precipitated over a deep fall of 55 feet perpendicular. In this short distance the levels proved the fact of the advantageous fall of no less than 150 feet 9 inches.

This sudden rise to the south and sudden dip to the west seemed to me to be at once a convincing proof of the correctness of my preconceived theory, that it must become a very easy matter to lead a large source of water supply to the northward by means of a tunnel that should pierce the high land between the deflections on the south-west of Madden's Plains and the level on the north-west, and from as far back to the south as would be practicable with the required gradients to give the full velocity of waters to be conducted through such tunnel. To this end I knew that the south and permanent affluents of Madden's Plains must be close at hand, where they unite into a respectable stream to form the upper source of the Loddon and Cataract Rivers. The survey was continued to those parts, and it immediately opened out the grandest results. We came upon the various small affluents of the Loddon River, where they unite at a spot that seemed to be formed for the express use of man to intercept the waters by one easily constructed dam of 46 feet high, that would throw back in times of freshes a lake of water equal to from 1,200 to 1,400 acres, of an average depth exceeding* 22 feet. This supposed large acreage of water was arrived at by the aneroid and not by the levelling instruments, for reasons I will explain later; but I may here say that I believe that I rather under-state than over-rate the size of this one magnificent basin, which could be made at a comparatively small expense by means of a dam in cement concrete, at a most favourable spot, defined and marked out by myself. But not only can this immense reservoir be obtained at this grand spot, but there are positions above the back of this one intended dam, applicable for raising other embankments on the south side of Madden's Plains, which would give a total of several hundred acres more water. The country where these reservoirs would be is nearly free from timber, and is wholly constituted of barren sandstone, covered with corneas, water weeds, epacridae, and such-like scrubby low-growing plants, whilst in the various creeks I perceived the evidence of perpetual streams in the presence of familiar water plants. This country is unfit for any purpose for man or beast, and is suitable only for its own special and high value as a great gathering ground for supply waters. It is there seemingly and essentially as the great water-sponge and filter whereby Sydney might be supplied to a very large extent in all seasons. My proposed dam being made the storage of water within such one dam alone would be so enormous that it would hold enough water probably to supply Sydney with its present population for more than a whole year. It would be quite as large, if not larger, than the Prospect dam that was proposed to be made in connection with the Upper Nepean scheme; and as, by my proposed plan, the whole of the water could be drawn out from under the bottom of the dam for transmission below it into the Loddon tunnel, so it would represent the same depth of storage water available for Sydney as the Prospect dam, the upper 25 feet of which would only have been available for gravitation, as admitted. The supply in all seasons off the Madden's Plains swamps would be more than enough to keep pace with the evaporation from that reservoir, even if I had no other proposed and available source of supply to keep it up and overflowing.

The elevation at the lowest spot of this proposed lake would be at the level of the bottom of the dam, and that would be sufficiently high to admit of the whole of its waters being drawn off and conducted by a tunnel of 3 miles and 35 chains, to come out north, at the head source of the Port Hacking River, whilst such flowing waters would have a fall of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the mile all the way for seven miles to the intake of my proposed gravitation mains for Sydney direct, from 1,050 feet elevation.

Besides this large storage of water by this one dam and by its available tributary dams on the south side of Madden's Plains, I found that I could secure between 800 and 900 acres more water on the north side of same Plains and on the ever running Madden Creek. This could be most easily and economically effected by the formation of three small dams at suitable sites: the first to be 9 chains wide and 25 feet high, which would give 400 acres of water; the second to be 7 chains wide and 15 feet high, to yield 230 acres of water, and the third to be 9 chains wide and 15 feet high, to give 200 acres of water; in all here 830 acres of extra storage. All the fine and permanently running water of this creek, together with its own storage waters, could be lowered by means of a sluice into the Loddon tunnel through a shaft of 73 feet—such shaft to be cut out of the solid sandstone; and then all these cumulative waters of the Loddon and of the Madden River streams would pass on north-easterly by the tunnel, and on afterwards by the open canal of nearly 4 miles on to the intake at the mains, such waters being further supplemented on their way thither by the head sources of the Woronora River.

Thus I show means of obtaining storage ground equal to more than 2,000 acres, with power of still further supplementing such storage very considerably and to an almost unlimited extent from the grand upper slopes behind Bulli, Wonona, Mount Kiera, and even Mount Kembla, and for more than 20 miles southwards if required; all which supplies can be made to enter the proposed artificial lake at the Loddon swamps. All these waters, even from the furthest point south and at the inlet of the Loddon tunnel, would be within seven (7) miles of the intake of the high delivery mains. I believe that with such splendid catchment grounds, which would ever be supplied by nine (9) constantly running streams and by the frequent freshes, that we should secure water enough from thence alone for the full supply of Sydney in all seasons. But by the sequel it will be shown that the abovenamed supplies are not more than one half, or perhaps more than a quarter, of the waters that I propose to secure for leading into Sydney when required.

At this stage of my paper I deem it to be desirable to state that, having been over forty years uninterruptedly a resident in this Colony, I have witnessed the most frightful droughts, some of nearly three years duration; I have repeatedly seen the Nepean River, at the Cowpasture or Camden River bridge, nearly

* Later survey proved this estimate to be wrong, as shown by my subsequent papers to the Royal Society of August 4, 1875, and also as shown in my map.

nearly dry. I have seen hundreds of water carts in Sydney, filled at the Ultimo Estate waters of former days, at the cost of 3d. per bucket prime cost; and during the great drought of 1839 I crossed the usually fine Murrumbidgee River dry-footed, at the ford above its junction with the Tumut River; therefore, I hope I may be trusted for not advancing any measure for a water supply for Sydney that should not be safely ready to meet the worst of such contingencies under such parallel circumstances which may at any time recur.

With such long experience before my mind, I cannot, therefore, be satisfied with the running waters and immense storage supplies of the before-named sources at the head of the Loddon, the head of George's River, and the head of the Woronora Rivers; we must have far more. In ordinary seasons we should be able to deliver not less than about 3,000,000 gallons daily into Sydney from the head sources of Port Hacking River alone, and this supply can practically be supplemented to almost any extent by the surplus and over-flow waters which might be made to pass the high delivery mains. The total amount from this united source need not be less than 6,000,000 gallons daily. In order to effect the above-mentioned increase of supply from the more southern outlying country, I propose that we should avail ourselves still further of the grand north-westerly dip of the long coast range to the south and south-east of the Loddon Swamps. As the advantageous dip of 40 to 41 feet to the mile from south to north gives us a complete command of draining the upper parts of the western slopes of that range, therefore we should adopt this *gift of Nature* to our own uses, and cut a deep and narrow aqueduct through the sandstone country along such range, by such gradients as may be deemed to be most compatible for quick delivery, and cut such canal as far as may be expedient for the additional requirements. That aqueduct would intercept all the head waters of the Cataract River, and further on, in times to come, and by the aid of a comparatively short tunnel, all the head waters of the Cordeaux could also be led through the Loddon tunnel, and onwards by high and low delivery mains into Sydney.

In my proposal to cut the aqueduct deep and narrow, I wish it to be understood that my object in this is to intersect as much of the north-westerly stratifications of the range as possible, so as to open out as many fissures of the sandstone formation as may be made available to give off into the aqueduct a large supply of pure water. To this supply too would be added all that we should obtain into such aqueduct from the swamps and tributary streams of the Cataract River that would be coming down the high range from above the level of the aqueduct, and which aqueduct we should throughout its course so contrive to keep up high enough to keep it clear of the broken gullies and deeply furrowed watercourses.

Besides the above additional resources for water, I would propose to make dams along the topside of this aqueduct, wherever the features of the country about the swamps and sources of streams admitted favourably of such action. All such supplementary dams could be lowered by their respective sluices into the canal, whenever there might seem to be any occasion for their adoption to keep the one great Loddon reservoir constantly full and overflowing; and thereby reduce the surface evaporation in dry seasons as much as possible.*

By such measures for the upper water supplies, I think I show, here alone, ways and means of providing the purest of waters in excessive quantities for all seasons, for a future population in Sydney that may number more than 1,000,000 people. But again, and in addition to all the abovenamed sources, comprising constantly running streams and storage supplies of probably some 3,000 acres of deep water, averaging about 15 feet mean depths, I propose to have another immense storage supply in the Port Hacking River itself, by means of another large cement concrete dam, to be erected at a well-suited spot on the river where the level of the waters (before the dam would be erected) is 149 feet above high-water spring tides, and where the features of the country present extraordinary advantages for forming a fine dam across a very narrow gorge in this mountain valley, and where there is such an extent of level ground up the river

* At this part of my paper I would desire to attract more and special attention to the great advantages that we have at our command by the valuable north-westerly dip of the immense Sydney coal basin, and quite apart from our appreciation of all its vast coal-bearing importance.

In the hopes, then, of conveying to your minds the full force of our geological advantages for the production of an immense and constantly running supply of the purest of waters, I would wish to point out facts which are probably unknown to many who are present.

Our sandstones which overlie our coal on the Illawarra ranges are the same as the *grès houiller* of the French, and the *kohlen sandstein* of the Germans; they not only dip inland and towards Sydney, but they possess (for us) the additional advantage of being more stratified and not so compact as are the *Old red*, the *Essex red*, and most other sandstones and conglomerates; and therefore our formation can readily give off its accumulation of waters constantly and slowly by its easy fall of 2 degrees west, when the stratifications would be intersected by my proposed supply aqueduct, and by the delivery tunnel and delivery aqueduct as far as to the iron mains at 1,050 feet elevation.

In order that we should appreciate fully the immense value of the stratifications, and of the extremely light north-westerly dip of our Illawarra ranges, for the benefit of a grand water supply for Sydney, we should do well to compare our own good fortune in this respect with that of other extensive countries on the coast of the Mediterranean, and especially along the northern parts of Palestine.

The dip of the formations there is the same as ours (westerly), only that there the sea is on the west of Palestine, whilst we have it on the east; and their stratifications are probably much steeper than ours, and dip into the sea, whilst ours dip inland; at the same time the formations of those parts do not belong to our close and stratified sandstone class, but belong to the Jurassic formation, which is chiefly composed of strata of marls and of porous and oftentimes cavernous limestones of the oolitic kind, with steep and sometimes almost vertical inclinations. The consequence of this great difference is, and as we are told by the Syrian missionary, Dr. W. M. Thomson, in his work entitled "Land and the Book," (at page 181), that along the northern coast of Palestine, especially by Sidon and Tyre, "the waters during the rainy months pass off by the strata into the sea by innumerable streams, and with such peculiar force that at Rhad, the Arvad of the Bible, a fountain bursts up from the bottom of the sea, of such enormous size and power as to make the whole surface to boil like a cauldron."

Should not, then, this comparison cause us to rejoice at our great and superior advantage of having our stratified coal sandstones at high elevations over the sea, receiving the rains open-mouthed from even the extreme easterly projecting cliffs towards the ocean, and from whence the pure waters are slowly conveyed to the opposite inland, and western side of the coast range, by Nature's own gravitation principle in these parts, and through the north-westerly dip by an angle or easy gradient of only two degrees!

Here, then, in the long and high coast range of Illawarra, would be our greatest storage reservoir, where our supplies would be so well retained for us, and be ready in boundless quantities for our future Sydney use, by the adoption of my simple principle of tapping our enormous sandstone filter for miles and miles when required, along a base line and section that we could cut at such elevation as would suit our own gravitation scheme for conducting a new river that might thus be formed and sent into the great Loddon Reservoir.

I sincerely trust that this elucidation of my supply, storage, gravitation, and water power scheme may go far to settle your convictions of the magnitude and value of Nature's great gift within your reach.

river that a proposed dam of 35 feet in solid concrete would render the most effective service, in throwing back an extraordinary amount of further storage water of no less than 1 mile and about 8 chains in extent, which, with the upper waters from Madden's Plains, would bid defiance to all exhaustion from every cause.

By my proposed water supply scheme, I do not pretend to supply waters for irrigation, beyond supplying gardens abundantly. In my opinion no system of irrigation can be safely depended upon, unless where canals can be fed from large rivers or proximate mountain streams, which are more or less fed by melting snows, and where iron mains can be dispensed with.

And now allow me to say a little as to the quality of these waters in the sandstone country. They are of the purest kind, perhaps unsurpassable even by the waters of Loch Katrin, which supply Glasgow so satisfactorily, and which emanate from a granite country entirely. The sandstones overlying our coal formations in that high region are about 800 to 900 feet over the coal seams, and are free from all coally and other shales. In my survey I observed no departure from the one uniform sandstone formation, and quite free, as far as I could see, from those occasional dykes of trap rock which are to be found in this formation nearer the ironstone ore seams which overlies the coal seams at some 500 to 600 feet, and which might, if present, tend to discolour and to make the waters hard and impure. But I saw nothing of this in the Madden's Plains region; and, for the sake of practical evidence of their brightness, I would inform this Society of a little crucial test I adopted on these waters. I was so struck with their extraordinary clearness in all the running creeks of that region that I tried the effect of tying a coin to a long piece of thread, and lowered it into a waterhole, 5 feet 6 inches deep. The day was clear, the coin at the bottom of the waterhole was of course magnified by being seen through the medium of water, and it was illusively thrown forward a long way by the angle of refraction, but when settled at the bottom the stamp impressions continued to be as clear to the eye as if it were on the surface.

These waters, from coming in contact with nothing but clean and filtering sandstones, are perfectly free from all hardness for washing or for household purposes. It was estimated some time ago in London, that if the waters brought to that city from the calcareous country around were as free from hardness as the Glasgow waters obtained from the granite country, there would be an annual saving to the Londoners of £250,000 worth of soda and soap extravagantly lavished there every year beyond the relative proportions of same ditivents used in Glasgow.

As the Madden Plains and Port Hacking River and all the other streams of the regions comprised in my scheme have no abominable Wainamatta shales to pass through, nor ever touch clay soils, so would they all enter my proposed high and low delivery mains for Sydney and its suburbs in precisely the same beautiful condition; and even their transmission through the iron mains would not affect them, as I should propose to coat the mains inside by a bright, effective, and inexpensive enamel, composed of certain resins dissolved in cheap methylated wood spirit, and burnt on to the inner surface of the mains.

For ocular demonstration of the purity of such waters, I have the pleasure to lay upon the table a bottle of this water, bottled six weeks ago, and from it the Society may judge whether I have extolled those waters more than they deserve.

So much then for the water supply generally. From all I have seen of the watersheds above alluded to in my respective trial surveys for the Illawarra Railway and for the water supply, but more particularly from the astounding positions I have lately seen for the making of grand artificial deep-water lakes, and with the facilities presented of leading large extra supplies of waters into them, there is not the slightest question in my mind as to our means of possessing the grandest and cheapest water supply that any city in the world might covet, either by reason of its quantity, its quality, or of its availability for hydraulic power.

There remains, therefore, I think, nothing to be considered but the expense of my proposed method of supplying all Sydney and all its suburbs with a superabundance of the purest waters by direct gravitation, in wrought-iron or perhaps wrought-steel piping for the high delivery mains, and in iron mains for the low delivery; also to consider the expenses of the two large concrete dams at the Loddon and in Port Hacking River, the other smaller tributary dams, the one tunnel and the open canal of about four miles from the outlet of such tunnel to the high-delivery inlet of the mains for Petersham and Waverley, and say 6 miles more of open aqueduct for the north-westerly acquisition of waters from the higher parts of the south coast range.

The above enumeration of works constitutes the whole source of expenditure as far as Sydney, where suitable reservoirs would have to be made at Waverley and at Petersham in the onset for the high deliveries, and anywhere else in lower Sydney for the low delivery from Port Hacking Valley, but which latter might be postponed for a few years until the Botany works might fail to be sufficient to supply the lower demands of the city, although assisted from Waverley or Petersham to relieve the rapidly increasing wants on the higher levels and the distant suburbs in every direction, or perhaps only until the monthly increasing evil of pollution of the Lachlan swamps will make it compulsory to shut off that source of supply, excepting for the commonest of purposes—such as for mill uses and the watering of the streets.

Let us now consider the few works under my scheme separately. And first as to the means of great storages, and of leading the extra waters into the one large reservoir on the Loddon. The open aqueduct would be run to the back of Wonona, or say 6 miles (for present times) from the Loddon swamps and reservoir. I propose that such aqueduct should be cut 10 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and tapered down in the sandstone rock to 1 foot width at the base. The expense of this would be nothing formidable as a national work, even at present prices of labour, and it would be calculated at so much per cubic yard.

Secondly, comes the great Loddon dam, in solid cement concrete, to be made, by my proposal, precisely in the manner adopted by the famous engineer Mr. Ritter, in his splendid waterworks at Freiburg, in Switzerland. The spot I have selected as the position for this work is admirably adapted for such an operation. The gorge of the valley that constitutes the natural egress for the waters of the great basin above is so narrow here that it is only eight chains in width across the rivulet at an elevation of 30 feet; but in order to store far more water than would be obtained by a 30 feet high dam, I have marked it off to the top level of the abutting ridge, which would make the dam 46 feet over midstream, and where the waters run over a plateau of bare sandstone rocks admirably adapted for sinking a deep concrete foundation. Consequently, to carry the top level of this dam for these extra 16 feet, it would be necessary to elongate the whole work from end to end to 18 chains to where the levels on both sides would taper off to nothing.

The object I have in view for proposing to raise this dam so high and to be in solid concrete is—first, to be able to turn the overflow flood waters over the side of the eastern ridge into a hollow that leads into another creek, and thus save the risk of damage by the flood waters going over the dam itself. Secondly,

to

to gain immense additional catchment waters, which would create an artificial lake, at a cost that would pay for covering with deep water from 1,200 to 1,400 acres of country free from timber, and which lake would be at the mean depth of 22 feet. This lake would be about 1,120 feet over the sea.

With regard to the expense of this most important structure, I have one practical guide only, and that is the work of a similar nature built at Freiburg. That dam is 590 feet long and 72 feet high, whereas the one I propose would be only 46 feet high (plus the sinking and erections for a perfect foundation), but proportionately so much longer that it would probably contain about the same number of cubic yards of work, and which at Freiburg is 83,714 cubic yards. The expense of that concrete dam was computed at £14,600, including its sluices in cast iron, &c. Now, *ceteris paribus*, and allowing for the great difference in the price of labour, the Loddon dam of same structure might reach from £20,000 to £25,000, and a similar dam in Port Hacking Valley, at 35 feet high, and about 500 feet across, might be estimated at £15,000 at most, with its sluices built in.

The other and minor dams, with only concrete cores, would be of comparatively very small expense, and the whole set of them might be estimated at £15,000.

Next to these dams, costing some £65,000, but which may be far short of the cost here, comes the one tunnel of 3 miles and 35 chains, which would be all cut out of solid sandstone, and would be available for excavation by shafts at five different spots, besides at the two ends; hence the advantage of the westerly dip, which reduces depth of sinkings. As the velocity to be given to the waters in the tunnel would be by a gradient of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the mile, besides the head of water at the inlet, there would be no necessity of using cement or masonry anywhere along its course. What the cost of this work would be I know not, and must leave to others to determine.

To many this underground work of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles may seem to be very great; therefore it may be desirable to mention that in the Nepean scheme, which was adopted by the Water Commission, they start at 63 miles from Sydney with one tunnel of 4 miles and 49 chains, and have in all ten tunnels aggregating 10 miles and 7 chains, besides 10 miles of 46-inch diameter iron mains, and over 3,000 feet of iron aqueducts in the first 17 miles of the total 63 miles to Sydney; whereas, by my short-cut scheme on the high levels, I have only the one tunnel, and do not require a single foot of iron aqueducts in the ranges before the waters enter the long mains of about 28 miles to Sydney.

Following my proposed work comes the open aqueduct for 4 miles, to the delivery mains on the Bottle Forest Road, at 28 miles from Sydney. This aqueduct would be constructed like the north-west feeding aqueduct to the great reservoir, and would be all cut out of solid sandstone, with a gradient of 5 feet to the mile. The expenses of this work would be a matter for tender.

Beyond the above simple works, as compared with other water schemes, and viewed as a national undertaking and for such an achievement, there would remain the large and chief cost of the two high delivery over-ground mains, in wrought-iron or in steel, of 18 inches diameter—these to run side by side as far as Cook's River, on their way to deliver respectively 4,270,891 gallons daily to the Petersham and Canterbury heights, and 4,029,143 gallons daily to Waverley, with the respective heads of water of 850 and 750 feet, as computed by Eytelwein's formula; and these two high delivery mains to be coupled together by union joints above where they would part company at Cook's River, so that in case of necessary repairs to either pipe the other could go on serving both Petersham and Waverley alternately; and then would remain also the low delivery main from about 24 miles from Sydney in the Port Hacking Valley. This main is proposed to be of 36-inch diameter, estimated to deliver 5,407,533 gallons daily to some reservoir of nearly the same level as Crown-street, if not into that reservoir itself. In all 13,717,567 gallons.

Here again, for these mains, I am unable to arrive at any satisfactory estimate. All I know is that there are engineering firms here that would be ready to contract for the manufacture of all the mains as fast as they can be wanted. But this much I think I may venture to say, that as three such pipes as I propose for adoption would deliver say twelve (12) millions of gallons of water per day, this would be making provision for a supply and delivery to a population of 300,000 at 40 gallons per head per day, besides having storage and means of supply (less the additional mains) for a full million of a future population, in the works at the sources of supply, and supposed to be completed under my estimate.

However, let us charge the whole of the proposed works on a population of only 300,000, which Sydney and its suburbs may have in perhaps less than ten years more; and let us charge that population with an expenditure on these works of only 40s. per head, and we have the sum of £600,000, which I should think would be quite equal to the total expenditure on my scheme for a delivery of 12,000,000 gallons of water daily, with means to increase the supply to a very much larger extent. But admitting the possibility of any under-estimate in the cost of my proposed water scheme, we may be satisfied to pay more for the development of a scheme which will give us a pure and abundant supply of water by direct gravitation, and which will also afford immense hydraulic power, besides having the means of trebling the supply. Let it be remembered that in London, where material and labour is or was cheap, there the cost of the various water supply works represented a capital, before the great rise in iron and labour, equal to £10,137,000, a sum which represented an expenditure of 60s. and not 40s. a head upon the then population of that great city, and to which population filtered water is delivered at the rate of £26 per 1,000,000 gallons, or at an average cost of *about the fortieth part of a farthing per gallon*, or say $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, or 7s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum, for the average consumption of even 40 gallons per day; and yet the eight Water Companies in London return handsome interest of money on their works and capital invested. Whereas, in Sydney, our water rates, for unfiltered and impure supplies, are preposterously in excess of this; and the cheap blessing that is or should be at our command is denied to us, and is still rendered prohibitory for most manufacturing purposes, and weighs heavily upon the population, by reason of the high rates of 5s. charged on every room of every description attached to every dwelling, even whether water be laid on or not; and of no less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 250 gallons, or at the rate of £125 per 1,000,000 gallons by meter measurement, as against £26 in London for same quantity of filtered water.

And now I would wish to say a few words here on the subject of the value of the hydraulic pressure and power which will be available by the adoption of my water scheme. My plan is wholly a gravitation scheme; and having learnt by the development of the Nevada Waterworks, as published in the *Engineer* of the 3rd of April last, and copied into the *Sydney Mail* of the 18th July, that wrought-iron pipes there of only $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of an inch, in boiler-plates worked into pipes of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, bear the before unheard of pressure of 750 lbs. to the square inch,—so I have considered that we should avail ourselves here of the high pressure at our command, from near Madden's Plains, with 1,050 feet head of water at sea level, as against

1,720 at the Nevada Waterworks; as we should be enabled to use smaller pipes and cheaper pipes, by reason of the great velocity that would be given to the waters under such a tremendous head of water, and yet to be quite safe from bursting when made of boiler-plates of iron, but better still in steel for the lower levels, and varying according to elevation and pressure from 2-16ths to 3-16ths and 4-16ths of an inch in thickness only.

With such hydraulic pressure for quick delivery we could avail ourselves in Sydney and in Port Hacking Valley of this valuable force, and turn it to account in various ways for hydraulic lifts, turbines, &c., but most advantageously so in part by applying it to the compression of air as the indirect motive power to send the sewage and waste waters of the city on to suitable positions for irrigation outside the city, in same manner as you will find partially described in Delabar's paper on Ritter's great works. Ritter was the inventor of this method, and applied it for the first time at Freiburg quite recently. I may mention here that his method of freeing cities or towns from sewage and waste waters seems to be superior even to Capt. Liernur's admirable plan of effecting much the same results, and whose system now is so extensively adopted in many large continental cities. The difference between the two systems is that Liernur draws away all sewage by forming a partial vacuum in the sewers by a steam-engine acting on a large air-pump, which brings away the sewage at will to certain centres, for its evaporation into *poultrette*, which is packed in casks and sent off into the country, where it is bought with avidity by the farmers, who have discovered that it is more valuable than the best guano. This system is found to answer very well, and it pays to produce this now highly prized manure, at the same time that it keeps the towns which are treated by Liernur's process, in a perfect state of purity and salubrity.

Ritter, on the other hand, produces the same results in a far superior way, by collecting the sewage and the waste waters as they come away from the houses; they are brought to two centres in the town, wherefrom and by a valuable application of a part of the great hydraulic power which he has at his command he rids the city of everything both liquid and solid from the sewers, and sends it all to a great distance outside the city and high up on to lands in two different directions, where systematic irrigation is constantly maintained with important results. This enterprise is found to pay those interested there in Ritter's grand application of the compression of air through hydraulic force.

Practically we might compare the two systems to the principle of the syringe. Liernur's system *draws* the sewage into the partial vacuum, whilst Ritter's is the counterpart of the action of the same syringe, and *drives* all before it by the action of the piston compressing the air.

I should apologize for the above digression from the direct subject under consideration did I not conceive that my proposed high pressure delivery of the waters, which would constitute a large portion of my proposed supplies, has a most significant bearing on the value of my scheme for giving such valuable motory power without any necessary waste of the waters used to create such action; whilst, at the same time, the high pressure would give such quick delivery of pure water into the city that pipes of less than half the size and weight would deliver as much water from my proposed in-take elevation (of 1,050 feet) as could be delivered by the low-level operation from the large and heavy main out of the Port Hacking River from an elevation there of only 170 feet over the sea, or (say) to 34 feet above the level of the Crown-street Reservoir, from whence I propose to take in those lower waters.

In connection with such proposed available water-power, as well as for the diffusion of useful and interesting knowledge, I have the pleasure of laying on the table of this Society my recent translation from the German of Mr. Engineer Delabar's most interesting paper on Ritter's Waterworks at Freiburg; it is taken from *Dingler's Polytechnical Journal*, a work of celebrity in Germany. I would propose that this translation be attached to this water supply paper as an appendix to the same, and taken as read, because I consider that whatever thought I have given to the development of my water scheme I owe much of its origination to my having been favoured with the possession and reading of such a valuable paper—a paper which gives evidence throughout its every page of the power of the great master mind that designed and carried into execution the noble and varied works recently undertaken, and now in full operation at Freiburg.

I would gladly read the paper to this Society as an appendix to my own present lecture, so entirely is it fraught with matter that would interest you much on the present occasion, but it would occupy too much time to do so, and I fear I may have already trespassed on your patience. But there is so much in that paper which has helped me to think out my present water supply scheme, that I consider it to be, in a measure, as inseparable to the proper understanding of my present paper as I must consider the affiliation of the proposed Illawarra Railway to be as indispensable to the easy development of the Sydney water supply by gravitation.

With these papers I also leave on the table a copy of the map of my late survey for the water supply, which will facilitate the understanding of my whole scheme very materially. I have tried by such map to make it so clear to intelligent minds that it should require no further explanations than what I have shown and written on its face. All the works required in my design are mainly shown on the breadth of the map, which represents only 7 miles of country. The other works that are proposed and which are not upon it, are simply the extension of the north-westerly canal or aqueduct for 6 miles towards the direction of the western slopes of Wonona, and the great concrete dam proposed to be erected where the waters pass through a level and narrow gorge in the Port Hacking Valley, and where they are at an elevation of 149 to 150 feet over the sea level at high-water-mark, and which position would be some distance below the lowest free selections on the river.

In presenting my map to this Society, I desire to explain why there should be any elevations shown upon it to have been taken by the aneroid, and not with the level and staff. Fortunately nearly all the levels were taken with the proper instruments; but when the survey was almost completed, my assistant in the work and I both became disabled from illness; therefore, and to save useless expenses, I disbanded my party, sent the heavy instruments back to Sydney, and postponed the completion of the work; but we finished it later by means of an excellent aneroid, a prismatic compass, and a tape line.

In submitting this paper to the free discussions of this Society, I desire to say that in all I have advanced, either for the Illawarra Railway development or for this proposed water supply, I have been actuated by no interested motives. I have only had the good of all in view, and therefore I hope I may be excused if I avail myself of this opportunity of saying that, having given so much thought to the consideration of these matters, I may be supposed to have thoroughly digested the subjects, and that I do hope that no pressure of petitions from interested parties will be allowed to bear with the public or on the Government for any departure from the prescribed route of the intended Illawarra Railway in its direct course to its only true and legitimate terminus for a future great coal trade, namely, at North Balmain, as now surveyed,—any deviation from which would I feel sure be a fatal mistake.

I also desire to repeat my belief and hope, publicly expressed in my first paper on "Our Coal and Coal Ports" (read before this Society on 6th August, 1873), that the northern connection of the Maitland, Newcastle, and Lake Macquarie trades with the harbour of Port Jackson, at the North Shore, opposite Cockatoo Island, may speedily follow in the present awakening spirit of progress.

And now with reference to this water supply scheme. I trust it will not be thought that I am actuated by any ungenerous motives towards the designers of the other grand designs. When the Water Commission prosecuted their labours several years ago, the Illawarra Railway was not thought of, and consequently the Port Hacking River, north of Bulgo and east of the Illawarra Road, was never visited by the Commission, nor was any union of those waters or those of the head of George's River and of the Warauora with the south coast waters then contemplated. It is therefore to the development of the Illawarra Railway that we owe that natural enlightenment which has led to the discovery of a most valuable water supply for Sydney, wholly to be brought about by availing ourselves of Nature's simple laws, and of following her own gravitation principle of the north-westerly dips of her great coal basin at our doors.

Such are my ideas towards the designers of the other water schemes and towards the gentlemen who constituted the Water Commission of 1869. And on my own behalf, I rely confidently on the language of the Commission, towards the end of their Report to the Government, when they made the following remarks:—"We now invite the closest scrutiny of our results, sensible that if our scheme (the Nepean) be in the main the best attainable, it will be improved by passing through the ordeal of enlightened criticism; while if any better scheme still lies undiscovered, this same criticism will, we trust, bring it to light."

Finally, then, with such high-minded remarks from the gentlemen of the Water Commission, I need not hesitate to say that, in advancing my own gravitation water supply scheme before this Society and before the public, I rely upon its substantial excellence by reason of its being based on geological deductions. I rely on the natural features of its locality for abundant water supply and abundant storage, far more than on any useless amount of excessive watershed in a droughty climate. I rely on its value for hydraulic motory power. I rely upon its comparative inexpensiveness; on its perfect freedom from all harassing compensations; on the unsullied purity of its waters for delivery; on its short cut course for Sydney; and on its great simplicity, which may cause the works, if my scheme be adopted by the Country, to be completed within the same time that the Illawarra Railway,—if simultaneously undertaken,—can be ready for traffic to Wollongong.

APPENDIX.

[Translated from the German, by James Manning, Esq.]

THE WATERWORKS AND INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS AT FREIBURG IN SWITZERLAND. By G. DELABAR, C.E., OF ST. GALLEN, with plates.

As a member of the Swiss Society of Arts, which had its annual meeting at Freiburg, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st August, 1872, I visited the prettily situated town of Freiburg, on the Saane River, and by such opportunity I became acquainted with the highly interesting waterworks and industrial enterprises which had been undertaken there in the last three years.

It is as well to remark, at once, that the soul of these undertakings was in the person of its one director (Mr. Engineer Ritter), who is a highly educated and is at the same time a very genial and enterprising man.

This gentleman has not only concluded a contract between the city of Freiburg and himself, most favourable to both parties, but he has also succeeded in gaining the confidence of the capitalists of Freiburg and of other parts of Switzerland, particularly of Basel and Winterthur, to aid him in the development of his projects.

On the 4th of October a contract was entered into between the Town Council of Freiburg and Mr. Engineer Ritter, which was confirmed on the 12th of January, 1870, by the higher Council of the Canton of Freiburg, and by which the town of Freiburg sold a part of their forests, about 1,400 English acres, to Mr. Ritter, for the sum of 1,400,000 francs, equal to £56,000, and gave him at the same time authority to erect waterworks and hydraulic motive works on the river Saane; but with this proviso, that he was to supply the inhabitants of the town with an ample quantity of drinking water, as well as to furnish sufficient water power for various industrial mills and works; but of course for a corresponding consideration. Upon this Mr. Ritter formed a Company, which was called the "Société Générale Suisse des Eaux et Forêts." This Company allotted to Mr. Ritter no less a sum than 500,000 francs (£20,000) in paid-up shares. The Company was duly formed and incorporated by statute in Freiburg, and at which place it was to hold its future meetings. The direction of these technical and commercial works was thereon given over entirely to Mr. Ritter. In the onset the Society determined upon carrying on the following operations:—

1. The economical farming of the forest purchased from the town of Freiburg.
2. The water supply for the town.
3. The building of a dam and sluice on the river Saane, and the utilization of the water power to be thereby produced.
4. The erection of a saw-mill, and of a large workshop for the same, with a branch railway to connect it with the Freiburg Trunk Railway Line.

For the development of these works the Company's capital was required to be 2,000,000 francs (£80,000), composed of—

1,000 promoters' shares of 500 francs each	=	500,000 francs.
3,000 preferential shares at 500. „	=	1,500,000 „
		2,000,000

These

These shares were taken and allotted with the understanding that during the four building years (1870-73) the shares of both classes should bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and the probable profits should be so applied that 75 per cent. of these should go towards a reserve fund, and 25 per cent. of the same should go for the declaration of dividends on both classes of shares.

Attached to the original or parent Company, Mr. Ritter brought about the formation of branch Companies for the development of fish culture, of gathering ice, and of irrigation, called the "Société de Pisciculture, Glaciers et Irrigation," which are obliged to have their centre in the town of Freiburg, and which branch Companies determined on carrying out the following projects:—

1. The erection of an establishment for fish culture, and therewith the stocking of the waters of the canton for a circuit of about "60 hours."
2. The building of several ice-houses for the commercial development of ice from the river Saane.
3. The irrigation and the manuring of the lands on both the high elevations of the neighbouring places, called Perolles and Neigles, by means of the waste waters and the sewage of the town.
4. The erection of a bathing establishment, of a bleaching and washing establishment, of a swimming school in summer, and of a skating-place in winter; besides the utilization of the so-called "Lake of Perolles" and of its approaches and banks for the formation of pleasure grounds for the public.

For the development of these several undertakings an additional capital of 400,000 francs (£16,000) was required and was allotted in—

200 promoters' shares of 500 francs each	...	...	...	100,000 francs.
600 preferential shares do	...	...	...	300,000 "

In the first two years (1872 and 1873) only the preferential shares received 5 per cent. interest. After those two years have passed, the promoters' shares will have interest also at 5 per cent. The probable rest of profits will be apportioned at the rate of 20 per cent. towards a reserve fund, 20 per cent. for the directors and management, and the remaining 60 per cent. for dividends to both classes of shares.

Besides these there are other works in progress, and which are held under special arrangements with the parent Company, and which are situated on the heights of Perolles, above Freiburg, and these are:—

1. An iron foundry and engineering establishment.
2. A large railway carriage manufactory.
3. A chemical manure factory.

Besides these there are other factories in contemplation for immediate building, namely,—a paper-mill, a pottery and gypsum factory, a barley-grinding mill, and stone-cutting works, and there is no doubt that other undertakings will soon follow.

The operations herein specified are of such importance and of such general interest that I may venture to say that a fuller description of them will be gladly accepted. I shall therefore try to describe them as nearly as it is possible to do so without detailed drawings and representations. For a general outline of the works, figure 1, showing a ground plan of Freiburg, will be of service, wherein the projected new works are given in dark lines, and the sectional plans also, figs. 2 to 4, will help to demonstrate the dam and sluice works, the turbines and the pumping gear, and the filtering works.

The description will extend to the following works:—

1. The great dam and sluice works on the Saane.
2. The waterworks for the hydraulic motors.
3. The filter and pumping works.
4. The telodynamic cable and wire rope transmission.
5. The saw-mill and large carpentering works, and the other industries on the plateau of Perolles.
6. The conduit of water and the reservoir of Quintzet for supplying Freiburg with drinking water.
7. The canal conduits for the irrigation and for manuring the heights of Perolles and Neigles on both sides of the Saane.
8. The establishment of the fish culture, and the bathing places, and the ice-houses on the lake of Perolles.
9. The utilization and farming of the forest which was purchased from the town of Freiburg; and
10. The erection of a branch railway line to connect the great timber and other works with the main trunk line.

1.—THE GREAT DAM AND SLUICE WORK.

(Figs. 2 & 3.)

The starting point or pivot of the whole operation forms the dam on the Saane. This is a truly grand structure, entirely constituted of cement concrete, and made for the express purpose of stopping and of backing up the waters a little above the town, south, to dam up the waters of the river to a sufficient height, and to utilize the motoric power thus obtained.

This gigantic monolith is built entirely of cement concrete, is erected straight across the river for 590 feet; over the surface of the water it is $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and from the foundation of the dam at most 72 feet; the ground floor foundation is 98 feet broad, and the top of the dam is 19 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad or thick; it has a cubic measurement of 64,000 cubic metres—equal to 83,714 cubic yards. This work was commenced in the year 1870, and was nearly finished in 1873. By these colossal dimensions and by this gigantic dam we are reminded of the Roman works. Neither expense nor trouble was spared to complete the same in such a manner as to hold it harmless for many years against all natural influences of such as the water-pressure on the foundation, or atmospheric action and changes from heat to cold, which might favour the decrepitation of the side wall rocks on either side of the dam or shores of the river. The geological formation of the Saane, in the neighbourhood of the dam, is similar to that of our own neighbourhood here at St. Gallen, on the Sitter. Underneath there is a sandstone molasse which is certainly easily decomposed in the open air, but hardens and becomes durable under water; above this appears a tolerably firm conglomerate, and uppermost a loose swampy alluvium. Luckily, however, and exactly at the required spot for the dam on the river's bed, there

there was cropping out of rocks and of harder stone for a height of 19 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the most water-wearing side of the river, and gave a most excellent foundation for the work (as may be seen by looking at sectional plan, figures 2 and 3), so much so that it justifies the hope that the dam will last for a great many years.

A further foresight was exercised in that the surface of the rock upon which the foundation of the dam had to come, after the floor of the river was laid dry by pumping, was so hewn or picked as to present a succession of steps, upon which the cement work of the dam would be raised and united with the foundation rocks, so as not only to secure the greatest possible strength to the structure but also to insure its impermeability from water pressure. This work of cutting, or rather of picking out, was considered to be of the greatest consequence, as may be imagined when we find that the surface of the foundation exceeded 1 acre.

An idea of the difficulties that were attendant on the building of this dam may be formed, when we are told that in getting the foundation alone built there were five locomotive engines and eight centrifugal pumps kept going night and day, and every day, for a long period, in order to pump the waters outlifted and diverted from the foundation by means of a tunnel through the range at the side. It is a source of congratulation that the system adopted for this cement work has proved itself admirably. The sand and pebbles obtained from the river were worked upon the spot with the cement. The cement came in the usual form of casks of cement, whilst the pebbles, the stone, and the sand were obtained from the bed of the river in any required quantity. Last winter, and under the severest cold, but assisted by some warming appliances, the work was carried on uninterruptedly and prosperously.

The sluice-gate with the inlet canal for the outflow and for the occasional cleaning out of the new lake of Perolles is now finished. A casting, weighing about 6 tons, which is 23 feet long, 8 feet 2 inches broad, and 8 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, serves for the basis of the same. It is formed into one vertical cast-iron frame, made from four pieces of T-formed shape, in which a guideway wall is set, and which is made out of 7 inch square timbers of oak. The tunnel, which is cut through the rocks on the left side of the dam, was for the purpose of diverting the waters of the river whilst the dam was building, is now about to be closed again.

Through this damming up of the Saane the waters which have a flow equal to 30 cubic metres, equal to 6,617 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per second of time, are raised $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $39\frac{1}{2}$, and thereby a disposable water-power is obtained which is equal to 2,600 and up to 4,000 horse-power.

By this embankment the water is at the same time thrown back over a considerable surface, much in the same way that we observe the formation of Lakes in our Alpine country; and through the swelling and backing up of the waters a new lake has been formed which Mr. Ritter has named the "artificial lake of Perolles"; but it is expected that the present depth of the lake at starting will not be maintained, because of the sediments of sand and earth masses, which in course of many years will be sure to affect its depth. However, the flow of water per second of time through the artificial fall will not thereby be altered, and therefore the disposal power will remain unchanged.

The upper surface of the lake is about 3,280 yards long and 197 yards wide, and it covers an area of over 774,715 square yards, or about equal to 160 English acres. The whole cost of the dam and sluice works was estimated at £14,600, and the estimate is not likely to be overstepped by the actual expenditure. Up to the end of last year's balancing of accounts, and when the work was nearly completed, the expenditure on the same had been only £13,247. This fortunate calculation of the estimates is owing to the foresight and knowledge of the director, as well as to the fact mentioned before, that the building material, stone, pebbles, sand, &c., could be obtained in sufficient quantity on the spot, so that the cubic metre 1.334 cubic yards of cement concrete as used did not exceed 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.

2.—THE WATERWORKS FOR THE HYDRAULIC MOTORS.

(Fig. 3.)

By reason of the above described dam and sluice work, as already stated, the raising of the Saane water to from 33 to 39 feet, the enormous force of from 2,600 to 4,000 horse-power is obtained. For the perfect utilization of this enormous water-power a number of turbines, after the system of Girard, are adopted, in which the water is led through the canal A, B, C, D (fig. 2), which is 54 feet 1 inch broad. Up to the present time only two turbines are laid on. These as well as the other driving machinery were made at Winterthur. The other waterspace or room, now in progress of building, is planned to carry four turbines, and in all probability it will soon become necessary that the other and further intended two turbines should also be carried out.

From the 1,200 horse-power which will be obtained through these turbines, 600 horse-power will be taken for the driving of those works which are already in progress of erection, and 600 horse-power will be reserved for the lifting of the drinking water into the high-level reservoir at Quintzet, which is 525 feet above the dam. For the commencement, and as long as there are only two turbines at work, there will only be the half of this disposable power given to these undertakings.

For the transmission of the mechanical driving power of those industrial works which are now getting ready, and for others that are in contemplation, the so-called telodynamic cable will be brought to bear; these we shall describe more particularly in our fourth division of this paper. For the lifting of the drinking water to the high-level reservoir at Quintzet, four of Girard's double pumps will be applied, besides the cast-iron piping which we will describe more closely in our 6th division. The abovenamed four pumps will be made at Vevey, on the lake of Geneva, and the piping at Solothurn.

The building for the turbines and pumps will be $152\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 73 feet broad, and is to be entirely brought up from a rocky foundation. It will be attached immediately to the east end of the dam (see sectional drawing in fig. 3), by which you may see the relative position of the turbine and pumping-house, with the inlet canal and the inlet pipes, besides the other leading pipes of the dam and sluice works. By reason of the floods which took place in the spring of this year (1872) the erection of this building was very much delayed. During the late summer the works have made great strides, and it is hoped to have this important building for the water-works covered before the cold winter sets in. Besides this it is confidently expected that the mounting of the turbines and the wire-ropes transmissions of power will be completed this year (1872). The pumps and the iron piping for the water supply must be completed according to contract, by next spring, and be in actual working order.

Thus by these measures the inhabitants and the industries of the town of Freiburg have been most specially cared for, with pure drinking water for their houses, and with water-power for their industries,

given them to such an extent that their great advantages will become the envy of far more important towns. In fact nothing more noble can be conceived than these waterworks which are perfected for the sole purpose of making water subservient to man's use—for his home, for his fields, and for his industries in life.

According to the estimates, the two turbines, the four pumps, the inlet canals, and the double buildings were rated in the first instance at 175,000 frs. (£7,000). Up to the present time the cost by the balancing of accounts gives only 68,272 frs. 27 cents. (£2,730 17s. 10d.) for the buildings, £1,840 for the two turbines, and £314 for the four pumps, or, altogether, not quite £4,880,—so that the estimate for these are not likely to be overstepped by actual expenditure. This favourable result has been very much brought about by the fact that the waterworks could be entirely based on a rocky foundation, and that the required hewn blocks of stone for the building were easily obtained on the spot. These, for instance, were to be had from the excavation of the outlet canals and of the turbine house, and generally out of the excavations that were necessary to be made in connection with the works.

3.—THE FILTER AND PUMPING WORKS.

(Fig. 4.)

In the dammed-up waters of the lake, and behind the dam and sluice works, there is a large tower-like vessel, made out of sheet iron, which contains the filter for the water intended to pass through it. This iron vessel has a diameter of $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It is set up on the gravel beds of the Saane. Inside it there is a circular casing of 1 foot $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches thickness, which is made of cement, in order to protect the inner filtered waters from coming in contact with the outer waters. The remaining vacant space is filled up with the filtering medium, which is composed of various layers of coarse and fine gravel and of sand, whilst above is the filtered water of the Saane and the clear spring water which was discovered by the building of the dam and sluice works. That clear water from the spring, which is led in by a cement pipe of peculiar shape, forms no inconsiderable part of the supply of drinking water for the town. A further part of the supply required for the use of the town is obtained by filtering the waters of the Saane, which have to pass through the various levels of coarse and fine pebbles and of sand, and become perfectly pure. In order to arrive at this issue more easily the tower-shaped vessel is surrounded with suitable stone and gravel beds, and these are supported by a horizontal bed of cement, from the under parts of which they are made impervious. (See section sketch, fig. 4.) In the same manner the piping through the underground canal is connected with the filtering works and with the pumping work in the south-west wing of the turbine house, where there is a shaft, in which the water comes in by natural pressure from the lake and where the pump sucks it up. All this is well made, and the further introduction of discoloured water is guarded against. In order to prevent the cloudy water of the lake from entering the filter, the upper part of the arrangement is closed, but in order that the level of the purified waters may rise and fall inside, there is a long open pipe (see fig. 4) placed on the filter, which in this way keeps up a constant connection with the outer air. By means of the pumps when the works are all finished, the drinking water that is collected in the water vessel will be forced up 160 mètres, 525 feet, to the high reservoir at Quintzet, the highest point of Perolles, from whence it will afterwards be conducted by its own gravitation to all parts of the town of Freiburg.

The filtering works, with the connecting canal of the pumps, have been finished for a long time; and the experience of this spring during the thawing weather, and the freshes in the river which produced much muddy water, goes to prove how very excellent have been the arrangements for the filtering, inasmuch as only water as clear as crystal, and no discoloured water, is delivered into the town. But how long this present perfect working of the filter may last is another question which the future will only be able to determine. However, it is certainly fair to suppose that the filtering works, with their most appropriate arrangements, are not likely to lose their efficacy for a considerable period, and that therefore it will not be necessary to renew them for a very long time. The whole estimate for the filtering works was £2,000 at the commencement, whilst the actual cost of the same, from the last statement of the director (Mr. Ritter) only came to £1,366 8s. 10d.

4.—THE TELODYNAMIC, OR WIRE-ROPE TRANSMISSION.

(Figs. 1 and 3.)

For the present the first telodynamic cable of 765 mètres (2,510 feet) is ordered to be made after the pattern of that one which the firm of Rieter & Co., of Schaffhausen, made, and of which sort others have been in use elsewhere for many years. This cable is to communicate motive power from the turbines, to the extent of 300 horse-power, on to the plateau of Perolles, for the use of the various industrial establishments that are already erected or in progress of erection. For this purpose the cable is made out of very strong wires, and is to be an endless cable, which will play over suitable iron rollers fastened on to strong stone pillars, which will have cast-iron bed plates (fig. 1). These will be put in motion by the turbines (fig. 3); and by this means the motive power will be carried forward wherever wanted for driving the machinery of the various industrial operations. The whole length of the cable, from the turbine-house in the valley up to the saw-mills on the heights of Perolles, is divided into five stations, of 153 mètres each (510 feet). The cable itself is a wire rope of 3 centimètres (1 1-6th inch), and runs over bearing rollers of 4.5 mètres (14½ feet) in diameter. The supporting pillars for the rollers are built of massive stones, and are of different lengths, according to the various depressions or elevations on the line; the highest of these, which is at the 4th station, is 80½ feet high. In consequence of the great slope or declivity on which it was necessary to conduct the wire rope transmission from the valley of the Saane up to the various works, it became necessary to fill up some depressions, and to make excavations for the even course of the transmission power; and even for some distance the transmission had to be conducted through rocks by means of a parabolic tunnel. By these precautions it was rendered possible to have the traction on an even gradient of only 10.7 per cent.

The first bearing roller is directly in the turbine-house, and is at an elevation of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the surface of the water at the outlet canal. The pillar of the first station, as may be seen by the plan and fig. 1, was built on the rocks, between the old and the new bed of the river Saane, and indicates an elevation of 29½ feet. The support of the bearing roller of the second station is borne by the rocks of the tunnel itself. The pillar of the third station, although of an unimportant height, is being built on a projecting rock; the same of the pillar of the fourth station, which is, as already stated, the highest of the whole, and is 80½ feet. The bearing roller for the fifth station is brought direct into the building of the saw-mill.

The bearing rollers and pillars for the three first stations are intended for a second cable, and are reckoned to produce an effect of 600 horse-power. From the third pillar the transmission branches off in

two lines; the first, as stated, goes over No. 4 pillar to the saw-mill; and the other passes along to the railway carriage manufactory. These two end stations are connected by a third line, which stretches from the saw-mill downwards to the ice-houses on the Saane, and on the other side of the carriage factory on to the foundry and engineering shop, and thence to the chemical manure making works.

A second cable, for which the pillars are already erected, is planned for the direction of the lower town, and next to the projected paper mill, &c.

The whole erection of the cables, together with the turbines, are given by contract to the firm of Rieter & Co., of Winterthur, and are already nearly finished. The cost was at first estimated at £2,000. This sum is however considerably overstepped, inasmuch as the director's last statement of accounts showed the cost of the cables to have already reached £2,662 17s. 2d. These extra costs beyond the estimate arose in this way: that it was determined during the progress of the work to start the foundations of the pillars directly upon the rocks themselves, instead of building them as first intended upon the alluvial formation which overlies the rocks; but this proves to be money well spent, because so much of the well-maintained transmissive power by the cables depends upon the solidity of the under structures, and consequently would be so much more economical and satisfactory for the driving of the machinery of the different operations carrying on upon the plateau of Perolles, and in the valley of the lower town.

5.—THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS ON THE PLATEAU OF PEROLLES.

We have now more specially to speak of the various industrial works, which are ready, and of others that are nearly ready, for operation, and which are situated on the heights of Perolles, and close to the Freiburg Railway which leads to Lausanne.

- a. The saw-mill and great carpenters' shop.
- b. The railway carriage manufactory.
- c. The foundry and engineering works, and—
- d. The chemical manure works.

The first of these factories is the mechanical saw-mill and carpenters' shop, and this is retained in the interest of the parent Company (*Société Générale Suisse des Eaux et Forêts*) in order that they may have under their own control the economical use of their own forest timber, besides having at their own command the profits to arise out of the sawing and the cutting up of the timber. The building that they have erected for this purpose is 282 feet long, 131 feet broad on the ground floor, and where the saws and the other machines are erected it is 24½ feet high; on the west side there is a building attached 32½ feet broad, which is for the offices and stores. The distance of this factory from the railway is 2,296 feet, and 2,510 feet from the turbine-house, as already stated. The first cable is used for driving the saws and other carpentering machines, and which cable up to this station has an effective power equal to 300 horses, and is availed of as required.

Out of the number of the twelve saws and cutting machines with which this factory is to be provided, the large breaking down saw was finished, and was in full work all last summer, and for the then and present working of which, two locomotive engines were used. It is expected that in November next (1873) the building and all the erection of the machinery will be finished; and as these latter gradually get into work, so will the returns from the Company's forest lands come in more and more. Already, it may be thought, from this brief notice, that this special factory will be of the greatest consequence to the whole undertaking, and with these expectations it has undergone such expansion as is probably not equalled by any other similar establishment.

The next factory lies a little nearer the railway. This is the railway carriage factory, and was erected by a branch Company. This establishment is not of less importance than the first-named one. For the driving power of the various machines for these works a part of the power of the first or saw-mill cable is used, besides the direct application of the second cable to this factory. According to contract, lately entered into between this branch and the parent Company, a motive power of 50 to 150 h.p. is provided, and the contract embraces the annual sale of from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic metres (2,616, to 3,924 cubic yards) of sawn timber from the saw-mills for the express use of this railway carriage factory—a quantity that will take one-seventh part of the whole year's production of the forest. This establishment has also a most promising future before it, not only from its profitable purchases of timber from the adjacent saw-mills, but also from its prospects of great returns by the sale and transport of their finished railway carriages, under the very advantageous position of being immediately by or on one of the most frequented railways on the Continent.

In like manner are the prospects of the next or third establishment, namely, the foundry and engineering works. This is situated still nearer the railway station and on the junction line. Its operations will be a great necessity for the carrying out of the various new industrial works at Freiburg. For this reason these engineering works have already been nearly a year in full operation, and when the wire-rope transmission power is in full working order it will demand a motive power from it equal to twenty horses.

The price of the motive power, for the present, is at the rate of 150 to 200 francs (£6 to £10) per annum for each horse power, according to the greater or lesser power demanded by each individual establishment. Beyond the four abovenamed works, others are in contemplation in the so-called "Undertown" of Freiburg on the Saane, namely, a paper manufactory; further on a gypsum and pottery factory; and on the heights of Perolles a stone-sawing mill and a barley-grinding mill; and I am convinced that when once the abovenamed works get into full operation many others such will follow.

In connection with the gypsum works, which, as well as the clay pottery, are situated in the valley of the Saane and near the ice-houses, it may be mentioned here that the Company have discovered a rich deposit of gypsum, the raw material from which is converted into use by both pulverising it for manure and by calcining it for making plaster of Paris of it. The gypsum fabric is connected with clay pottery works, so as to keep the regular staff of men continuously employed—the gypsum for the winter, and the pottery works for the summer.

6.—THE WATERWORKS AND RESERVOIR ON THE HEIGHTS OF QUINTZET FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE TOWN OF FREIBURG.

The waterworks for supplying Freiburg with good drinking water is divided into the lifting and into the delivery transmission. The lifting work extends from the pumping at the hydraulic workshop on the Saane to the reservoir on the highest point of Perolles; whilst the delivery starts downwards from the Perolles reservoir to the remotest parts of the undertown of Freiburg. As already stated, this lifting operation

tion of sending waters from the Saane up to the reservoir at Quintzet is done by four of Girard's double pumps, which will be driven by either one or two of the turbines. From the reservoir on the heights of Perolles or Quintzet down to the remotest parts of the town, the operation will be simply by the gravitation and the pressure of the water itself.

The quantity of water which these four pumps will deliver every minute is estimated to reach 3,100 litres (682 gallons). This quantity of pure drinking water will be equal to a quarter of the total water consumption of the town, when once the whole population avail themselves of this new method of water supply, but which may probably not be very immediate.

The pumps were made by Roy & Co., of Vevay, and are of the same construction as those which that firm delivered for the waterworks in Zurich and at Penay, near Geneva, to the entire satisfaction of those who ordered them. In connection with the water conduit is an air reservoir, by which the motion of the water in the main is regulated.

The reservoir on the heights of Quintzet is dug out of compact clay, which is coated with cement. Its dimensions in the clear are respectively 36 ft., 20 ft., and 300 feet, the contents of which will equal 1,307,537 galls. The surrounding walls measure below $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in thickness, and above 2 ft. only.

With reference to the cast-iron mains, the quantity required measures 12,467 ft. Of these, 7,218 ft. are required for the lifting, and 5,295 ft. for the downward conduit. There were five tenders for contracts to make these, but the one from the firm of L. V. Roll, in Solothurn, was accepted, under the following special conditions: The pipes for the uplifting are to have a diameter in the clear of 0.40 metre (16 inches), and those for the downward conduit are to be 0.43 metre (17 inches) in the clear; and the thickness of the pipes are to be relatively in proportion to the pressure, in three series.

To this end the first series (A) for the uplift mains is to be for 3,444 ft., with a thickness of two-thirds of an inch; the second series (B) is for 1,968 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with a thickness of half an inch; and the third series (C) for 1,804 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of 0.45 inches. And for the downward piping, the first series D, is for 984 ft., with a thickness of 0.43 inch; a second series (E) is for 984 feet and 0.45 inches; and a third series (F) to be 3,281 feet with a thickness of 0.59 inches. This arrangement for the piping is after the same system as that adopted by Mr. Ritter in his waterworks erected at Neufchatel. This system of coupling the pipes together admits of their expansion and contraction, according to the changes of temperature, without risk of separation or of leakage.

Before the pipes are to be laid, every separate pipe is to be tested for pressure, and besides this the contractors are placed under a bond to guarantee their soundness for three years. The delivery is, by contract, to be made in January, February, and March, and must be completed by the 15th of April, 1873. For every day that the contractor may be behind time he has to endure a penalty of £4, and until the expiration of the three years guarantee time the sum of £200 will be kept back from the payments, but such sum is to bear 5 per cent. interest when paid. With respect to the prices paid, a uniform rate was given for both calibres, of 46 francs (£1 16s. 9d.) for the running metre of the piping, and 300 francs or £25 per ton for the union flanges, delivered free in Freiburg. The cost of the main pipes comes, therefore, to £7,000.

The branch piping will be laid on by degrees, and in proportion to the growing demands of the population. By the contract entered into with the town authorities, the whole of the waterworks are to be finished and to be ready for use by the 1st of October next, 1873, at the latest; and by the same contract the price for the water is never to exceed 50 francs (£2) for each 1,000 litres (220 gallons), delivered within each twenty-four hours, per annum.

7.—THE CANAL CONDUIT FOR IRRIGATION AND MANURING.

(Fig. 1.)

Independently of the supply of drinking water, there is another and much more extensive system of canalling for the purposes of irrigation and manuring the fields and meadows on the heights of Neigles, on its north-west side on the plateau of Perolles, on the south and west with the sewage and waste waters collected at two points of the lower town—the one in the neighbourhood of the projected paper mill, the other near the great suspension bridge. This is to be the undertaking of a branch Company, as before stated. And this second conduit will be as important to the inhabitants of Freiburg and its neighbourhood for sanitary conditions as for economical results, and it speaks forcibly for the vast foresight and the well directed enterprise of the ingenious promoter of these works for the general good. In the plan, fig. 1, the canals may be observed by their dotted lines. These canals will terminate in proportionably large receiving tanks, from which the irrigation and manuring of the neighbourhood are pointed out by the radiating dotted lines.

The raising of this waste water and sewage is brought about by a new method, discovered by Mr. Ritter, and applied here at Freiburg for the first time. This method is based, as is also Capt. Lierneur's system, on the application of compressed air, which will be applied in a direct manner on the half liquid matter that will be gathered together in the tanks for the up delivery, and will leave nothing behind. All this will be done without the aid of pumps as hitherto in use elsewhere.

8.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH-CULTURE, THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE ICE-HOUSES OF PEROLLES.

About 1 mile behind the dam, and on the left side of the newly formed lake of Perolles, and at a pleasing and picturesque spot, may be seen the establishment for fish-culture, the bathing establishment, and the ice-houses, &c., all joint undertakings of the one branch Company, as before stated. (Fig. 1.)

The establishment of *fish culture* was formed for the praiseworthy intention of stocking afresh the waters of the canton for a circuit of about 60 hours around Freiburg. For this reason this branch Company, or more properly speaking, Mr. Ritter (who sold the concession to the Company for £4,000), received from the Council of the canton of Freiburg the right of fishing for 50 years.

The *bathing establishment* is connected with a *swimming school* for the summer, and a *skating school* in the winter. There is also a washing and a bleaching establishment here, besides a hotel, at which, in summer especially, every agreeable and refreshing luxury can be obtained. This spot consequently is likely to become a favourite resort for tourists, and is already one of the most attractive places in the whole neighbourhood for the inhabitants of Freiburg.

In the winter season a temporary residence there will give a fair impression of the severity of an Alpine climate; but notwithstanding such a drawback the place will be much frequented in winter for the purposes of skating.

The

The *ice-houses* are also immediately in the same neighbourhood, and are built in the steep and shelving sides of the bank on the left side of the Saane. There are already two or three dug out, and it is intended to have ten such ice-houses, each of which is to hold 200 waggon loads of ice. As it is intended immediately to have a branch railway from the shores of the upper part of this lake, to be connected with the main Freiburg line, for the special purposes of bringing their forest timber into the saw-mills, and the ice for transportation to all parts, so it may be counted upon that this ice business also has the promise of a flourishing future.

9.—THE UTILIZATION AND FARMING OF THE FORESTS PURCHASED FROM THE TOWN OF FREIBURG.

In consideration of the advantages to arise to the town of Freiburg by the creation of this parent Company, as brought about by Mr. Ritter, and more especially as an equivalent for the important benefit of the new water supply, those authorities made over to Mr. Ritter a large forest in the valley of the Saane above the dam on that river. The specification of this contract forms therefore one of the greatest ground-works of the whole enterprise, and affords a guarantee from the very first that the whole affair will be carried out to the satisfaction of both contracting parties. Against the great costs which the parent Company have been subjected to, through the building of the dam and sluice works, through the turbine arrangements and other waterworks, through the wire-rope transmissive power, and through the other industrial works, it will be mainly recouped through its timber which it purchased from the town, and which the Company will sell to the best possible advantage to the saw-mill, and the railway carriage manufactory, besides selling timber at good prices to purchasers from the south of France.

As already stated, this purchased forest comprises no less than 1,446 acres, and was estimated by forest experts at the time to be capable of yielding 6,071,250 cubic feet, and was therefore valued at 164,000 cubic metres. Until now timber cutting in this forest has been postponed, and particularly for this reason, because the branch railway line for the transport of the products of the forest and of the saw-mill and the carriage factory were not yet finished. In the meantime the value of the timber has become very much enhanced, and the Company has not only received no damage by the delay in the use and sale of the timber, but on the contrary it will derive considerable advantages, independently of the fact that the timber has taken a considerable growth since the date of the Company's purchase.

The farming of the same by careful culture, cleaning, and fresh planting, was not in the meantime neglected. Besides the timber used from this forest for the erection of the Company's buildings, there have been in this year (1872) no inconsiderable receipts through contracts for the supplying of railway sleepers. But now they have begun in good earnest to bring the timber into the saw-mill, and are fast preparing this business for deliveries to the railway carriage manufactory, and for the use of the other industrial works. Next year, when the saw-mill and large carpenters' shop shall have been connected with the place of delivery for the timber on the Saane by the junction railway (fig. 1) with the trunk line at Freiburg, there will be great gain from the forest, and energy will be exerted to convert the timber into money; inasmuch as sawn timber, in form of boards, is paid for at the rate of 60 francs per cubic metre, and building timber in beams and posts, at the rate of 45 to 65 frs. (£1 16s. to £2 12s.) by deliveries for export to the south of France; and as the charges against the timber, for cutting, sawing, and for the transport of the sawn timber, will only reach 30 francs, and for building timber 20 frs., so will there remain to the profit of the Company about 30 frs. for every cubic metre sold (equal to £1 4s. on 36 feet of our English measurements); and at this rate the whole stock of timber at their command would represent 5,000,000 francs (£200,000). Of course this large sum would not come in at once, and the Company will take good care not to use up the gains of their forest in after years, inasmuch that if they did do so they would destroy their future by thus sapping the life-blood of the whole enterprise. But by the present prudent use of the growing timber, the Company will keep a just balance of the returns from their forest with their other profitable undertakings; and therefore the capital embarked in that forest must prove to be a safe investment.

10.—THE LAYING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY JUNCTION LINE.

The timber from the forest of the parent Company will be floated down and across the Saane to the landing-place on the Lake of Perolles near the artificial fishery, and will be conveyed from thence to the saw-mill by means of a special railway or tramroad, where it will be worked up into boards, into building and other timber, or in form of some finished product from the large carpentering shop, and from thence be further conveyed to the railway station at Freiburg (fig. 1). This branch railway line is about two kilometres long (2,187 yards), and its gradients, from the saw mills to where the logs are landed from the opposite side of the Saane, do not exceed 14.5 per cent., and from the saw mill to the Freiburg railway station only 5 per cent. The railway trucks, which will be used for the transport of ice and timber, as well as for the other wares and raw materials, will be driven by a special wire rope transmission, which will have its motive power given to it by that cable that drives the saws.

The construction of this railway is now nearly finished. Beech was used for the sleepers of this line, and these were creosoted by a new plan, from which very good results are expected. According to the last rendering of accounts, the cost of this railway amounts already to £1,437 7s. 1d., and that sum does not cover all its expenses. Added to this, it should be understood that small branch lines or sidings will have to be attached to each of the separate works, as the promising establishments on the Lake of Perolles require such approaches. The incomings from this department of the works will, for some time to come, do no more than balance the expenditure. But when all the buildings are finished, all works in motion, and all the undertakings in full and satisfactory operation, the capital expended on this railway will doubtlessly yield good returns.

By this paper I have tried to describe to my readers, in the concisest possible manner, all the new creations that have taken or are taking place at the old town of Freiburg, and I am convinced that they will acknowledge with me that it is to the great genius and enterprising spirit of the leading director, to whom the special honor is due for the development of this magnificent and very important work. I think, also, that great credit is due to the finance gentlemen, and to the official persons and others who supported him so powerfully in his great undertaking.

On reviewing all these creations, which are the result of original genius, and of mutual trust and confidence, we may be well disposed to agree with the elevating idea of the reporter of the Basel newspaper, who, on writing upon this interesting subject of Mr. Ritter's great works, says—"The people of no city need

fear its destiny, when the fruitful intelligence of man is ably supported by willing financiers, and that such intelligence otherwise meets with the acknowledgment and the co-operation of a whole population which cannot be influenced in the least by party spirit, or by any hateful political passion."

Lastly, it may be remarked, that for the completion of the various buildings and works, besides the original capital, it became necessary to issue debentures for one and a half millions of francs (£60,000), bearing interest at 5 per cent. ; and that the preferential shares of £20 (500 francs) at present stand at £22 (550 francs), from which it may be determined what good credit and confidence the whole undertaking enjoys in the financial world.

[Taken from the *Augsbury (German) Dingler's Polytechnical Journal*, February, 1873, No. 23.]

[Three Plans.]

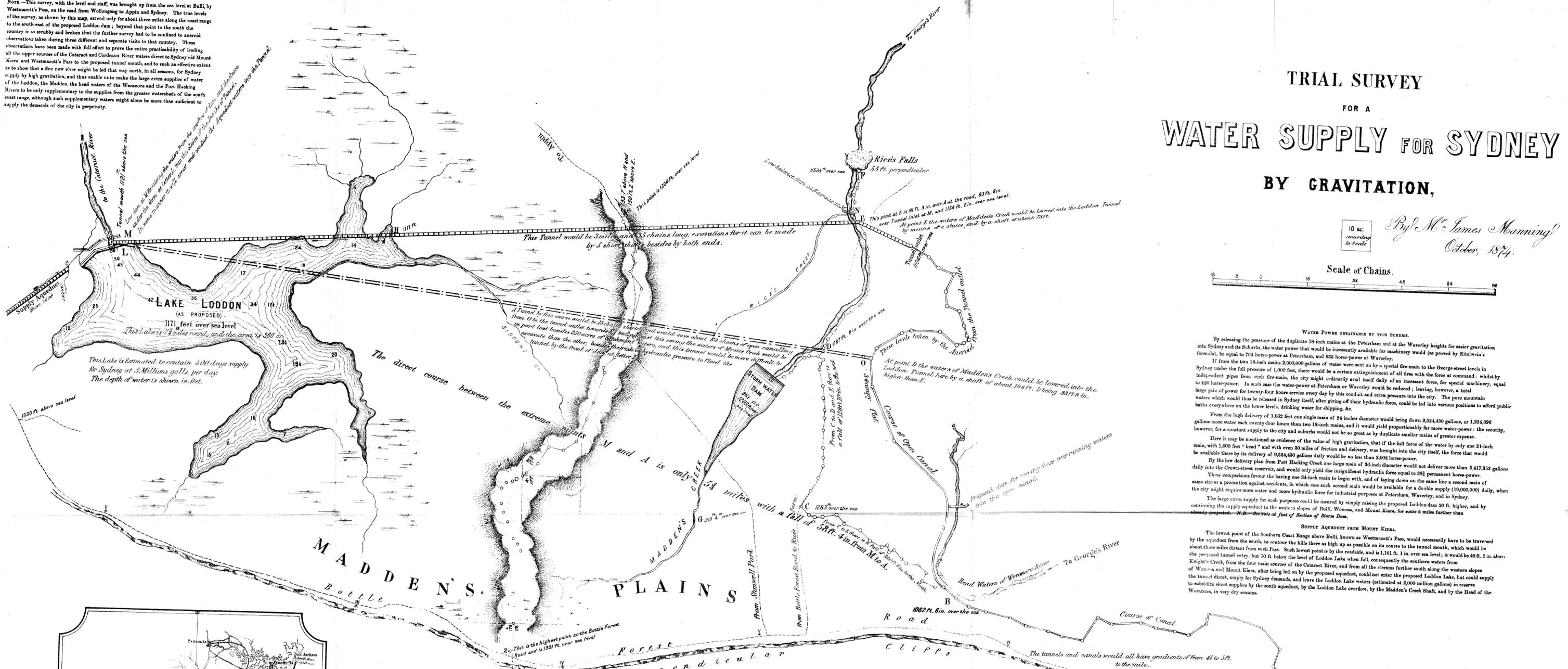
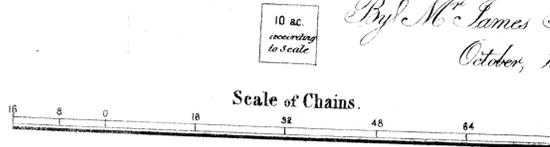
[2s.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.

Note.—This survey, with the level and staff, was brought up from the sea level at Bulli, by Westmacott's Pass, on the road from Wollongong to Appin and Sydney. The true levels of the survey, as shown by this map, extend only for about three miles along the coast range to the south-east of the proposed Loddon dam; beyond that point to the south the country is so scrubby and broken that the further survey had to be confined to aneroid observations taken during three different and separate visits to that country. These observations have been made with full effect to prove the entire practicability of leading all the upper sources of the Cataract and Cordoba Rivers direct to Sydney via Mount Kiara and Westmacott's Pass to the proposed tunnel mouth, and to such an extent as to show that a fine new river might be led that way north, in all seasons, for Sydney supply by high gravitation, and thus enable us to make the large extra supply of water of the Loddon, the Madden, the head waters of the Warrawong and the Port Hacking Rivers to be only supplementary to the supplies from the greater watersheds of the south coast range, although such supplementary waters might alone be more than sufficient to supply the demands of the city in perpetuity.

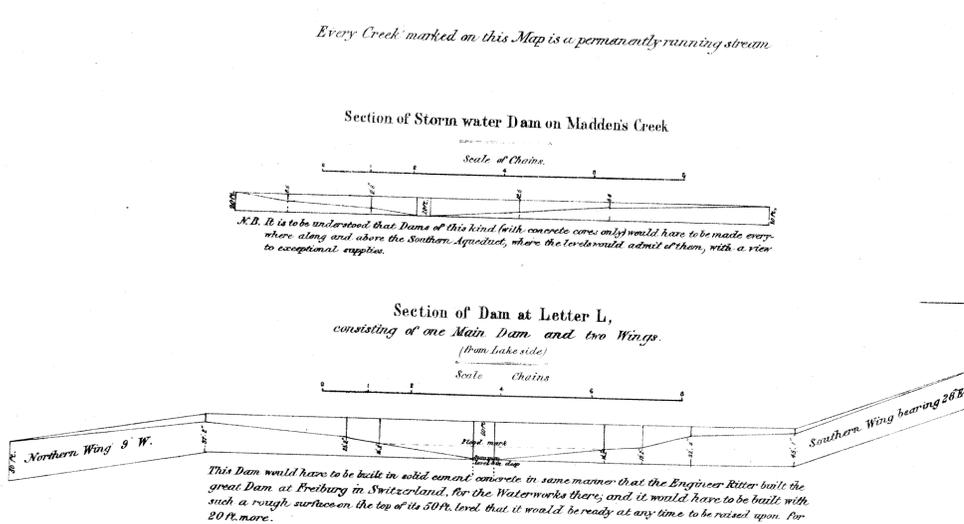
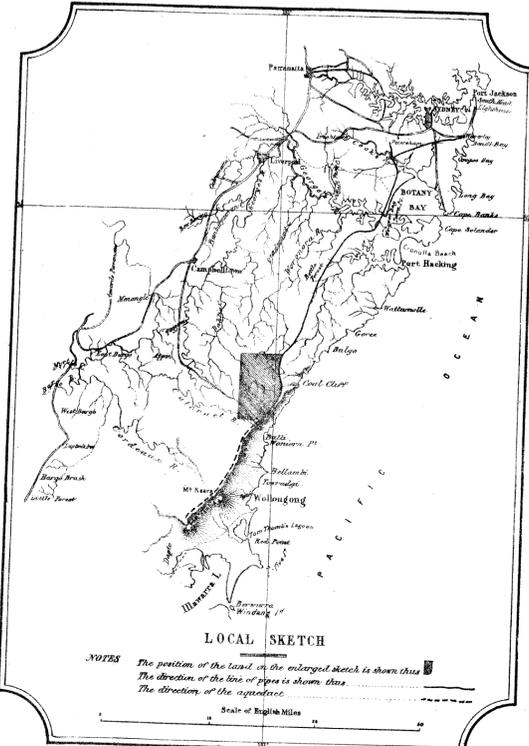
TRIAL SURVEY FOR A WATER SUPPLY FOR SYDNEY BY GRAVITATION,

By J. Mc James Manning
October, 1874.



WATER POWER OBTAINABLE BY THIS SCHEME.
By releasing the pressure of the duplicate 18-inch mains at the Petersham and at the Warley heights for easier gravitation into Sydney and its suburbs, the water power that would be necessarily available for machinery would (as proved by Eutaw's formula) be equal to 765 horse-power at Petersham, and 635 horse-power at Warley.
If from the full pressure of 1,000 feet, there would be a certain extinguishment of all fire with the force at command; while in Sydney under the full pressure of 1,000 feet, there would be a certain extinguishment of all fire with the force at command; equal to 430 horse-power. In such case the water-power at Petersham or Warley would be reduced; leaving, however, a total large gain of power for twenty-four hours service every day by this conduit and extra pressure into the city. The pure mountain waters which would be released in Sydney itself, after giving off their hydraulic force, could be led into various positions to afford public baths everywhere on the lower levels, drinking water for shipping, &c.
From the high delivery of 1,022 feet one single main of 24 inches diameter would bring down 9,524,430 gallons, or 1,224,390 gallons more water each twenty-four hours than two 18-inch mains, and it would yield proportionally far more water-power: the security, however, for a constant supply to the city and suburbs would not be so great as by duplicate smaller mains of greater expense.
Here it may be mentioned as evidence of the value of high gravitation, that if the full force of the water by only one 24-inch main, with 1,000 feet "head" and with even 30 miles of friction and delivery, was brought into the city itself, the force that would be available there by its delivery of 9,524,430 gallons daily would be no less than 2,002 horse-power.
By the low delivery plan from Port Hacking Creek one large main of 36-inch diameter would not deliver more than 5,417,333 gallons daily into the Crown-street reservoir, and would only yield the insignificant hydraulic force equal to 381 permanent horse-power.
These comparisons favour the having one 24-inch main to begin with, and of laying down on the same line a second main of same size as a precaution against accidents, in which case such second main would be available for a double supply (19,000,000) daily, when the city might require more water and more hydraulic force for industrial purposes at Petersham, Warley, and in Sydney.
The large extra supply for such purposes could be insured by simply raising the proposed Loddon dam 20 ft. higher, and by continuing the supply aqueduct to the western slopes of Bulli, Womona, and Mount Kiara, for some 6 miles further than already proposed.—See note at foot of Section of Storm Dam.

SUPPLY ACQUIRED FROM MOUNT KIARA.
The lowest point of the Southern Coast Range above Bulli, known as Westmacott's Pass, would necessarily have to be traversed about three miles distant from such Pass. Such lowest point is by the roadside, and is 1,161 ft. 1 in. over sea level; it would be 40 ft. 2 in. above Knight's Creek, from the four main sources of the Cataract River, and from all the streams further south along the western slopes the tunnel direct, supply for Sydney demands, and leave the Loddon Lake waters (estimated at 2,000 gallons) in reserve for Womona, in very dry seasons.



Overground Mains.
If two wrought iron or steel mains, of only 18 inches diameter, are applied at this high elevation of 1,022 feet at point A, the pressure could be borne with perfect safety, and the velocity of the water delivery would be so great that no less than 4,270,801 gallons, with the 550 ft. pressure, could be delivered daily into a reservoir on the top of the Petersham and Castlereagh heights, by one pipe; and to the highest point at Warley, with 750 feet pressure, no less than 4,029,143 gallons daily by the other. In all, these two small pipes would deliver (by Eutaw's formula) 8,300,004 gallons daily. Present Sydney requirements and supply in summer 5,000,000 gallons daily.
These mains would be in three series of strength, according to the altitude of and the pressure on the pipes, namely, by boiler plates of 2 1/16ths, 3/16ths, and 4/16ths of an inch, in ratio and application same as at the Nevada Waterworks, where a pipe of 5/16ths of an inch bears the enormous pressure of a head of water of no less than 1,700 feet, which is equal to 750 lbs. to the square inch.

Lower Supply Service from the Port Hacking Rivulet.
At about six miles from point A down the Port Hacking Creek, and about twenty-four miles from Sydney, and from an elevation of 170 feet, another and large wrought iron main of 36 inches diameter could be laid on to the Crown-street reservoir, where, with only 34 feet pressure, a further delivery of 5,417,533 gallons daily could be made in all seasons. In all, including high service deliveries, equal to 13,717,537 gallons daily, as computed by Eutaw's formula.
N.B.—In order to keep up this immense additional supply to Sydney, by means of the low level delivery from Port Hacking Rivulet, it should be understood that a dam of 50 feet high, in concrete, would have to be made across a narrow gorge, and at a most favourable spot in the Hacking Valley, where the level of the rivulet is 120 feet over sea level, and from whence the low level main would have its entry for the waters of Sydney. Such a dam would be for the double purpose of giving a direct increased head of water to save 106 chains of elongation of the expensive main; and also for the purpose of storing a further immense supply of water in case of any excessive drought, as such dam would throw back a lake of water which could be about one mile and twenty-five chains long.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FROM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 36, sec. 75.

THE TOWN CLERK TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 9 March, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to submit, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the Nineteenth Annual Report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Sydney, under the Sewerage and Water Acts, during the year 1875.

I have, &c.,

THOS. A. BUTTERFIELD,
Town Clerk (*pro tem.*)

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts.

WATER WORKS.

THE engines and pumping machinery at Botany have been working throughout the year 1875 in a most efficient manner; two engines out of the three have been constantly at work, excepting occasionally for three or four hours at a time when the reservoirs have been signalled full.

Early in December, 1874, it was found necessary to put on the third engine to keep up the supply during the dry weather; the three engines continued constantly at work until the end of March, 1875, night and day, except when on the high-level, at which time two engines only can be employed.

During the corresponding months of this year the third engine was never required to be put on, two engines having been found ample to keep up the supply; this is attributable to the increased storing capabilities of the Lachlan by the construction of new dams, and the enlargement of the old ones, the water from which is delivered in Sydney by gravitation; and also from the great saving effected in the consumption of water to closets by the enforcement of the provisions of the Water Pollution Act, which came into force on the 22nd July, 1875.

During the year no casualties have occurred to either the machinery at Botany or to the 30-inch main.

The several new works throughout both the Botany and Lachlan watersheds have stood remarkably well, and have only required ordinary attention to keep them in thorough repair.

As the capabilities of the Botany and Lachlan water supply have been so frequently questioned, and so little is really known as to their vast resources for a continuous supply of water, I think it necessary to furnish such information as will satisfy the public at large that there is no cause to dread the supply to the city running short; and with this view I append a return made after seven months of severe drought, which shows that there was more than half the quantity of water still stored in the dams than there was at the commencement of the dry season. If other dams be constructed, as proposed, on the present watershed, and also the Bunnerong dams, as sanctioned by the Council (the watershed of which is on the Church and School lands), 1,608 acres would be added to the existing catchment area, and the storing capacity would be more than doubled.

A contract has been entered into with Mort's Dock and Engineering Company for the supply and erection of an engine and pumping machinery to be erected at Crown-street Reservoir. When this work is completed it will relieve the Botany machinery considerably, as the engines would not then have to pump to the high level as they now do, which at present is found to be such a strain on them, besides enabling a much greater quantity of water to be sent in when the demand requires it.

A tender has just been accepted from Mr. W. Watkins for the enlargement of the Paddington Reservoir, and the work is now in hand.

The total quantity of water pumped up from Botany into the service reservoirs during the year 1875 was fifteen hundred and one millions eight hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-six (1,501,825,636) gallons, weekly average twenty-eight millions eight hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-two (28,881,262) gallons, being a decrease on the year 1874 of only six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-two (618,822) gallons.

The quantity of coal consumed by the Botany engines during the year 1875 was 6,254 tons, being an increase on the previous years of 134 tons.

The number of houses connected during the year was nine hundred and fifty-nine (959), and the number of houses now receiving and paying for water is twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (20,833).

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of the Condition of the Botany Dams from 1st July, 1875, to 31st January, 1876.

Month.	Quantity Expended.				Condition of Dams.								Astronomical Report.			Quantity stored at commencement of month.	Decrease.	Quantity stored at end of month.
	Pumped to Sydney.	Evaporated.	Run to Waste.	Total.	Date of Report.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Mill Pond.	Engine Pond.	Evapora-tion.	Rain.	Wind.				
1875.					July 6	9" over weir	4" over weir	6" over weir	6" over weir	6" over weir	84" fr. overflow	1-583	1-611	W.N.W.	424,000,000		424,000,000	
July	105,181,840	6,712,725		111,894,565	" 13	Full	Full	Full	Full	4" "	42" "							
					" 20	"	"	"	"	4" "	17" "							
					" 27	"	"	"	"	16" "	6" "							
Aug.	98,359,200	16,182,353	48,665,500	163,207,053	Aug. 3	Full	Full	Full	Full	24" over weir	1" over weir	3-889	0-520	W.N.W.	424,000,000		424,000,000	
					" 10	"	"	"	"	"	"							
					" 17	"	"	"	"	"	"							
					" 24	"	"	"	"	"	"							
					" 31	"	"	"	"	"	"							
Sept.	126,968,960	21,129,060		148,098,020	Sep. 7	Full	Full	Full	Full	24" over weir	Full	4-983	1-700	W.	424,000,000	4,435,250	419,564,750	
					" 14	"	"	"	"	"								
					" 21	"	"	"	"	"								
					" 28	"	"	"	"	21" over weir	3" fr. overflow							
Oct.	119,331,088	27,467,778		146,798,866	Oct. 5	Full	4" fr. overflow	Full	Full	20" over weir	4" fr. overflow	6-480	1-055	S.	419,564,750	24,400,370	395,164,380	
					" 12	"	4" "	"	"	15" "	9" "							
					" 19	"	5" "	"	"	10" "	14" "							
					" 26	"	5" "	"	"	6½" "	17½" "							
Nov.	117,269,440	38,032,308		155,301,748	Nov. 2	Full	5" fr. overflow	Full	Full	2½" over weir	21½" fr. overflow	8-981	0-881	W.	395,164,380	33,164,380	362,000,000	
					" 9	"	23" "	"	"	5" "	19" "							
					" 23	"	21" "	"	"	4" "	29" "							
					" 30	"	24" "	"	"	4" "	39" "							
Dec.	135,820,496	37,609,162		173,429,658	Dec. 7	Full	54" fr. overflow	Full	Full	7" over weir	36" fr. overflow	10-764	1-867	E.N.E.	362,000,000	53,000,000	309,000,000	
					" 14	"	Empty	"	"	4" "	34" "							
					" 21	"	"	"	"	3½" "	51" "							
					" 28	"	"	"	"	3" "	66" "							
1876.					Jan. 4	Full	Empty	Full	Full	3" over weir	81" fr. overflow	9-392	1-421	E.N.E.	309,000,000	56,107,625	252,892,375	
Jan.	126,632,592	30,682,200		157,314,792	" 11	"	"	"	"	3" "	100" "							
					" 18	"	"	10" fr. overflow	12" fr. overflow	3" "	95" "							
					" 25	"	"	12" "	42" "	3" "	81" "							
					" 31	"	"	12" "	43" "	2" "	109" "							
Total	829,565,616	177,815,586	48,665,500	1,056,046,702								46-031	9-055			171,107,625		

15th February, 1876.

FRANCIS BELL,
City Engineer.

NOTE.—The above return clearly shows that the actual decrease in quantity of water stored in the dams is for the month of January, 1876, 28 per cent. of the total quantity consumed by pumping to Sydney and by evaporation; therefore the 252,892,375 gallons in the dams at the end of January represents a total of 708,000,000 gallons actually contained in the watershed at that date.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CATARACT AND NEPEAN RIVERS.

(DISCHARGE OF WATER FROM, DURING 1874 AND 1875.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 January, 1876.

Month.	Rainfall at Wilton.	Discharge over Weirs at Cataract River.	Discharge over Weirs at Nepean River.	Total Discharge over Weirs at Cataract and Nepean.
1874.				
	Inches.			
January	2-24	1,107 millions of gallons.....	1,313 millions of gallons.....	2,420 millions of gallons.
February	7-79	4,100 " "	33,502 " "	37,602 " "
*March	4-90	2,145 " "	3,503 " "	5,648 " "
*April	1-67	1,132 " "	1,850 " "	2,982 " "
May	2-86	2,515 " "	4,559 " "	7,074 " "
June	3-80	4,610 " "	5,341 " "	9,951 " "
July.....	4-37	5,744 " "	8,307 " "	14,051 " "
August	-80	3,430 " "	7,267 " "	10,697 " "
September	1-02	306 " "	888 " "	1,194 " "
October	2-35	420 " "	1,375 " "	1,795 " "
November	1-94	328 " "	457 " "	785 " "
December	-30	66 " "	254 " "	320 " "
Total for 1874 ...	34-04	25,903 millions of gallons.....	68,706 millions of gallons.....	94,609 millions of gallons.
1875.				
January	1-70	21 millions of gallons.....	174 millions of gallons.....	195 millions of gallons.
February	9-78	1,547 " "	2,978 " "	4,525 " "
March	3-38	5,889 " "	13,387 " "	19,276 " "
April	2-31	3,234 " "	7,124 " "	10,358 " "
May	6-30	4,634 " "	15,114 " "	19,748 " "
June	2-25	3,780 " "	12,974 " "	16,754 " "
July	-49	832 " "	2,920 " "	3,752 " "
August	-53	526 " "	1,023 " "	1,549 " "
September	-67	139 " "	410 " "	549 " "
October	1-01	83 " "	356 " "	439 " "
November	-70	17 " "	187 " "	204 " "
December	2-71	8 " "	106 " "	114 " "
Total for 1875 ...	34-83	20,710 millions of gallons.....	56,753 millions of gallons.....	77,463 millions of gallons.

Note.—The above returns do not give the full quantities which passed down the rivers, as it was found on recent examination that the gauges had been injured by floods, so that a considerable quantity of water passed away underneath without being registered. The gauges have now, however, been restored.

* For sixteen days during these two months there were no records kept of the discharges, in consequence of the illness of the officer whose duty it was to record them.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOTANY WATERWORKS.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 June, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st of March, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of gallons of water pumped from the Botany Waterworks per month, from its opening to date of Return.
- “(2.) The quantity pumped to low and high service per annum, from opening to date of Return.
- “(3.) The quantity received in Sydney per annum through Busby’s Bore, from and to same dates.”

(Mr. Sutherland.)

BOTANY WATERWORKS.

THE TOWN CLERK TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 31 May, 1876.

SIR,

Referring to your letters of 1st April last and 23rd instant, requesting to be furnished with information called for by the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of being laid on the Table of that House, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to forward herewith a return prepared by the City Engineer, showing the quantity of water pumped from the Botany Waterworks during the years 1860 to 1875 inclusive.

I am desired by His Worship to inform you,—

1. That the City Engineer is unable to show the quantity of water sent from Botany during each month of the year, as the register has been made for each week.
2. That the quantity supplied to the Low and the High Reservoirs has not been kept separately up to 1869. (The High Service Reservoir was brought into operation in May, 1866.)
3. No account of the supply by means of the Tunnel or Busby's Bore has been kept. The supply was very uncertain for several years previous to 1872, in which year it was thoroughly cleaned out and repaired, and since that period the supply has been abundant, being estimated by the City Engineer at one and a quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) millions of gallons of water per day.

I have, &c.,

THOS. A. BUTTERFIELD,

Town Clerk, *pro tem.*

QUANTITY of water pumped from Botany during the following years. The engines were started for the first time on the 6th December, 1859.

Year.	Low Level.	High Level.	Total Gallons.
1860	.....	.....	326,008,080
1861	.....	.....	384,000,000
1862	.....	.....	618,344,882
1863	.....	.....	614,510,568
1864	.....	.....	657,267,552
1865	.....	.....	875,060,504
1866	.....	.....	958,649,221
1867	.....	.....	955,436,976
1868	.....	.....	1,222,540,272
1869	1,087,812,744	311,060,240	1,398,872,984
1870	1,174,489,200	425,894,256	1,600,383,456
1871	909,473,716	414,735,552	1,324,209,268
1872	1,016,415,534	474,425,856	1,490,841,390
1873	771,040,792	570,568,760	1,341,609,552
1874	872,670,682	629,773,776	1,502,444,458
1875	971,212,608	530,613,028	1,501,825,636

Town Hall,
31st May, 1876.

FRANCIS BELL,
City Engineer.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK.

REPORT

FROM

CHIEF INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

LIVE STOCK.

REPORT FROM CHIEF INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 12 November, 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my Report for 1874, and in doing so I would once more call attention to the very imperfect manner in which the information asked from the owners of stock has been given. In a great many instances the forms distributed were not returned, and in others the answers they contained were of the most meagre description. The consequence is that the abstracts furnished to me by the Inspectors are, to a large extent, their own opinions and estimates, and the present Report is framed not so much for the purpose of giving correct information on the subjects with which it deals, as to show how and to what extent that information might be given.

2. It is difficult to account for the reluctance shown by owners to give this information. It cannot be said that any of the particulars which have been given during the last four or five years were, so far as the owners are individually concerned, ever divulged; and it would put them to exceedingly little trouble to complete and return the forms sent them.

3. So far as the question relates to diseases in stock, it is absolutely necessary, if any real progress is to be made in eradicating them,—that the information asked for should be supplied, for it is only in this way that the nature, extent, and proper treatment of these scourges can be ascertained. So clearly was this fact impressed upon the members of the Stock Conference held in Sydney in November last, that a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect,—“that the several Governments should be invited to take power where they do not already possess it to obtain returns from owners of the number of their stock and the diseases affecting them”; and in keeping with that resolution I would suggest that, if the sketch of a measure which has been agreed to by the Conference for the prevention of Diseases in Stock, and which contains such a provision as this, is not to be put into shape and submitted to Parliament, the power here referred to should be obtained by bringing in a short Bill as early as possible.

4. Although it is not perhaps so essential that the other information asked from owners should be given, this also would be not only very interesting but very useful; for if owners generally were to answer the questions contained in the circulars addressed to them, the experience of the whole Colony would be obtained in regard to many important matters relating to the management and breeding of stock, and a great deal of highly valuable information would thus be supplied to owners in hundreds of ways which would tend most materially to their individual benefit, as well as to their interest as a class.

5. It is because I consider that the omission to which I have called attention arises chiefly through want of consideration on the part of owners, that I have taken the liberty of bringing it under notice, for it cannot for a moment be supposed that any owner of intelligence will go so far as to say that he is so very well acquainted with stock and their management, and all the ailments to which they are subject, that he does not consider the experience of all the other owners in the Colony of any value to him.

6. Only those owners who occupy 2,000 acres and upwards were asked to make returns.

HORSES.

1. THE NUMBER OF HORSES.

This, as given by the Registrar General for 1874, was 328,014.

2. THE DIFFERENT BREEDS.

By tabulated Statement No. 1 it will be seen that the different descriptions of horses are returned at about *one-fifth* each of draught and light harness, and *three-fifths* saddle horses.

3. HORSES FIT FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

These are returned as numbering 2,487.

4. HOW HORSES ARE KEPT.

On 217 holdings horses run at large, on 680 they are in paddocks, while in 197 cases owners make no return.

5. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF HORSES.

In 217 cases they are reported as increasing, in 43 as decreasing, in 206 as stationary, and in 526 no information is given.

6. IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

On 347 holdings horses are reported as improving, on 26 as deteriorating, on 137 as stationary, and as to 620 there is no information.

7. STUD HORSES INTRODUCED.

The returns give 122 entire horses introduced, principally thoroughbred, and 31 mares.

8. WILD HORSES.

The wild horses in the Colony are estimated at 100,744.

9. DISEASE.

Beyond a few cases of strangles no disease is reported.

10. TAX ON HORSES.

There were 653 owners who did not offer an opinion on this question; 190 were in favour of a tax on entires; 46 for its being imposed on mares; 17 on either horses or mares; and 190 were against all taxation.

CATTLE (A).

1. THE NUMBER.

The number of cattle in the Colony as given by the Registrar General for 1874 was 2,710,374.

2. DIFFERENT BREEDS.

On 522 holdings the cattle are returned as Short-horn.
 On 44 " " Hereford.
 On 96 " " Short-horn and Hereford.
 On 38 " " Devon.
 On 402 " " cross and mixed breeds.
 On 231 holdings owners make no return.

3. INCREASE.

672 owners report an increase, 55 a decrease, 113 that their herds are stationary, and 523 give no information.

4. HOW KEPT.

In 591 cases the herds are returned as running in paddocks, in 335 as at large, in 140 as both in paddocks and at large, and in 309 no information is received.

5. IMPROVEMENT.

On 529 holdings owners report their cattle as improving, on 9 as deteriorating, on 121 as stationary, and in 722 cases they give no information.

6. PEDIGREE STOCK INTRODUCED.

Short-horn	848 bulls.	226 females;	total	1,074
Hereford	82 "	25 "	" "	107
Devon	2 "	10 "	" "	12
	<u>932</u>	<u>261</u>		<u>1,193</u>

CATTLE (B).

I.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

1. *Inoculation*.—The returns show that 201 owners inoculated *once*, 36 *twice*, 20 *thrice*, 5 *four times*, 2 oftener than *six times*, and 70 *often*, in all 334; while 240 report that they never inoculated, and 550 give no information.

Of those who inoculated, 304 used the virus from the lung, 23 from the chest, and 7 do not say what sort of virus they used.

Of those who did *not inoculate*, 240 are reported to be *in favour of* inoculation and 64 *against* it, while 158 *do not offer an opinion* with regard to it.

Of those who tried *inoculation*, there are 310 *in favour of* it, 17 *against* it, and 25 do not offer an opinion.

2. *Other treatment*.—The other remedies tried were—bleeding, tar on the nose, doses of nitre, and fumigation with sulphur.

II.—OTHER DISEASES.

1. *Cancer*.—Only 14 cases of this disease are reported.

2. *Ophthalmia*.—This ailment is reported in only 11 instances.

3. *Fluke*.—There were only a few cases in a single district.

4. *Worms*.—Only in two districts, and very slightly.

5. *Cumberland Disease*.—Has prevailed slightly in one or two districts,—only 11 cases in all.

6. *Black-leg*.—A good few cases of this disease have occurred in several districts. The cures tried have been bleeding and inoculation with garlic in the dew-lap. The latter is reported as an effectual preventive.

7. *Poison Pea*.—A good many deaths are reported as having occurred in the North-western and Northern portions of the Colony, through the cattle eating this pea. It seems to be spreading.

SHEEP (A).

1. THE NUMBER.

The number of sheep in the Colony in 1874 was 20,709,338, and 22,767,416 in 1875, being an increase in 1875 of 2,058,078.

2. COMBING AND CLOTHING.

The returns give 6,100,000 combing sheep, and 5,490,000 clothing; while with respect to 6,420,000 it is not stated whether they are combing or clothing and in a good many cases owners give no information.

3. LONG-WOOLLED AND CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

Of these some 125,000 are returned; and they are given as being of the following breeds:—Leicesters, 15,881; Lincolns, 9,771; Downs and other breeds, 37,583; and Cross-bred sheep, 62,242.

4. HOW KEPT.

In 395 cases the sheep are returned as depastured in paddocks, in 504 as shepherded, in 88 as both in paddocks and shepherded, and in 381 cases no information is given on this point.

5. IMPROVEMENT.

On 681 holdings the sheep are reported to be improving, on 43 as deteriorating, on 72 as stationary, and 548 owners make no return.

6. STUD SHEEP INTRODUCED.

The returns show that of these sheep there were 23,412 introduced, of which 18,086 were Merino; 343 Leicesters, 4,741 Lincolns, and 42 Downs.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FENCING FOR SHEEP.

1. *Improvement*.—(1) in the health and soundness of the sheep; (2) in their size and stamina; (3) in the quantity and quality of the wool; (4) in the carrying capability of the holding.

2. *Saving*.—(1) In expense of management; (2) in the losses arising from shepherding, especially from bad shepherds.

3. *Advantages to Owner*.—It relieves him from the trouble of managing shepherds and hut-keepers, and allows him time to attend to the improvement of the breed of his sheep.

4. *General benefit*.—This is stated by owners to be an increase of the value of a run of from 20 to 60 per cent.

SHEEP (B).

I.—LAMBING.

The general average of shepherded flocks was 72½ per cent., of paddocked sheep 75 per cent., and of sheep depastured both ways 74½ per cent.

II.—CLIP.

		lbs. ozs.	
1. <i>Greasy</i> —			
	The average clip of greasy wool in shepherded sheep was ...	4	3½
	" " paddocked " 	4	15½
	" " both " 	4	10½
2. <i>Creek-washed</i> —			
	The average of shepherded sheep was	2	12½
	" paddocked " 	3	4½
	" both " 	2	12½
3. <i>Hot water washed</i> —			
	The average of shepherded sheep was	2	8½
	" paddocked " 	3	2
	" both " 	2	11½
4. <i>Scoured</i> —			
	The average of shepherded sheep was	2	2½
	" paddocked " 	2	8
	" both " 	2	10

III.—DIFFERENCE IN WEIGHT BETWEEN COMBING AND CLOTHING.

On this point 1,238 owners give no information, 75 cannot say, 4 that there is no difference, 32 that there is a slight difference in favour of combing, 4 put the difference at 8 ozs., 2 at 12 ozs., 1 at 16 ozs., 4 at more than 16 ozs., and 6 state that combing is the more profitable.

SHEEP (C).

FOOT-ROT.

1. *Prevalence of the disease.*

366 owners give no information on the subject; 333 report that their sheep have not been affected; 475 that theirs have been slightly affected; 9 that theirs have been badly affected; and 62 that theirs have been very badly affected.

2. *Cures tried.*

(1.)	has been used by	80 owners.
<i>Arsenic</i> alone		
" and bluestone	15	"
" tar	2	"
" lime	2	"
" tar and soft soap	2	"
" soda	1	"
" aqua fortis	1	"
" tar and bluestone	1	"

(2.)

(2.)	<i>Bluestone</i> alone	has been used by	59 owners.
	" and tar	"	12 "
	" " kerosene	"	10 "
	" " turps	"	4 "
	" " tar and turps	"	4 "
	" " lime	"	3 "
	" " carbolic	"	2 "
	" " fat	"	2 "
	" " tar and salt	"	2 "
	" " castor oil and tar	"	1 "
(3.)	<i>Carbolic</i> alone	"	28 "
	" and nitric acid	"	4 "
	" " tar	"	1 "
	" " turps	"	1 "
	" " sulphuric acid	"	1 "
(4.)	<i>Tar</i> alone	"	2 "
	" and kerosene... ..	"	6 "
	" " turps	"	2 "
	" " saltpetre	"	1 "
	" " lime	"	1 "
(5.)	<i>Butter of antimony</i> alone	"	15 "
(6.)	<i>Muriatic</i> and nitric acid	"	9 "
(7.)	<i>Lime</i> alone	"	7 "
(8.)	<i>Sulphuric acid</i>	"	2 "
(9.)	<i>Pottier's specific</i>	"	1 "
(10.)	<i>Allen's</i> "	"	4 "
(11.)	<i>McNevin's</i> "	"	1 "

443 owners give no information on this subject.

SHEEP (D).

I.—FLUKE.

301 owners give no information in regard to this disease; 528 report that none of their sheep were affected; 117, that their sheep had the disease slightly; and thirty-three, that theirs were badly affected.

II.—WORMS.

257 owners make no report; 565 return their sheep as unaffected; 145, that they were slightly affected; and thirty-two, that they were badly.

III.—CURES TRIED FOR FLUKE AND WORMS.

(1.)	<i>Salt</i> alone	was used by	74 owners.
	" and sulphur	"	36 "
	" " sulphate of iron	"	37 "
	" " saltpetre	"	2 "
	" " turps	"	6 "
	" " sulphate of iron and gunpowder	"	1 "
	" " " sulphur	"	1 "
	" " " turps	"	4 "
	" " " charcoal	"	1 "
(2.)	<i>Turps</i> alone	"	1 "
	" and warm water	"	1 "
	" " linseed oil	"	1 "
	" " kerosene oil	"	5 "
	" " horehound	"	2 "
	" " gunpowder... ..	"	2 "
(3.)	<i>Gunpowder</i> alone	"	1 "
(4.)	<i>Oldman</i> and <i>Southernwood</i>	"	1 "
(5.)	<i>Pottier's Specific</i> and Tonic Food	"	4 "
(6.)	<i>Horchound</i> alone	"	1 "

GENERAL (A).

1. *New Roads required.*

In 928 cases owners make no return under this head; in 235, they say that no new roads are required; and in 158 cases they recommend new roads.

2. *New Reserves required.*

In 928 cases owners make no return under this head; in 161 cases they say that no new reserves are required; in forty cases they say that there should be reserves every 8 or 10 miles; and in sixty-four cases they recommend new reserves.

3. *Wells or Tanks required.*

In 927 cases owners make no return as to this; in 207 they say that none are required in their district; in eighteen cases that there should be wells or tanks at every 8 or 10 miles along the droving roads; and in sixty cases they recommend new wells or tanks.

THE COST OF WELLS, TANKS, AND DAMS.

1. *Cost of Wells.*

The average price per foot for sinking wells ranges, in the different districts, from 15s. to 30s.

2. *Cost of Tanks.*

- (1.) *Pick and shovel*—The price ranges, in the different districts, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
 (2.) *Horse and cart* " " " 10d. to 1s. 3d.
 (3.) *Plough and scoop* " " " 6d. to 1s. 6d.

3. *Cost of Dams.*

- (1.) *Pick and shovel*—The price ranges, in the different districts, from 1s. to 2s.
 (2.) *Horse and cart* " " " 1s. to 1s. 3d.
 (3.) *Plough and scoop* " " " 4d. to 10d.

GENERAL (B).

I.—NATIVE DOGS.

1. *Extent of losses caused by them, and number of sheep destroyed.*

In 796 cases owners make no return; in 263 cases they report they have had no losses; in fifty-two, that their losses were slight; in thirty-nine, that they were considerable; in thirty-five, that they were great; and in other cases, 23,686 sheep are reported to have been destroyed by these dogs.

2. *Legislation for their extirpation.*

There were 339 owners in favour of a law being passed for the eradication of native dogs, and thirty-seven against it.

II.—TAME DOGS.

1. *Extent of losses, and number of sheep destroyed by them.*

In 680 cases owners make no return; in 207 cases they state that they have had no losses; in seventy, that they had slight losses; in twenty-six that their losses were considerable; in forty, that they were great; and other owners report that they had sheep destroyed by tame dogs to the number of 24,151.

2. *Extension of the Dog Act to whole Colony, and increased tax.*

There were 519 owners in favour of this, and sixty against it.

III.—ARTIFICIAL GRASSES GROWN IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

These were rye-grass, clover, cocksfoot, prairie, bokhara-grass, buffalo, lucerne, and couch.

GENERAL (C).

THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF FENCES ERECTED, AND PRICES PER MILE.

Wire (alone).

2 wires.	
3 "	£34 to £36 for cattle.
4 "	
5 "	£40 to £56.
6 "	£50 to £75.
7 "	£60 to £90.

Wire and battens.

6 wires and 3 battens with posts 18 ft. apart,	£60.
6 " 5 " " 25 and 30 feet apart,	£15 to £60.

Iron posts and iron wire.

6 wires, £100.

Posts and one rail (both split) with wires.

2 wires,	£35 to £45.
3 "	£60 to £65.
4 "	£50 to £75.
5 "	£55 to £84.
6 "	£70 to £95.

Posts and two rails (all split) with wires.

2 wires,	£80.
3 "	£63 to £95.

Posts and three rails (all split) with wires.

3 wires, £65 to £90.

Irregular Wooden Fences.

Rough and tumble, £45.

Chock and log, 2 rails, £20 to £50.

3 " £90.

Dog-leg, £25 to £40.

Drop fence, £20 to £30.

Log and brush, £20.

Brush with fork and top rail, £20.

Two-railed split fence.

£40, £48, £50, £55, £60, £67, £70, £72.

Two-railed split fence earthed up.

£82.

Three-railed split fence.

£57, £64, £68, £70, £80, £85, £90.

Four rails split fence.

£80, £100, £125.

Split posts and round rails.

£36.

Brush fence.

£12 to £30.

Sapling.

£25 to £35.

Stone.

£120 to £130.

For both sheep and cattle the most generally approved fence is split posts and one split rail (top) with five wires; the next, the same posts and rail with six wires; the next, six wires and battens. For cattle only, two-railed split fence generally approved.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

HORSES.

RETURN showing the number of Horses in the several Districts; the number fit for Indian market; the increase and decrease of Horses in the several Districts; their improvement; the number of Stud Horses introduced; their Breeders' names; and the opinions of Owners to a tax on horses.

51-B

District.	Number of Horses.	Number and different Breeds of Horses.			Number fit for the Indian market.	State of the Horse Stock.								Pedigree Stock introduced.		Supposed Number of Wild Horses in each District.	Disease.	Owners' Opinions as to a Tax on Mares or Entires.					Names and Addresses of the Breeders of Pedigree Horses introduced into the several Districts.	Number of Districts into which their Horses have been introduced.															
		Draught.	Light Harness.	Saddle.		How depastured.			Increasing or Decreasing.				Improvement or Deterioration.					Number.	Breed.	Sex.		No reply.			Entires.	Mares.	Either.	Against.											
						At large.	Paddocked.	Both.	Not stated.	Increasing.	Decreasing.	Stationary.	Not stated.	Improving.	Deteriorating.					Stationary.	Not stated.								Entire.	Mare.									
1. Albury ...	2,901	617	875	1,378	242	8	55	...	3	37	3	18	8	43	...	14	7	3	Thoroughbred ...	2	...	1,480	Nil	12	25	4	2	2	27	Aldcorn J., Togo, Braidwood ...	1								
2. Armidale ...	5,524	382	1,093	4,042	50	6	10	10	62	19	2	4	63	11	2	72	7	7	Draught and Blood ...	...	...	5,760	"	68	25	4	2	1	1	Blackard W. ...	1						
3. Balranald ...	1,752	139	312	1,501	118	...	32	...	...	9	...	23	1	7	...	9	19	1	Thoroughbred ...	1	...	360	"	26	7	1	1	1	1	Bloomfield J. ...	1						
4. Bathurst ...	2,007	582	805	1,620	133	24	43	...	...	52	5	9	32	1	4	20	25	1	Clydesdale ...	1	...	5,010	Lease tetanus, 1 worms.	14	37	1	4	1	11	Bowley J., Ashford ...	1						
5. Bourke ...	3,768	377	279	3,112	25	27	21	8	...	23	...	...	35	11	2	...	45	4	Thoroughbred ...	4	...	417	Nil	39	10	1	2	...	7	Coleman Ed., Kempsey ...	1						
6. Braidwood ...	1,155	101	800	254	150	3	8	2	...	5	...	2	1	5	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	210	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cox C. C., Mudgee ...	1								
7. Curocar ...	6,225	1,342	1,893	2,955	80	19	23	19	...	54	5	5	...	52	1	4	4	2	2	Draught and Blood ...	6	2	7,095	"	46	9	...	1	5	5	1	Cox E. K., Mungah ...	1						
8. Cooma ...	2,692	693	452	1,647	60	26	15	5	23	12	7	11	38	13	3	43	3	3	Ditto ...	3	...	10,386	"	25	14	...	2	21	21	Daly M., Carabubula ...	1								
9. Coonabarabran ...	4,733	481	367	3,955	07	20	24	...	...	20	1	21	4	14	1	7	20	4	1	Clydesdale (im-ported).	4	...	4,344	"	35	7	...	...	1	1	Dight Arthur, Windsor ...	1			
10. Corowa ...	1,907	211	331	1,363	...	...	43	...	...	3	...	3	32	4	...	1	20	4	4	Thoroughbred ...	4	...	320	"	30	3	...	...	...	...	Dines Richard, Hambleton Hill ...	2
11. Danilquin ...	1,973	1,973	Not stated	Not stated	...	4	8	...	19	8	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	Eales John, Duckenfield, Morpeth ...	1	
12. Dubbo ...	No information.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eaton J., Warialda ...	1
13. Eden ...	1,185	203	656	326	90	6	4	3	...	2	4	3	5	7	1	1	9	...	...	...	1,250	"	4	6	1	3	...	1	1	1	Forrester G., Walgett ...	1				
14. Forbes ...	5,156	765	592	3,799	103	11	77	...	12	59	1	30	...	42	1	45	...	5	5	Thoroughbred ...	3	2	10,218	"	40	...	...	40	2	2	Gow Stephen, Windsor ...	1					
15. Glen Innes ...	2,264	359	280	1,620	62	10	7	6	...	14	1	4	...	5	10	3	4	7	2	Ditto ...	2	...	378	"	13	6	...	...	...	...	Greene Rawdon, Victoria ...	1			
16. Goulburn ...	1,383	449	229	700	52	5	41	14	7	22	3	6	18	22	2	4	23	1	1	Ditto ...	1	...	910	"	12	12	4	...	10	10	1	Hawley Sir Joseph, England ...	1						
17. Grafton ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hughes Mr., Bathurst ...	1
18. Gundagai ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hunter Messrs., Victoria ...	1
19. Hay ...	2,718	809	437	1,472	23	7	25	...	27	19	...	4	44	13	...	3	53	9	9	Thoroughbred ...	9	...	7,735	"	51	3	3	...	10	10	1	Kennedy W., Mitta Mitta ...	1						
20. Maitland ...	1,206	31	46	1,129	30	4	14	...	...	12	...	3	1	10	...	2	3	3	3	Ditto ...	1	2	700	"	11	5	...	...	...	...	Lee George, Bathurst ...	1	
21. Merriwa ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lee Thomas, do. ...	1
22. Merriwa ...	1,708	89	206	1,473	183	2	13	13	2	...	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	1	1	Thoroughbred ...	1	...	2,720	"	22	5	...	...	3	3	Lee Mr., do. ...	1
23. Mudgee ...	1,722	383	440	899	185	6	13	3	4	10	3	3	8	13	1	1	9	5	5	Draught and Blood ...	5	...	3,180	2 cases of strangles.	7	12	6	...	5	5	3	Moylan W., Maitland ...	1						
24. Narrabri ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Macarthur Sir Wm., Camden ...	3
25. Port Macquarie ...	754	57	14	683	37	3	11	5	5	10	1	9	3	7	1	1	15	1	1	Blood ...	1	...	1,015	Few cases of strangle.	4	5	2	...	3	3	1	McGuire Mr., Singleton ...	1						
26. Singleton ...	1,050	410	166	465	...	...	0	1	...	6	...	...	4	9	...	...	1	2	2	1 Thoroughbred 1 Arab	2	...	30	Nil	4	4	...	...	2	2	McDonnell Mr., Victoria ...	1
27. Sydney ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	McKinnon G. B., Gunambil ...	1
28. Tamworth ...	4,539	1,504	418	2,917	237	12	30	10	...	22	1	36	4	7	4	12	10	10	5 Blood 4 Draught 1 Arab	10	...	3,591	"	56	4	1	1	1	1	Nicholas G., Tasmania ...	1						
29. Wagon Wagga ...	3,955	391	610	2,961	260	...	61	7	57	3	61	9	9	Thoroughbred ...	9	...	6,570	"	56	6	2	Nugent S., Victoria ...	1						
30. Warialda ...	4,325	908	670	2,747	15	10	0	51	...	14	2	2	49	9	58	58	Thoroughbred and Draught	24	24	16,350	"	27	3	3	1	4	4	1	1	Onus J., Richmond ...	1						
31. Westworth ...	1,021	1,021	...	1	10	3	...	4	11	4	11	5	5	Thoroughbred and Arab	4	1	1,270	"	10	4	4	1	1	Patton A. & Sons, Mitta Mitta ...	1					
32. Windsor ...	471	154	209	108	60	...	7	6	1	1	1	Lincoln ...	1	"	5	2	2	1	1	Petty Geo., Melbourne ...	1					
33. Yass ...	895	212	366	197	130	4	5	2	23	2	2	2	22	7	24	5	5	Draught and Thoroughbred	5	...	113	"	26	1	...	2	5	5	1	1	Phillips J., Victoria ...	2					
34. Young ...	590	93	162	335	60	60	1	1	1	1	Reynolds, F., Tocul ...	4			
Total ...	70,618	13,697	12,735	44,179	2,487	217	630	165	197	434	43	206	526	374	26	137	629	153	122	31	100,744	"	653	190	46	17	190	190	190	190	1	1	1	1	Roberts M., Victoria ...	1			
																																				Robinson Ed., Windsor ...	1		
																																					Rouse George, Mudgee ...	1	
																																					Rutledge T., Carwoola ...	1	
																																						Towns Andw., Richmond ...	2
																																						Tait John, Sydney ...	1
																																						Ward W., Bankstown ...	2
																																						West C., Macquarie Plains ...	1
																																						White Jas., Martindale ...	1
																																						Wyndham F., Inverell ...	1
																																						Wyndham Messrs., Bukkulla ...	1

CATTLE (A).

RETURN showing the Number of Herds of the different Breeds in the several Districts, their Increase or Decrease, how they are Depastured, the Improvement in the Herds, the Number of Pedigree Stock introduced, and the Breeders' names.

District.	Number of Herds of different Breeds.						State of Herds as to Increase or Decrease.				How Herds are Depastured.				State of Herds as to Improvement or Deterioration.				Number of Pedigree Cattle introduced into (different Herds).						Names of Breeders of Pedigree Stock, and the number of Districts into which their Stock were introduced.										
	Shorthorn.	Hereford.	Shorthorn and Hereford.	Devon.	Cross and mixed.	Not stated.	Increasing.	Decreasing.	Stationary.	Not stated.	Paddocked.	At large.	Both.	Not stated.	Improving.	Deteriorating.	Stationary.	Not stated.	Shorthorn.			Hereford.				Devon.									
																			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.							
1. Albury	29	1	1	12	20	5	51	6	5	6	49	9	5	5	47	...	7	14	11	48	59	10	...	10	...	...	Australian Agricultural Company	3						
2. Armidale	38	1	...	...	17	13	10	1	1	57	1	10	2	66	8	...	1	69	25	...	25	5	...	5	...	...	Baldwin Chas., Manilla	1						
3. Balranald	25	...	...	...	6	5	22	5	3	8	35	1	...	...	2	...	...	23	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dand Thos., Dubbo	1					
4. Bathurst	27	4	2	...	34	38	87	4	14	...	68	37	...	...	52	4	49	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Evans & Smith, Clarence River	1				
6. Bourke	23	5	4	1	10	1	22	...	...	27	12	35	2	...	14	...	...	35	7	6	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	Brown John, Singleton	1				
6. Braidwood	5	...	...	...	8	...	12	1	...	...	6	...	7	...	11	...	1	1	9	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Busby W. & A.	1			
7. Carcoar	5	15	16	5	29	39	10	...	1	98	23	21	17	49	5	...	...	103	9	...	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	Bryant M., Edwards River	1			
8. Cooma	13	1	5	1	39	8	36	5	4	2	5	41	6	5	30	...	6	31	33	30	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Campbell G., Dumroon	1			
9. Coonabarabran	21	4	15	2	10	4	47	5	...	4	23	26	1	6	28	...	4	21	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chapel G. H. E., Clarence River	1			
10. Corowa	20	...	...	...	4	20	14	1	4	25	19	...	...	25	6	...	...	38	17	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chisholm Jno., Goulburn	1			
11. Deniliquin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clark W. J., Victoria	1	
12. Dubbo	43	2	3	...	23	...	12	...	1	62	54	17	4	...	12	...	...	63	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colb & Co.	1		
13. Eden	13	1	...	...	8	23	19	2	...	21	1	14	6	21	19	...	...	26	8	4	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colyer & Co., Maitland	1		
14. Forbes	70	3	...	...	6	11	76	1	2	11	64	10	3	14	78	...	...	12	274	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cox E., Mudgee	1		
15. Glen Innes	15	...	4	6	...	...	17	6	...	1	5	12	7	...	19	1	...	4	20	4	24	10	...	10	1	10	11	...	...	...	Cox F. & A., Mudgee	1		
16. Goulburn	12	3	2	...	31	1	36	...	1	12	36	4	7	2	33	...	4	12	34	12	46	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cox James, Mudgee	1	
17. Grafton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cox Soper, Richmond	1
18. Gundagai ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hanger Messrs., Singleton	1
19. Hay	13	...	...	...	16	40	20	2	2	45	24	2	2	43	20	...	2	47	29	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Devlin Brothers, Wagga Wagga	1	
20. Maitland	2	...	6	9	...	...	16	...	1	...	5	6	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dight Mr., Albury	1	
21. Menangle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Donnelly Mr., Wagga Wagga	1
22. Merriwa	15	...	...	...	7	5	23	1	1	5	6	7	11	6	7	...	...	23	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durham W., Singleton	1
23. Mudgee	8	1	8	...	4	2	18	1	2	3	16	4	2	2	15	...	3	6	6	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edwards Mr., Dumallo	1
21. Narrabri	Emmanuel S., Goulburn	1
25. Port Macquarie	3	1	3	...	16	1	18	2	2	2	4	10	9	1	21	...	1	2	19	41	63	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faithful W., Goulburn	1
26. Singleton	2	...	3	...	6	...	8	...	...	3	8	1	2	...	7	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fanning Messrs., Richmond River	1
27. Sydney	Fraser & Anderson, Inverell	1
28. Tamworth	29	1	18	...	7	6	22	6	21	8	18	16	19	8	26	4	18	13	24	...	24	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Hindmarsh W., Chudalla	1
29. Wagga Wagga	45	...	...	...	15	4	21	1	1	41	58	1	1	4	3	...	...	61	26	14	40	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hore John, Albury	1
20. Warialda	10	...	4	3	31	14	20	2	4	42	9	24	8	27	19	...	...	49	93	...	93	12	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jeely C., Combing Park	1
31. Wentworth	5	4	5	6	1	8	...	12	2	5	...	2	7	9	2	11	Irving J. G., Clarence River	1
32. Windsor	2	5	...	6	1	7	2	5	2	...	2	...	20	20	Jenkins R. L., Neparr Towers	1
33. Yass	5	1	5	23	6	2	2	24	2	3	6	23	8	...	2	24	14	...	14	4	...	4	Joseph H. M., Mahratta	1
34. Young	10	...	2	...	36	12	18	...	30	12	22	22	7	9	9	...	21	30	Lamb W., Greystones	1
	522	44	96	38	402	281	672	55	113	523	591	336	140	500	529	9	121	722	848	226	1074	82	25	107	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	Leamonth Messrs., Hay	1

CATTLE (B).

RETURN showing the number of times Owners have inoculated for Pleuro-pneumonia in the different Districts; the sort of Virus used; Owners' opinions as to the efficacy of Inoculation; the other remedies tried; and the extent to which Diseases other than Pleuro-pneumonia have prevailed, and their treatment.

District.	Number of times Owners had inoculated.									Sort of Virus.		Opinions of Owners						Other Remedies tried.	Cancer.	Ophthalmia.	Fluke.	Worms.	Cumberland.	Black-leg.	Remarks.						
	N.S.	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	More than 6.	Often.	Lung.	Chest.	Who did not Inoculate.			Who did Inoculate.															
													For.	Against.	Neither.	For.	Against.									Neither.					
1. Albury ...	6	36	10	3	8	1	...	...	2	2	26	...	20	5	4	26	1	...	Bleeding heavily	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Armidale ...	2	4	11	3	11	3	1	2	2	14
3. Bathurst ...	34	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	1	Bleeding; successful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bathurst ...	38	13	32	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	25	9	15	46	4	1	Bleeding, and use of Stockholm tar	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bourke ...	7	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Braidwood ...	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Carcoar ...	76	9	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	34	3	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cooma ...	21	19	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	14	2	10	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Coonabarabran ...	39	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	7	21	5	4	1	Bleeding, and inhaling sulphur, kerosene, and tar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Corowa ...	No cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Dunlicquin ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dubbo ...	10	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	2	8	...	1	Bleeding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Eden ...	24	10	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	9	3	2	10	...	1	Bleeding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forbes ...	12	23	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	54	2	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Glen Innes ...	...	5	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	4	13	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Goulburn ...	19	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	6	22	...	1	Bleeding ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Grafton ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Gundagai ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Hay ...	47	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	15	3	2	...	One owner fumigated cattle with sulphur; result not satisfactory.	Several	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Maitland ...	3	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Mearns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Merriwa ...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated.	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	Bleeding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Mudgee ...	3	17	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	1	7	4	...	...	Bleeding, with doses of nitre; successful.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Narrabri ...	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Port Macquarie ...	7	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Singleton ...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	6	...	...	Bleeding heavily	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Sydney ...	No cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Tamworth ...	31	17	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	18	6	3	13	...	...	Bleeding during first stage of disease	12	10	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
29. Wagga Wagga ...	61	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated.	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Warialda ...	58	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Wentworth ...	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Windsor ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Yass ...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Young ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.	...	4	5	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	550	248	201	36	20	5	...	...	2	70	304	23	210	64	158	310	17	25	Bleeding ...	14	11	7	7	11	47	...	...	...	...	...

SHEEP—(A).

TABLE showing the number of Sheep returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony, during 1874 and 1875, and the increase or decrease for the latter year.

District.	No. of Sheep, 1874.	No. of Sheep, 1875.	Increase, 1875.	Decrease, 1875.	District.	No. of Sheep, 1874.	No. of Sheep, 1875.	Increase, 1875.	Decrease, 1875.
Albury	220,802	139,355	.....	81,447	Liverpool	2,948	.....	.....	2,948
Armidale	420,674	389,239	.....	31,435	Merriwa	113,075	88,443	.....	24,632
Ashford	2,809	3,858	1,049	.....	Menindie	649,412	737,520	88,108	.....
Balranald	654,542	818,053	163,511	.....	Moama	95,301	91,139	.....	4,162
Barraba	81,666	82,478	812	.....	Molong	239,927	248,347	8,420	.....
Bathurst	164,865	170,365	5,500	.....	Murrurundi	393,051	421,283	28,232	.....
Bega	1,991	1,170	.....	821	Morangarell	70,908	119,044	48,136	.....
Berrima	17,430	14,415	.....	3,015	Mudgee	114,232	115,353	1,121	.....
Binslong	69,089	40,288	.....	28,801	Muswellbrook	35,815	28,664	.....	7,151
Bourko	653,557	734,449	130,892	.....	Murrumburrah	6,933	23,038	16,105	.....
Breeharrina	178,898	178,707	4,809	.....	Mulwala	572	1,394	822	.....
Braidwood	22,851	9,879	.....	12,972	Narrabri	341,701	352,164	10,463	.....
Bombala	214,606	207,043	.....	7,563	Oberon	5,030	1,600	.....	3,430
Bundarra	120,334	69,169	.....	51,165	Orange	58,591	66,862	8,271	.....
Burrowa	268,093	252,361	.....	15,732	Obley	69,887	61,960	.....	7,927
Bingera	1,929	1,929	1,929	.....	Paterson	2,300	1,200	.....	1,100
Camden	4,671	4,909	238	.....	Queanbeyan	215,073	225,600	10,527	.....
Campbelltown	1,380	935	.....	445	Rockley	33,845	30,365	5,520	.....
Carour	251,675	279,972	28,297	.....	Rylstone	83,270	99,374	16,104	.....
Cassilis	233,772	239,536	5,764	.....	Scone	140,429	143,889	3,460	.....
Cannonba	181,044	206,566	25,522	.....	Singleton	82,377	47,643	.....	34,734
Cooma	488,246	514,479	26,233	.....	Sofala	6,959	8,092	1,133	.....
Cowra	175,032	223,077	48,045	.....	Stroud	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Coonamble	317,645	397,529	79,884	.....	Tamworth	466,965	437,675	.....	29,290
Cootamundry	15,928	31,735	15,807	.....	Tenterfield	89,166	83,138	.....	6,028
Coonabarabran	673,057	523,129	.....	149,928	Ten-mile Creek	189,068	319,990	130,922	.....
Corowa	513,701	388,315	.....	125,386	Tocumwal	158,517	227,305	68,788	.....
Coolah	.....	112,906	112,906	.....	Trunkey Creek	22,451	28,632	6,181	.....
Dandaloo	42,937	103,423	60,491	.....	Tumberumba	20,500	.....	.....	20,500
Deniliquin	834,323	870,262	35,939	.....	Tumut	68,981	37,974	.....	31,007
Dubbo	601,358	649,777	48,419	.....	Urana	226,282	501,629	275,347	.....
Eden	2,681	955	.....	1,726	Walgett	209,631	208,241	.....	1,390
Euston	83,257	86,480	3,223	.....	Wagga Wagga	1,075,147	1,372,896	297,749	.....
Forbes	455,980	576,097	120,117	.....	Warialda	626,631	649,365	22,734	.....
Glen Innes	221,893	233,659	11,766	.....	Walcha	192,743	180,864	.....	11,884
Gongolgon	24,483	55,954	31,471	.....	Wellington	173,693	175,629	1,931	.....
Goulburn	135,538	134,211	.....	1,327	Wentworth	540,173	521,649	.....	18,524
Grenfell	87,125	89,140	2,015	.....	Windeyer	4,481	.....	.....	4,481
Gunning	115,584	126,545	10,961	.....	Wilcannia	269,077	381,301	112,224	.....
Gundagai	161,115	158,972	.....	2,143	Wollombi	.....	600	600	.....
Gunnedah	362,195	540,920	178,725	.....	Yass	162,675	213,750	51,075	.....
Gulgong	51,660	20,920	.....	30,740	Young	426,964	494,474	67,510	.....
Hay	3,018,404	3,498,455	480,051	.....				
Howlong	17,598	19,984	2,386	.....	Totals	20,436,391	22,463,013	2,946,723	914,101
Hargraves	12,214	13,311	1,097	.....	Add lots under 500	272,947	304,403	31,456	.....
Hartley	5,163	4,260	.....	903					
Hill End	.....	21,381	21,381	.....	Grand Totals	20,709,338	22,767,416	2,972,179	914,101
Inverell	244,365	152,221	.....	92,144					
Jerilderie	328,869	261,649	.....	67,220	Net increase on the year 1874	.....	2,058,078	.....	.....

SHEEP (C).

RETURN of the Lambing and Clip in the Shepherded and Paddocked Flocks, and of the opinions of Owners as to the difference in weight between Combing and Clothing Sheep.

District.	Lambing.			Clip.												Difference in weight of Combing and Clothing.							Remarks.					
				Greasy.			Creek-washed.			Hot-water-washed.			Scoured.			N.S.	Cannot say.	No Difference.	Extent to which Combing is reported heavier than clothing, and No. of Owners.					Combing most profitable.				
	Shep-herded.	Pad-docked.	Both.	Shep-herded.	Pad-docked.	Both.	Shep-herded.	Pad-docked.	Both.	Shep-herded.	Pad-docked.	Both.	Shep-herded.	Pad-docked.	Both.				Slight.	4 ozs.	8 ozs.	12 ozs.			16 ozs.	More than 16 ozs.		
				lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.													
1. Albury ...	.....	73 ³ / ₄	.....	4 10	4 11	4 15	2 12	3 15	3 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Armidale ...	.....	.....	59	4 5	3 8	4 2	2 7	2 8	2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Balranald ...	.....	79	.....	.....	5 0	4 12	.....	4 13 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Bathurst ...	.....	81 ² / ₄	83 ³ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₂	5 0 ¹ / ₂	.....	3 0	3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Bourke ...	.....	92	82 ¹ / ₂	4 8	5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Braidwood ...	61 ¹ / ₂	50	57	4 8	5 0	.....	2 14 ¹ / ₂	2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Carcoar ...	.....	85	.....	5 0	4 8	4 12	2 12	2 15	2 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Cooma ...	.....	.....	70 ¹ / ₂	5 12	.....	6 0	2 11	2 13	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Coonabarabran ...	75 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	4 6	4 10	5 2	3 0	3 4	3 4	2 9	3 4	2 11	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Corowa ...	.....	78 ¹ / ₂	.....	3 8	4 9 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Deniliquin ...	.....	83 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Dubbo ...	76	.....	.....	4 6	4 15	4 1	2 14	3 1	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Eden ...	73	.....	.....	4 9	4 0	.....	2 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Forbes ...	78 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	4 8	4 9	.....	3 4	3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	22	28	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Glen Innes ...	80	46	.....	4 5	4 7	4 0	.....	.....	.....	2 4	.....	2 5	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Goulburn ...	89 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	5 0	5 12	.....	2 0	3 1	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Grafton ...	Nil.
18. Gundagai	65
19. Hay	70	6 0	3 12	55
20. Maitland	85	4 8	5 8	5 0	2 8	14
21. Meung	77 ¹ / ₂
22. Merriwa ...	75	.....	.....	4 9	5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15	3 0	2 6	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Mudgee ...	74	81	.....	3 11	.....	3 8	3 0	3 0	.....	2 10	2 7	2 7	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Narrabri ...	No Return.
25. Port Macquarie ...	25	4 3	6
26. Singleton ...	No Return.	2 12	3
27. Sydney ...	No Return.
28. Tamworth ...	93	70	81 ¹ / ₂	4 10	5 0	4 6	2 7 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Wagga Wagga ...	.....	61	.....	.....	4 11 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	3 1	.....	.....	2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Warialda ...	66 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	4 0	.....	.....	2 7	.....	2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Wentworth	87 ¹ / ₂	6 8	2 8	14
32. Windsor ...	50	83	4 0	7
33. Yass ...	.....	.....	76	3 15	4 0	4 4	2 14	3 3 ¹ / ₂	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Young ...	80	.....	.....	4 8	.....	.....	2 10	3 0	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Averages...	72 ¹ / ₂	75	74 ¹ / ₂	4 3 ¹ / ₁₆	4 15 ³ / ₁₆	4 10 ⁷ / ₁₆	2 12 ¹ / ₁₆	3 4 ³ / ₁₆	2 12 ¹ / ₁₆	2 8 ³ / ₁₆	3 2	2 11 ³ / ₁₆	2 2 ¹ / ₁₆	2 8	2 10	1,238	75	4	32	10	4	2	1	4	6	.....	.....

Combing heavier, sheep larger, and constitution stronger.

SHEEP (E.)

RETURN showing the Extent of the Prevalence of Fluke and Worms in Sheep, and the Cures tried in the several Sheep Districts.

District.	Extent of Prevalence of Fluke.				Extent of Prevalence of Worm Disease.				Cures tried for Fluke and Worms.																				
									Salt alone, and in combination with—								Turps alone, and in combination with—												
	N. S.	Nil.	Slightly.	Badly.	N. S.	Nil.	Slightly.	Badly.	Alone.	Sulphur.	Sulphate of Iron.	Saltpetre.	Turps.	Sulphate of Iron and Gunpowder.	Sulphate of Iron and Aloes.	Sulphur & Sulphate of Iron.	Turps and Sulphate of Iron.	Sulphate of Iron and Charcoal.	Alone.	Warm water.	Linseed Oil.	Kerosene Oil.	Horshound.	Gunpowder.	Gunpowder alone.	Old Man and Southernwood.	Fottie's Specific, and Tonic Food.	Horshound alone.	
1. Albury	5	41	4	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Armidale	Fluke and worms prevalent.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Balranald	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bathurst .....	...	105	10	2	...	112	5	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
5. Bourke	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Braidwood .....	...	11	...	2	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Carcoar .....	...	204	16	1	...	196	24	1	10	15	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8. Cooma	34	4	7	5	44	...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Corowa	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Deniliquin	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dubbo .....	...	3	4	...	...	78	32	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Eden	10	22	8	2	...	39	3	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forbes	18	71	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Glen Innes	5	9	5	5	5	3	1	15	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Goulburn .....	...	4	21	10	11	12	9	3	5	7	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Grafton	No return.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Gundagai	No return.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Hay	58	8	2	...	61	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Maitland .....	...	3	4	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Menindie	No return.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Merriwa	No disease.				...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Mudgee	8	9	6	1	12	9	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Narrabri	No return.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Port Macquarie	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Singleton	4	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Sydney	No return.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Tamworth	44	15	2	...	43	15	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Wagga Wagga	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Warialda	38	15	7	...	34	10	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Wentworth	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Windsor	No disease.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Yass	14	4	16	...	16	13	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Young .....	...	...	...	...	27	...	38	...	10	...	18	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	301	528	117	33	257	565	145	32	74	96	37	2	6	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	

* Very efficacious.

SHEEP (F).

RETURN showing the Number of Stud Sheep introduced into the Colony by sea during the year 1874, the different Breeds, where from, and the Importer's Name.

Date.	Merino.	Lincoln.	Leicester.	Total.	Where from.	Names of Importers or Consignees.
January 19.....	248	.....	.....	248	Victoria.....	Wilson Bros.
„ 19.....	.....	30	.....	30	do	G. Maiden.
„ 23.....	.....	.....	17	17	Tasmania	H. Burbury.
„ 23.....	70	.....	.....	70	do	do
February 6.....	159	.....	.....	159	do	Messrs. Clarke Bros.
„ 6.....	78	.....	.....	78	do	A. Pully.
„ 9.....	.....	70	.....	70	do	Thos. Dawson.
„ 20.....	.....	7	.....	7	do	R. Rouse.
„ 20.....	21	South	Downe	21	do	G. F. Want.
„ 20.....	.....	3	.....	3	do	do
April 6.....	19	.....	.....	19	California.....	G. Gill.
June 8.....	.....	.....	42	42	Victoria.....	G. N. Griffiths.
„ 12.....	294	.....	.....	294	do	W. M'Alister.
„ 15.....	236	.....	.....	236	do	do
July 11.....	.....	.....	149	149	Tasmania.....	W. Murphy.
„ 20.....	.....	.....	167	167	do	do
August 17.....	.....	.....	60	60	do	T. S. Clibborn.
„ 21.....	276	.....	.....	276	Victoria.....	Russell & Shaw
„ 29.....	136	.....	.....	136	Tasmania.....	Messrs. Clarke Bros.
September 14.....	44	.....	.....	44	Victoria.....	W. Clarke.
„ 18.....	416	.....	.....	416	do	Armstrong & M'Vean.
October 16.....	.....	.....	99	99	do	Mort & Co.
„ 19.....	.....	33	.....	33	do	Maiden, Hill, & Co.
„ 30.....	2	.....	.....	2	do	J. Alford.
November 23.....	264	.....	.....	264	do	G. Maiden.
	2,242	143	534	2,940		

GENERAL (A).

RETURN showing the number of Owners in the several Districts who recommended New Roads, Reserves, Wells, Tanks, or Dams, for Travelling Stock, and of the Cost of their construction.

District.	New Roads.			New Reserves.				Wells or Tanks.				Cost of Wells. Per foot.	Cost of Tanks and Dams.					
	N.S.	Nil.	Number required.	N.S.	Nil.	Every 8 or 10 miles.	Number required.	N.S.	Nil.	Number required.	Every 10 miles.		Tanks per yard.			Dams per yard.		
													Pick and shovel.	Horse and cart.	Plough and scoop.	Pick and shovel.	Horse and cart.	Plough and scoop.
1. Albury	35	33	.....	36	11	4	2	37	24	3	4	.....	1/1, 1/2	.....	.....	1/1, 1/3	.....	.....
2. Armidale .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Balranald	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	3	20/- to 30/-	.....	1/-, 1/3	/8, /10	.....	.....	.....
4. Bathurst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Bourke	19	4	5	24	2	.....	2	17	1	.....	10	.....	1/-	1/3	/9, 1/6	1/6	.....	.....
6. Braidwood	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Carcoar	161	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	3	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/4, 1/6	.....	.....
8. Cooma	70	.....	.....	63	3	.....	4	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Coonabarabran	28	26	3	26	27	.....	4	30	25	2	.....	15/-, 20/-	1/2, 1/3	1/2, 1/3	.....	1/-	.....	.....
10. Cowra	17	25	2	18	25	.....	1	17	26	1	.....	.....	1/2, 1/8	.....	.....	1/-, 1/3	.....	.....
11. Deniliquin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Dubbo	62	8	.....	64	.....	2	4	66	.....	3	1	.....	1/3, 1/6	.....	.....	1/1, 1/3	.....	.....
13. Eden .....	.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Forbes	3	77	11	6	41	34	8	.....	80	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/3, 2/-	.....	/4, /10
15. Glen Innes	17	5	2	18	4	.....	2	19	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Goulburn	38	11	.....	38	9	.....	2	43	5	1	.....	20/-, 30/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	/7
17. Grafton	65	2	2	67	2	.....	.....	55	.....	14	.....	.....	1/2, 1/3	/10, 1/1	9/, /10	1/2, 1/3	.....	/9, /10
18. Gundagai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Hay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Maitland	8	8	.....	5	7	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Menindie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Merriwa	27	.....	1	26	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Mudgee	16	5	3	16	5	.....	3	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Narrabri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Port Macquarie	16	5	3	15	1	.....	8	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/-	.....	.....
26. Singleton	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Sydney .....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Tamworth	64	.....	57	64	.....	.....	7	66	.....	5	.....	20/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Wagga Wagga	64	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	2	58	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Warialda	60	.....	57	62	.....	.....	5	65	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/4, 1/6	.....	.....
31. Wentworth	13	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1/2	/6, /7	.....	1/1	.....
32. Windsor	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Yass	29	4	1	32	2	.....	.....	29	2	3	.....	.....	1/4	.....	.....	1/-	.....	.....
34. Young	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	928	235	158	928	161	40	64	927	207	60	18	18/9, 25/-	1/1, 1/3	1/1, 1/3	/8, /11	1/2, 1/3	1/0, 1/2	/6, /9

GENERAL (B).

RETURN showing the losses through Native and Tame Dogs, and the number of Owners who are in favour of legislating with respect to them ; and of the different sorts of Artificial Grasses grown in the several districts.

District.	Native Dogs.							Tame Dogs.							Return of Artificial Grasses grown in the several districts.		
	Extent of losses by Native Dogs.						Legislation for their extirpation.		Extent of losses by Tame Dogs.							Legislation.	
	Not stated.	None.	Slight.	Considerable.	Great.	Number of sheep killed.	For.	Against.	Not stated.	None.	Slight.	Considerable.	Great.	Number of Sheep killed.		For.	Against.
1. Albury	13	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	3	2	17	600	...	...	Rye grass, clover, and cocksfoot.
2. Armidale	40	1	3	3	4	600	15	1	39	1	2	2	5	520	15	1	„ prairie, lucerne, and bockara grass.
3. Balranald	32	.....	.....	1	3	810	4	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Nil.
4. Bathurst	114	2	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	6	31	21	2	1	2,587	108	9	Rye grass, clover, prairie, and buffalo.
5. Bourke	13	2	2	.....	2	6,760	19	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	Prairie—but it failed.
6. Braidwood .....	.....	5	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	Rye grass and clover.
7. Carcoar	152	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	51	49	.....	.....	.....	6,065	41	9	Lucerne and rye grass.
8. Cooma	44	9	5	2	5	1,050	21	.....	64	1	1	4	2	200	22	.....	Nil.
9. Coonabarabran	3	31	3	.....	.....	2,222	45	.....	27	22	1	.....	.....	2,174	43	.....	Lucerne and prairie.
10. Corowa .....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	1	1	380	43	.....	Prairie and lucerne.
11. Deniliquin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Dubbo	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	Prairie and lucerne.
13. Eden	6	2	1	9	4	.....	13	.....	16	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	11	.....	Prairie.
14. Forbes .....	.....	40	1	.....	.....	4,857	75	9	.....	39	1	.....	.....	1,902	66	10	Prairie for winter ; lucerne for summer.
15. Glen Innes	2	7	11	.....	4	.....	15	.....	5	3	11	.....	5	.....	15	9	Prairie, cocksfoot, rye, clover, and lucerne.
16. Goulburn	33	15	.....	.....	.....	120	7	2	24	12	.....	.....	.....	475	15	.....	Clover, rye grass, lucerne, and prairie.
17. Grafton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Gundagai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Hay	54	6	2	1	4	3,595	5	.....	62	4	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	Couch.
20. Maitland	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Clover, lucerne, and prairie grass.
21. Menindie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Merriwa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Mudgee	12	3	4	1	4	.....	12	.....	11	1	4	4	.....	290	20	.....	Lucerne and prairie.
24. Narrabri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Port Macquarie	8	1	.....	12	.....	.....	9	4	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Prairie—lucerne failed.
26. Singleton	5	.....	.....	1	.....	50	5	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	Prairie, lucerne, rye, clover, and buffalo.
27. Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Tamworth	11	24	.....	.....	.....	750	31	20	6	15	.....	.....	1	1,028	30	21	Prairie.
29. Wagga Wagga	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	5	.....	1	280	10	.....	Nil.
30. Warialda	35	.....	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prairie and lucerne.
31. Wentworth .....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	Nil.
32. Windsor	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rye, clover, and lucerne.
33. Yass	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28	2	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	Nil.
34. Young	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,807	27	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	7,700	50	.....	Nil.
	796	263	52	39	35	23,686	339	37	680	207	70	26	40	24,151	549	60	

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1876.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK.

(INSPECTION OF SHEEP AND CONVICTIONS UNDER SHEEP ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 February, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 April, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return, showing the number of Sheep inspected by each Sheep Inspector for the year 1874, stating the name of Inspector, District or Districts, Owner of Sheep, and where inspected.
“(2.) A Return showing the number of convictions that have taken place under the ‘Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866,’ from 1872 to 1874 inclusive; also stating the name of Inspector who gave information, and amount paid to such under such convictions.”

(*Mr. T. G. Dangar.*)

SCHEDULE to No. 1.

No.	Name of Inspector.	Address.	Page.
1.	Norman P. Lockhart	Albury	2
2.	Arthur J. Maister	Armidale	2
3.	John M'Leod	Balranald	2
4.	T. L. P. Croaker	Bathurst	3
5.	Thos. W. Foott	Bourke	6
6.	James Aldcorn	Braidwood	7
7.	George Rowlands	Carcoar	7
8.	Stewart Rylie	Cooma	10
9.	John Kennedy	Coonabarabran	11
10.	Ephraim Howe	Corowa	12
11.	Alexander M'Collough	Deniliquin	12
12.	John S. Brown	Dubbo	13
13.	John T. Tresilian	Eden	14
14.	W. Whitten Davis	Forbes	14
15.	Charles B. Lowe	Gien Innes	15
16.	F. M. Charteris	Goulburn	16
17.	T. S. Swindells	Grafton	17
18.	Angelo Centauri	Gundagai	17
19.	John A. Keighran	Hay	17
20.	Thomas Burness	Maitland	17
21.	John N. Wilkinson	Menindie	19
22.	John Roper	Merriwa	19
23.	Henry Single	Mudgee	20
24.	J. W. Jones	Narrabri	20
25.	John Ducat	Port Macquarie	21
26.	Edward Alford	Singleton	21
27.	George S. Yeo	Sydney	22
28.	W. D. Dowe	Tamworth	23
29.	C. J. Brentnall	Wagga Wagga	23
30.	F. W. Ridley	Warialda	24
31.	Andrew M'Clymont	Wentworth	25
32.	George A. Cleere	Windsor	25
33.	Thomas Turner	Yass	26
34.	C. C. Wildash	Young	27

LIVE STOCK.

No. 1.

RETURN of Inspections made by Inspectors of Sheep during the year 1874.

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 1. Norman P. Lockhart, Albury.	1874.					
	January 2	Mount Hill	Albury	2500	Henty & Balfour, Round Hill	
	" 8	Tabletop	"	6000	James Mitchell, Tabletop	
	" 24	Bungawannah	"	10	Richard Leahy, Moorawatha	
	" 26	Billybong	"	3000	J. R. M. Collins, Billabong	
	" 31	Brown Springs	"	4650	T. H. Mate, Tarcutta	
	February 14	Tabletop	"	2000	James Mitchell, Tabletop	
	" 24	Gerogery	"	677	Chas. Frauenfelder, Urana	
	" 24	Billabong Station	"	10000	John Deft, Billabong	
	March 4	Round Hill	"	700	John Matchett, Nowronce	
	" 5	Carabobula	"	3500	Henry Coward, Cumbobla	
	" 9	Manus	"	2300	Robt. McNecking, Manus	
	" 11	Doodle Cooma	"	1300	William Maxwell, Goombargana	
	" 18	Brown Springs	"	35	T. H. Mate, Tarcutta	
	" 22	Tumberumba	"	1160	do do	
	April 13	Four-mile	"	600	Daniel Chanery, American Yards	
	" 21	Round Hill	"	2500	Henty & Balfour, Round Hill	
	" 24	Mountain Creek	"	4000	John Morrice, Glenrock	
	" 27	Cookardinia	"	1750	John Fisher, Munderoodera	
	May 4	Mountain Creek	"	1000	Mrs. Flynn, Mountain Creek	
	" 23	Bark Creek	"	1300	Charles Bradwell, Oberon	
	" 25	Do	"	700	Alfred Maurant, Bark Creek	
	" 28	Mountain Creek	"	500	Mrs. Flynn, Mountain Creek	
	July 16	Billabong	"	2000	Reid & Bilscombe, Moombria	
	" 25	Howlong	"	5000	J. A. Wallace, Quat Quatta	
	August 25	Mountain Creek	"	20	Edmond M. Bond, Mountain Creek	
	" 31	Yanyan	"	2	Chas. Frauenfelder, Urana	
	" 31	Bush Creek	"	1350	Richard Jones, Bark Creek	
	" 31	Round Hill	"	5	Henty & Balfour, Round Hill	
	October 13	Mountain Creek	"	1350	Richard Jones, Bark Creek	
	" 16	Billabong	"	5700	John A. Wallace, Howlong	
	November 12	Tabletop	"	1300	John Gibbs, Wallundree	
	" 14	Piney Range	"	6	Richard Leahy, Moorawatha	
	" 27	Round Hill	"	5	Henty & Balfour, Round Hill	
	December 3	Carabobula	"	1500	Henry Coward, Carabobula	
	" 5	Round Hill	"	50	J. H. McBean, Howlong	
	" 5	Back Creek	"	1200	Richard Jones, Bark Creek	
	" 7	Round Hill	"	600	G. R. M. Collins, Billabong	
	" 11	do	"	14	F. J. Kirby, Brookong	
	" 18	do	"	10	John Matchett, Nouranie	
	" 25	Ravenswood	"	12	William Maxwell, Walbundrie	
					687	Frank Walker, Ravenswood
					70293	
	No. 2. A. J. Maister, Armidale	January 13	Haroldston	Armidale	630	Robt. J. Perrott, Armidale
		" 18	Kelly's Plains	"	800	W. Fenton, do
		March 18	Bendemere	"	1200	Mrs. Perry, Bendemere
		" 19	do	"	148	D. Curry, do
		" 20	Surveyor's Creek	"	2300	Mrs. Scott, Walcha
" 21		On road, travelling	"	2924	John Connoll, do	
" 22		Walcha	"	1000	David Jamieson, do	
" 22		Salisbury	"	2400	M. H. Marsh, Uralla	
April 7		Eversleigh	"	1500	A. H. Belfield, Armidale	
" 23		Baker's Creek	"	600	Hy. McCully, do	
May 19		Cameron's Creek	"	1250	Leigh & Anderson, do	
June 18		Tilbuster	"	1200	Geo. Cross, do	
" 25		Bowralong	"	200	M. H. Marsh, do	
" 27		Allera	"	1200	Mess. Everett, Wandsworth	
" 29		Moudury	"	3000	A. Wauchop, do	
July 28		Europambele	"	1100	C. D. Fenwick, Walcha	
" 30		Tia	"	2200	Richd. Denne, do	
" 30		Thara	"	500	Ed. Norton, do	
August 3		Orundunby	"	2500	Jno. Fletcher, do	
" 4		Aberhalde	"	1200	Mrs. John Scott, do	
" 5		Surveyor's Creek	"	.....	Mrs. Scott, Bendemere
" 7		Bendemere	"	.....	Mrs. Perry, do
September 24		Tilbuster	"	1300	Geo. Cross, Armidale	
November 7		Bendemere	"	5	Jane Burt, Bendemere	
" 9	Gostwich	"	1300	Dangar Bros., Uralla		
				30457		
No. 3. J. McLeod, Balranald	January 2	Euston	Balranald	12	Henry Miller, Melbourne	
	" 8	do	"	4055	C. R. Fisher, do	
	February 4	Canally	"	3000	Wm. Walker, Euston	
	March 12	Euston	"	6725	James Smith, Darling River	
	April 14	Euston Station	"	6000	Hon. Wm. Taylor, Kellor	
	" 15	Meilman	"	4000	Wm. Walker, Euston	
	May 1	Euston	"	7230	R. T. and W. Smith, Lachlan River	
	" 3	do	"	8000	Henry Miller, Melbourne	
	" 19	Meilman	"	500	Wm. Walker, Meilman	
	" 22	Canally	"	2000	Maguire and Cohen, Canally	
	" 22	Mooloomoon	"	2000	J. M'Kean, Moulamein	
	" 23	Nyang	"	1000	Grant and Child, Moulamein	
	" 24	Chaling	"	5000	Grant and Child, do	
	" 24	Cunninguke	"	3000	do do	
	" 25	Woorong	"	5000	R. and W. Iandale, do	
	" 25	Campbell's Island	"	1200	Geo. Ashwin, Campbell's Plain	
	" 25	Goun	"	80	J. Simpson, Goun	
	" 26	do	"	640	W. Winterbottom, Goun	
	" 26	do	"	270	B. K. Clarke, do	
	" 26	Cunnmeuke	"	3000	Grant and Child, Moulamein	
	" 27	Chaling	"	600	J. Beckford, do	
	" 28	Mooloomoon	"	8000	J. M'Kean, do	
	" 29	Tchelry	"	3000	H. Paterson, do	
	" 29	Kerry Kerry	"	9000	G. A. and P. Mein, do	
" 30	Leawah	"	650	H. Creswick, do		
June 1	Yanga	"	1500	Walter Williamson, Balranald		
" 2	Canally	"	3000	Maguire and Cohen, do		
" 3	Meilman	"	2000	Wm. Walker, Meilman		
July 17	Youngers	"	3000	Henry Miller, Melbourne		
" 18	Piangil	"	4000	A. and T. M'Creddie, Piangil, Swan Hill		
" 20	do	"	1000	do do		
" 20	Tyntyndgeir	"	6000	John Beveridge, Tyntyndger		
" 20	Swanhill	"	1000	Thomas Pye, Swan Hill		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.		
No. 3—continued.	1874.						
	July 23	Murray Downs	Balranald	3000	S. H. Officer, Swan Hill		
	" 24	Melool	"	50	Executor late J. Dennis, Geelong, Victoria		
	" "	Murray Downs	"	9000	S. H. Officer, Swan Hill		
	" "	Swan Hill	"	5800	Messrs. Pile, Cuthero Station, Darling River		
	" 28	Tyntyndger	"	2000	John Beveridge, Tyntyndger, Swan Hill		
	" 29	Tooleybuc	"	1800	Wm. Walker, Mellman, Lower Murray		
	" 30	do	"	650	W. and R. Hastings, Tooleybuc		
	" "	do	"	950	A. Kirk, Tooleybuc		
	" "	Piangil	"	2500	A. and T. Macredie, Piangil		
	August 1	Youngera	"	500	Henry Miller, Melbourne		
	" 8	Euston	"	4250	Hon. W. Taylor, Over Newton, Keilor, Victoria		
	September 4	Euston Station	"	2000	do do		
	" 9	Euston	"	4000	do do		
	" 11	do	"	5000	Cecil Guines, Tandara Station		
	" 28	do	"	3102	A. Tobin, Thurnapatcha, Paroo River		
	October 1	Euston Station	"	1000	Hon. W. Taylor, Over Newton, Keilor, Victoria		
	J. M'Leod, Balranald	" 3	Bennatubin	"	6000	Wm. Walker, Mellman, Lower Murray	
		" "	Bedura	"	3000	A. & P. Macpherson, Paika, Balranald	
		" 4	Block D	"	4000	F. Parker, Timamog, Deniliquin	
		" "	Magenta	"	3000	R. & A. Landale, Deniliquin	
		" 6	Woolpagarie	"	3000	J. & J. Thompson, Woolpagarie, Balranald	
		" 7	Mulurulu	"	2000	David Chrystal, Mulurulu, Balranald	
		" 8	do	"	1500	do do	
		" 10	Manfred	"	9400	Hon. Taylor, Over Newton Keilor, Victoria	
		" "	Clare	"	2100	Hon. Wm. Campbell, Brighton, Victoria	
		" 12	Phill Till	"	2000	Geo. Fairbairn, St. Kilda, Melbourne	
		" "	Bedura	"	9500	A. & P. Macpherson, Paika, Balranald	
		" "	do	"	3000	do do	
		" 13	Euston	"	5950	C. B. Fisher, Melbourne	
		November 4	Murray Downs	"	2000	S. H. Officer, Murray Downs, Swan Hill	
		" 16	do	"	6000	do do	
		" 25	do	"	4000	Maguire & Co., Balranald	
		February 7	Meliman	"	2000	Wm. Walker, Euston	
		April 27	do	"	500	Hon. W. Taylor, Over Newton, Keilor, Victoria	
					219214		
No. 4.							
		T. L. P. Croaker, Bathurst	January 1	Evans Plains	Bathurst	1480	Hunt & Crawford
			" 3	Orange Road	"	1336	George Lee
			" "	Do	"	1600	H. Daley
			" 4	Bathampton	"	2000	J. N. Gilmore
			" 5	Orange Road	"	750	Saml. Crawford
	" 6		Sale Yards	"	1300	Ashe, Simpson, and others	
	" "		Common, &c.	"	2200	Butchers and small owners	
	" 10		Dockavine	"	1600	William Kite	
	" "		Torn Bank	"	1100	Archd. Campbell	
	" "		Green Swamp	"	1500	Hugh Shirraw	
	" "		Meadow Flat	"	640	Denis Stack	
	" "		Near same	"	600	John Dobbie	
	" 11		Sydney Road to Rydal ..	"	900	Case, Dovey, & Dowler	
	" "		Solitary Creek	"	1000	H. J. Scott	
	" 12		Sod Walls	"	700	George Toole	
	" "		Near same	"	650	Collins & West	
	" "		Jerry's Mount	"	600	Mrs. F. Charlton	
	" 13		Long Swamp	"	1300	H. J. Vincent	
	" "		Slippery Creek	"	830	Fitz. Noonan, &c.	
	" "		Mutton's Falls	"	1200	R. M. Webb	
	" 14		Blenheim	"	4000	W. & J. M'Cauley	
	" 15		O'Connell	"	1500	John Morgan	
	" "		Dirty Swamp	"	1050	Edwd. Locke	
	" "		Kinghorn's Falls	"	900	Wm. Hamilton	
	" "		Macquarie Plains	"	3700	Duruck & Webb	
	" "		Lees' Paddocks	"	1600	Oakes, Shepherd	
	" 17		Sale Yards	"	800	Various owners	
	" 19		Brues Dale	"	1800	Wm. Hy. Suttor	
	" "		Clear Creek	"	1200	John Ford	
	" "		Around Peel	"	700	Ahern & Cummings	
	" 20		Upper Creek	"	600	Richd. Hoggett	
	" "		Winburndale	"	1260	Henry Melton	
	" "		Yarrows	"	1600	M. S. Forrest	
	" "		Kelso	"	500	Inglesole—Tindale	
	" 24		Mount Tamar Woolshed ..	"	6000	Jno. M'Phillamy	
	" 25		Woodstock	"	800	James Hume	
	" "		Swan Ponds	"	3200	J. H. Stewart	
	February 3		Orange Road	"	3500	W. B. Runkin	
	T. L. P. Croaker, Bathurst		" 5	Orange	"	520	Ivy Sloan, Lachlan
			" "	Carcoar	"	350	John Lee, Carcoar
			" 5	Orange	"	1538	George Lee, Kelso
			" "	Green Creek	"	2000	J. Barnes, Bathurst
			" "	Denton Holmes	"	1600	C. W. Croaker, do
			" 6	Bath Creek	"	755	Thos. Quinn, do
			" "	Mountain Run	"	3500	Henry Butler, do
			" "	Back Creek	"	550	Patk. Begley, Rockley
			" "	Lagoon	"	1600	Robt. Ashe, Bathurst
			" "	Kangaroo Springs	"	4000	C. Nash, do
			" 7	Sewell's Creek	"	3500	R. M'Phillamy, do
			" "	Reedy Creek	"	1520	Con. Dwyer, Rockley
			" "	Camp's River	"	3450	E. Stanger, do
			" "	Charlton, &c.	"	5800	E. M'Phillamy, Bathurst
			" 8	Pepper's Creek	"	1500	Chas. Skinner, Rockley
			" "	Davy's Creek	"	3570	Josh. Sewell, do
" "			Swallow's Nest	"	2600	Jas. M'Fee, Swallow's Nest	
" 9		Eagle Vale	"	3000	C. C. Warby, do		
" "		O'Brien's Creek	"	850	Jno. Jones, Rockley		
" "		Triangle	"	900	Thos. Burns, do		
" "		Triangle Flat	"	1000	T. & G. Barnes, do		
" "		Mt. Neville	"	3500	Ryan, Press, &c., do		
" 10		Jumper's Flat	"	930	Saml. Doullman, do		
" "		Camp's River	"	3000	Hy. Hockley, do		
" "		do	"	2500	Wm. Brownlow, do		
" "		do	"	1100	AMH. Crowhurst, do		
" "		Foster's Valley	"	950	Goldsby & Colburne, Rockley		
" 12		Bath. S. Yards	"	1250	Webb, Stewart, & others, Rockley		
" 13		Hereford	"	4000	T. J. Hawkins, Bathurst		
" "		Blackdown	"	2000	Hy. Rotton, do		
" "		Clear Creek	"	1000	Jno. Ford, do		
" "		Limekilns	"	3000	Jno. M'Kinnon, Limekilns		
" 14		Sugar Loaf	"	860	Ml. Kearns, do		
" "		Oakey Creek	"	1357	Jno. Tobin, do		
" "		do	"	880	Chas. Franks, do		
" 15		Bath. S. Yards	"	700	Various owners		
" 17		Carcoar Road	"	800	J. W. West, Forbes		
" 19		Orange	"	1300	Geo. Oakes, Sydney		
" "		do	"	3500	F. H. Lane, Orange		
" 22		Bath. Sale Yards	"	950	Foster, Shepherd, & others		
March 5		Sofala Road	"	1500	Jno. Howard, Sofala		
" 6		George's Plains	"	600	Josh. Smith, Bathurst		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 4—continued.	1874.					
	March	6	Cow Flat.....	Bathurst.....	700	Thos. Quinn, Cow Flat
	"	"	Shiraz.....	"	1450	Est. L. W. Croaker, Bathurst
	"	7	Black Rock.....	"	1000	Mrs. Whalan, do
	"	"	Spring Creek.....	"	700	J. Baker, Rockley
	"	"	Camp's River.....	"	900	O'Neill, Connell, &c., Rockley
	"	"	do.....	"	1100	Jno. Murphy, Lagoon
	"	11	Carcoar Road.....	"	1200	J. H. Stewart, Dubbo
	"	"	Bathurst.....	"	400	J. Millar, Gowan
	"	"	Vale Road.....	"	380	F. Lovett, O'Connell
	"	12	Ophir.....	"	1200	P. Costello, Blayney
	"	13	Carcoar.....	"	1000	Jas. Smith, do
	"	"	do.....	"	600	— Belgowan, Burrowa
	"	17	Bartlett's.....	"	2258	T. J. Hawkins, Bathurst
	"	"	Near same.....	"	2500	H. Golsby do
	"	"	Wimbledon.....	"	1400	Jno. Lenn, Caloola
	"	"	Ettlesdale.....	"	1500	D. Larnach, do
	"	18	Galbraith, &c.....	"	2500	N. Wilson, do
	"	"	Caloola Creek.....	"	700	Mackie, Ryan, &c., Caloola
	"	"	Brown's.....	"	1400	Owen Quinn, do
	"	19	Brownlee.....	"	1500	Jno. McPhillamy, Bathurst
	"	"	Jumpers' Flat.....	"	930	T. Dohnan, Rockley
	"	"	Cherry Tree Hill.....	"	1000	Jno. Pusill, do
	"	"	Dun's Hole.....	"	400	Fras. Press, do
	"	20	Mt. Neville.....	"	900	Thos. Ryan, do
	"	"	Triangle Flat.....	"	1000	J. & G. Barnes, Rockley
	"	"	Judd's Creek.....	"	730	Wm. Hughes, do
	"	21	do.....	"	900	Heyward & McGill, Rockley
	"	"	Grant's.....	"	700	McLennan & Scheley, do
	"	"	Bunnamagoo.....	"	4300	McIntosh & Oakes, Bathurst
	"	22	Rockley.....	"	800	E. S. Smith, Tuena
	"	25	Sofala Road.....	"	40	H. Cadden, Goulburn
	"	26	Carcoar.....	"	2000	J. N. Gilmour, Bathurst
	"	27	Sofala.....	"	600	Chas. Ashe, Capertee
	April	2	Bathurst.....	"	675	T. Ryan, Mudgee
	"	"	do.....	"	600	James Grant, Lachlan
	"	"	do.....	"	1600	T. Marsden, Bland
	"	"	Bathurst.....	"	1	F. Suttler, Bathurst
	"	6	Rocks.....	"	1400	Thos. Kite, Kelso
	"	"	Colville.....	"	1200	Fenton, Spies, &c., Guyong
	"	"	Godolphin.....	"	3500	Rd. Glason, do
	"	7	Pendarves.....	"	1600	Geo. Hawke, do
	"	"	Emu Creek, &c.....	"	16500	T. G. Webb, do
	"	"	Lucknow.....	"	700	Butchers' sheep
	"	"	Frederick's Valley.....	"	480	Jos. Bowyer, Pretty Plains
	"	8	Willow Farm.....	"	1100	W. G. Lane, Guyong
	"	"	Icely.....	"	650	Tom Gaynor, & Co., Icely
	"	"	Lewis' Ponds, &c.....	"	10000	Treweeko Bros., do
	"	9	Clifton Grove.....	"	800	J. D. Lane, Orange
	"	"	do and Oakley Creek.....	"	6000	J. T. Lane, do
	"	"	Rose Hill.....	"	3000	J. B. Lane, do
	"	10	Ross Dale.....	"	2500	Wm. Dale, do
	"	"	Orange.....	"	1300	Butchers' sheep
	"	"	Wellwood.....	"	800	And. Kerr, Orange
	"	11	Orange Road.....	"	5000	Towns & Co., Sydney
	"	13	Bathurst S. Yards.....	"	600	Hockey & Linwood
	"	"	do Common.....	"	1400	Butchers' sheep
	"	15	Lagoon, &c.....	"	7000	Jno. McPhillamy, Bathurst
	"	"	Camp's River.....	"	1000	Jno. Murphy, Lagoon
	"	"	Mt. Stronilo.....	"	1700	Todd Bros.
	"	16	O'Connell.....	"	1200	Jno. Morgan, O'Connell
	"	"	Blenheim.....	"	5000	H. & J. McAuley, Mutton's Falls
	"	17	Snake's Valley.....	"	750	Whitford & others do
	"	"	Taranuh.....	"	900	Thos. Webb do
	"	"	Near same.....	"	950	C. Austin do
	"	20	Dirty Swamp.....	"	1600	Edwd. Locke, Dirty Swamp
	"	"	Saltwater Creek.....	"	1500	T. Kite, senr., Kelso
	"	"	Macquarie Plains.....	"	1600	West, Lee, &c., Bathurst
	"	21	Lees' Paddock.....	"	1200	Hy. Hughes, do
	"	"	Kelso.....	"	500	R. T. Cousins do
	"	27	Bathurst S. Yards.....	"	1100	Humphries, Brownlow, &c., Bathurst
	May	4	Bathurst Sale Yards.....	"	700	Smith, West, and others
	"	5	Bathurst.....	"	1500	Jas. Strachan, Darling
	"	"	Vale Road.....	"	850	Hy. Butler, Bathurst
	"	"	Denton Holme.....	"	1480	C. W. Croaker, do
	"	6	Oak Mount.....	"	1000	J. Barnes, do
	"	"	Ettles Dale.....	"	1600	D. Larnach, Caloola
	"	8	Rock Forest.....	"	1600	Jas. Ryan, Dubbo
	"	9	Haglan.....	"	800	J. H. Stewart, Bathurst
	"	"	Bathurst.....	"	700	Jno. Smith, Boree
	June	1	Bathurst S. Yards.....	"	600	Several owners
	"	3	Mountain Run.....	"	550	P. Begley, Rockley
	"	"	Rack Creek.....	"	750	Thos. Quinn, Cow Flat
	"	"	Foster's Valley.....	"	900	Joyce, Lockhart, & Co., Rockley
	"	4	Pepper's Creek.....	"	1600	C. Skinner do
	"	"	do.....	"	1300	Watson Steel, do
	"	"	Along same.....	"	1400	Neil, Baker, & Co., do
	"	"	Rockley.....	"	600	Goldshy and Evans, do
	"	"	Near same.....	"	3500	Hy. Hockey, do
	"	5	Camps River.....	"	1100	A. Crowhurst, do
	"	"	Camps and Pye's Plain.....	"	6000	Wm. Brownlow, do
	"	"	Bunnamagoo.....	"	4500	McIntosh and Oakes do
	"	6	Swallow's Nest.....	"	3300	Jas. McPhee, Swallow's Nest
	"	"	Eagle Vale.....	"	1600	C. C. Warby, do
	"	"	Judd's Creek.....	"	490	Wm. Hughes, Rockley
	"	"	do.....	"	1100	McGill, Heywood, do
	"	"	Grant's Creek.....	"	750	McLennan, Scheley, do
	"	"	O'Brien's Creek.....	"	830	Jno. Jones, do
	"	8	Triangle Creek.....	"	1100	Thos. Burns, do
	"	"	Triangle Flat.....	"	1370	J. & G. Barnes, do
"	"	Trunkley Road.....	"	900	Night, Press, &c., do	
"	"	Cherry-tree Hill.....	"	780	Jas. Pusill, do	
"	"	Jumpers' Flat.....	"	985	T. Donnan, do	
"	11	Sale Yards.....	"	600	Five owners	
"	13	Mary's Lane & Macquarie.....	"	10000	Kite and Cousins, Kelso	
"	15	Rocks.....	"	1200	Thos. Kite, do	
"	"	Dungon Creek.....	"	1400	Wm. Glasson, Blayney	
"	"	Godolphin.....	"	3500	Reid, Glasson, Guyong	
"	16	Pendarves.....	"	1600	Gen. Hawke, do	
"	"	Emu Creek, &c.....	"	10700	T. G. Webb, do	
"	17	Frederick's Valley.....	"	1050	Hawke, Carrott, & Frost, Guyong	
"	"	Orange.....	"	1000	Butcher's sheep, Orange	
"	"	Rosdale.....	"	2300	Wm. Dale, do	
"	18	Wellwood.....	"	840	Andrew Kerr	
"	"	Orange Road.....	"	1200	Francis Lord, Sydney	
"	"	Orange to Bathurst.....	"	700	M. Rose, Tanner, and three others	
"	22	Bathurst Sale Yards.....	"	1100	Various owners	
July	1	Bathurst.....	"	794	Read, Croaker, & Co., Bathurst	
"	"	Hereford.....	"	5000	T. J. Hawkins, do	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 4—continued.	1874.					
	July	1	Blackdown	Bathurst	1800	Hy. Rotton, Bathurst
	"	4	Brucedale	"	2500	W. H. Sutor, do
	"	"	Clear Creek	"	518	Thos. Cummings, do
	"	"	do	"	1400	Jno. Ford, do
	"	6	Killoshiel	"	3100	W. B. Rankin, do
	"	"	Mt. Rankin	"	1000	A. Colley, do
	"	"	Batton	"	5500	Miller Bros., do
	"	"	Milker's Flat	"	1500	Hy. Prior, Eglinton
	"	7	Freemantle	"	2000	Jno. Cahill, do
	"	"	Killongbutta	"	8000	T. Anderson, Chambers' Creek
	"	"	Gowan	"	6000	Jno. Miller, do
	"	8	Marney's Corner	"	2000	T. Chines, Hill End
	"	"	Broombine	"	1900	C. Howard, do
	"	"	Willow Glen	"	2000	Jas. Board, Box Ridge
	"	"	Turon River	"	650	F. Marriot, do
	"	9	Gimble Station	"	800	N. Sparkes, Millamurra
	"	"	Reedy Creek	"	800	Jas. Daley, do
	"	"	Mills Murrrah	"	5000	T. C. Sutor, Peel
	"	"	Pool's Station	"	3000	Hy. Butler, Bathurst
	"	10	Winburndale	"	2000	J. Cranston, Millamurrah
	"	11	Bathurst	"	1000	S. Crawford, Bogan
	"	13	Sale Yards	"	500	Various owners
	"	20	Dummy Swamp	"	870	Paole and Humm, Dunkeld
	"	"	do	"	1400	Thos. Kite, Kelso
	"	"	Icely and Ophir	"	5000	Wm. Tenn, jun., Hill End
	"	21	Lewis Ponds	"	10000	Traweeke Bros., Ophir
	"	"	Onkey Creek, &c.	"	5000	J. T. Lane, Orange
	"	"	Clifton Grove	"	800	J. D. Lane, do
	"	22	Willow Farm	"	1200	W. G. Lane, Guyong
	"	"	Rose Hill	"	2400	J. B. Lane, Orange
	"	"	Lewis Ponds	"	450	Finch and Slater, Icely
	"	"	Little Forest	"	600	Jas. Ahern, Hill End
	"	24	Orange Road	"	1045	H. C. Wall, Davy's Plain
	"	25	do	"	1244	T. Durack, Dubbo
	"	27	Sale Yards	"	900	Gilmour, Mutton, and Lee
	August	3	Dockalm	"	1650	Wm. Kite, Kelso
	"	"	Macquarie Plains	"	450	E. West, O'Connell
	"	"	Tindale's Hollow	"	900	Wm. Webb, Mutton's Falls
	"	"	Dirty Swamp	"	1600	Ed. Locke, do
	"	"	Kinghorn's Fall	"	700	T. Gathercole, do
	"	"	O'Connell	"	1100	Jno. Morgan, O'Connell
	"	4	Blenheim	"	4750	W. & J. McCauley, Mutton's Falls
	"	"	Round Oberon	"	1200	Mutton, Keon, &c., Oberon
	"	"	Tarraunah	"	1000	R. Webb, Mutton's Falls
	"	5	About same	"	1600	Higgins, Barrett, & Co., do
	"	"	Snake's Valley	"	700	Whitford and Fitz, do
	"	"	Bundo River	"	850	Reeves, Taylor, & Co., Oberon
	"	"	Duckmaloi	"	2000	Jno. Hogan, do
	"	6	do	"	840	Armstrong, Bailey, & Co., do
	"	"	Lowther	"	650	Kirk, England, & Co., Hartley
	"	"	Marsden's Swamp	"	1800	J. Dalziel, One Tree
	"	"	About Hartley	"	600	Field, Jarvis, & Co., Hartley
	"	7	Cox's River	"	900	Wilcox, Sandels, &c., Rydal
	"	"	Solitary Creek	"	1000	W. J. Scott, do
	"	"	Sod Walls	"	700	Josh. Poole, do
	"	8	Sydney Road	"	1300	Dobie, Dowler, & Co., Meadow Flat
	"	"	Worrie	"	1750	Archer & Humphries, Mitchell's Creek
	"	"	Coolamidgee	"	1000	Wm. Parr, do
	"	10	Green Swamp	"	2000	H. Shirlaw, Green Swamp
	"	"	Raglan	"	420	J. H. Stewart, Bathurst
	"	13	Bathurst S. Yards	"	500	Hy. Lee, do
	"	17	Hathrop	"	780	E. Webb, do
	"	"	Gorman's Hill	"	310	W. Cornwall, do
	"	"	White Rock	"	600	C. Ashe, do
	"	18	Lagoon	"	3000	Robt. Ashe, Lagoon
	"	"	Kangaroo Springs	"	3200	C. Nash, Bathurst
	"	"	Camp's River	"	800	Jno. Murphy, Lagoon
	"	"	Glen Esk	"	1500	R. McPhillamy, do
	"	19	Mount Strombo	"	1100	Wm. Todd, jun., O'Connell
	"	"	Stony Creek	"	490	Mrs. Foran, do
	"	20	Native Dog	"	480	D. Dunninger, do
	"	21	Ephington Park	"	4100	H. Humphries, do
	"	24	Sale Yards	"	400	J. Sewell, Rockley
	"	"	Evans' Plains	"	500	Poster Davies, Bathurst
	"	"	Woodstock	"	650	Jas. Hume, Evans' Plains
	"	"	Swan Ponds	"	2000	J. H. Stewart, Bathurst
	"	September	Denton Holme	"	1500	C. W. Croaker, do
	"	5	George's Plains	"	600	Josh. Smith, Bathurst
	"	"	Apsley	"	1200	A. J. Peichy, do
	"	"	Vale Creek	"	700	Hy. Butler, do
	"	7	Sale Yards	"	640	J. West, Forbes
	"	"	Bath Common	"	1300	Butcher's sheep
	"	8	Kelso	"	600	Inglesele, Kite, Kelso
	"	"	Winburndale	"	2400	T. Kite, sen., do
	"	"	Yarrowa	"	900	M. S. Forest, do
	"	9	Clear Creek	"	1100	Cummings, T., do
	"	"	do	"	500	B. Hoggett, do
	"	"	Lime-kilns Road	"	1600	P. Boland, Forbes
	"	"	Lime-kilns	"	800	H. Melton, Limekilns
	"	"	Near same	"	3000	Jno. McKinnon, do
	"	10	Tobin's Oakey	"	1400	Jno. Tobin, do
	"	"	Sugar Loaf	"	900	M. Kearns, do
	"	"	Palmer's Oakey	"	1000	Jno. Ferguson, Palmer's Oakey
	"	"	do	"	500	D. Ferguson, do
	"	"	do	"	700	C. Franks, do
	"	11	Wyagden, &c.	"	3000	J. H. Sutor, Wyagden
	"	"	Millamurrah	"	5000	T. C. Sutor, Peel
	"	"	Winburndale	"	2000	Jno. Cranston, Millamurra
	"	"	Batham Paddocks	"	1400	W. B. Rankin, Bathurst
"	14	Bathurst Sale Yards	"	600	Gilmour Ashe, do	
"	17	Orange Road	"	1540	Strahorn Bros., Bogan	
"	"	Ophir	"	2000	J. H. Stewart, Dubbo	
"	"	Carcoar	"	50	Wm. Smith, Blaney	
"	21	Bathampton	"	2000	J. N. Gilmour, Bathurst	
"	"	Wimbledon	"	1200	Jno. Lean, Caloola	
"	"	Bartlett's	"	2200	Wm. Goldeby, sen., do	
"	"	Near same	"	1700	H. Hawkins, Bathurst	
"	22	Thorney	"	480	Wm. Ward, Caloola	
"	"	Reedy Creek	"	700	Jno. Wilson, Blaney	
"	"	Teapot Swamp	"	650	M'Cullum, do	
"	"	do	"	480	P. Ryan, do	
"	"	Galbrath, &c.	"	2400	Noble Wilson, Caloola	
"	23	Ettledale	"	2000	D. Larnach, do	
"	"	Duocan's Hill	"	800	P. McEllar, Blaney	
"	"	Brown's Creek	"	1850	Owen Quinn, Caloola	
"	"	Along same	"	670	Paton Edwards, do	
"	24	Brownlee	"	850	C. Corry, do	

T. L. P. Croaker, Bathurst

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 4.— <i>continued.</i>	1874 September 24	Paddock lots on road to Bathurst	Bathurst	900	Various owners
	28	Bathurst S. Yards	"	750	Fwer, Parker, & Pearce
	October 1	Sale Yards	"	800	— Hughes, Bathurst
	5	Rose Creek	"	700	H. Forman, Eglinton
	"	Stony Creek	"	670	A. Piper, Bathurst
	"	do	"	2100	E. H. Piper, do
	"	Poole's Creek	"	1400	A. Anderson, do
	"	Poole's Station	"	1350	H. Butler, do
	6	Wattle Flat	"	700	Butchers' sheep, Wattle Flat
	"	Sofala	"	1100	do Sofala
	"	Spring Creek	"	490	T. Gale, do
	"	Two-mile Creek	"	6000	J. Smeed, do
	7	Crudine	"	1950	J. Howard, do
	"	Turon River	"	1300	Five small owners, do
	8	Mulgan, &c.	"	11000	T. Kite, jun., Orange
	"	M'Quarrie	"	1870	M. M'Arty, do
	"	Culen's	"	700	S. Beachamp, Shepherd's Creek
	"	Carr's Creek	"	2000	Edwd. Rowe, do
	"	Carragarra	"	2520	Wm. Pincombe, do
	"	Gurragarack	"	1100	T. Townsend, do
	"	Finch's Farm, &c.	"	8000	R. Smith, do
	13	Conobias	"	1770	Jno. Glasson, jun., Orange
	"	Grove Farm	"	3000	Thos. Pearse, do
	"	About Pretty Plains	"	1100	Whiley, Agland, and three others
	14	Guyong to Bathurst	"	600	Tanner, Rosa, & Fenton
	19	Sale Yards	"	1200	Stewart, Hockey, and others
	21	Cow Flat	"	400	Butchers' sheep
	"	Belmore	"	520	W. B. Coke, Cow Flat
	"	Black Rock	"	800	C. Whalan, Bathurst
	"	Reedy Creek	"	530	Mrs. Wilson, Blaney
	22	Tea-tree Springs	"	540	A. Matheson, Caloola
	"	Near Reedy Creek	"	3000	Jas. Smith, Blynney
	"	Parish	"	560	G. Shepherd, Caloola
	25	S. Yards	"	600	— Strahan, Bogan
	29	do	"	1300	Towns & Co., Darling
	November 3	Hereford	"	4000	T. J. Hawkins, Bathurst
	"	Blackdown	"	2200	Hy. Rotton, do
	"	Macquarie River	"	1500	W. B. Rankin, do
	"	Mount Rankin	"	1300	A. Colley, Eglinton
	"	Walton, &c.	"	6000	J. Miller, jun., Chambers' Creek
	4	Milker's Flat	"	1700	Hy. Prior, Eglinton
	"	Freemantle	"	2300	Jno. Cahill do
	"	Chambers' Creek, Turon, &c.	"	8000	T. Anderson, Bathurst
	5	Chambers' Creek	"	600	Butlers, & Co.
	"	Gowan, &c.	"	6500	Jno. Miller, sen., Bathurst
	"	Little Forest	"	650	Jas. Ahern, Hill End
	"	Brombine	"	1800	C. Howard, do
	6	Lewis Ponds, Ophir, &c.	"	10000	Treveske Bros., Icely
	"	Around Icely	"	750	Finch, Pringle, & Co., Icely
	"	Springfield, Emu Swamp, &c.	"	11000	T. G. Webb, Guyong
7	Godolphin	"	4000	Rd. Glasson, do	
"	Orange Road	"	800	Bowyer, Poole, & others	
"	Swan Ponds, &c.	"	3300	J. H. Stewart, Bathurst	
"	Woodstock	"	600	Jas. Hume, Evan's Plains	
9	Sale Yards	"	700	Various owners	
10	Vale Road & Reedy Creek Shearing-shed, Bell River	"	3600	Hy. Butler, Bathurst	
"	Lagoon Road	"	7000	Jno. M'Phillamy, do	
"	Carcoar Road	"	960	Webb, Ashe, & Cornwall, Bathurst	
14	Mountain Run	"	1757	— Boven, Forbes	
16	Back Creek	"	650	P. Begley, Rockley	
"	Foster's Valley	"	850	T. Quinn, Cow Flat	
"	Rockley Farm	"	1500	Lockhart, Colburn, Joyce, & Cummins, Rockley	
17	Around Rockley	"	4000	Hy. Hockey, Rockley	
"	Jumper's Flat	"	1300	Baker, Neal, O'Connell, & Co.	
"	Cherry-tree Hill	"	1000	J. Dohnan, Rockley	
"	Pepper's Creek	"	800	M. Pusill, do	
18	Charlton	"	1500	C. Skinner, do	
"	Reedy Creek, &c.	"	4000	E. Stanger, do	
"	Camps River	"	6000	C. M'Phillamy, Bathurst	
19	Davy's Creek, &c.	"	1600	Con. Dwyer, Lagoon	
"	Rock Forest	"	3000	R. M'Phillamy, Bathurst	
23	Orange Road	"	5000	J. & T. Ryan, Dubbo	
25	do	"	1300	S. Crawford, Bogan River	
December 3	do	"	1600	Jno. Smith, Berea	
"	Same	"	1400	Jno. Leeds, & Co., Wellington	
4	Kelso Paddocks	"	1500	Jno. & Hy. Lee, Bathurst	
"	Salt-water Creek	"	1600	Wm. Kite, do	
"	Tindale's Hollow	"	1200	Thos. Webb, Mutton's Fall	
"	Dirty Swamp	"	1600	Edwd. Locke, Bathurst	
"	Llambedo	"	1250	Jno. Morgan, O'Connell	
5	Snake's Valley	"	600	T. Higgins, Mutton's Falls	
"	Tarannab	"	900	Jno Barrett, do	
"	Near same	"	960	Wm. Webb, do	
"	Long Swamp	"	1500	H. J. Vincent, do	
7	Blenheim	"	5000	W. & J. McCauley, do	
8	Oberon	"	800	Whalan, Fitz, & Co., Oberon	
"	Duckmaloi	"	2000	Jno. Hogan, do	
"	Along same	"	900	Bailey, Armstrong, & Co., Oberon	
"	Bendo	"	750	Dwyer, Taylor, Reeves, & Co.	
9	Essington Park	"	5100	Hy. Humphries, O'Connell	
"	Stoney Creek	"	480	Mrs. Foran, do	
"	Mount Strombo	"	1200	W. & A. Todd, do	
"	Camp's River	"	1600	Con. Dwyer, Lagoon	
"	Same	"	850	Jno. Murphy, do	
10	Kangaroo Springs	"	4100	C. Nash, Bathurst	
"	Glen Esk	"	3000	R. M'Phillamy, Bathurst	
"	Davy's Creek, &c.	"	4500	R. Ashe, Lagoon	
"	Mitchell's Plains	"	1500	J. M'Phillamy, Bathurst	
"	South Apsley	"	1200	H. J. Peechey, do	
"	Vale Road	"	700	Hy. Butler, do	
14	Bathurst	"	5000	Gilchrist & Watt, Sydney	
15	Orange Road	"	1990	Geo. Lee, Bathurst	
"	Same	"	550	Geo. Campbell, Lachlan	
17	Carcoar	"	300	T. Durack, Dubbo	
21	Sale Yards	"	1200	Stewart, Frost, & two others	
"	Bath Common	"	1700	Butchers' sheep	
				773016	
No. 5.	January 6	Beemery	Bourke and Bre-warrina.	12800	R. Towns & Co., Sydney -
T. W. Foott, Bourke	"	Louth	Bourke	4000	J. Mathews, Wirragooma
	February 25	Mount Oxley	"	18000	J. C. M'Leod, Queensland

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 5—continued.	1874.					
	March 8	Bourke	Bourke	14000	S. Wilson, Yanko	
	" 21	Yanda	"	7500	J. C. McLeod, Queensland	
	" 25	Jandra	"	9100	C. Guinness, Jandra	
	" 28	Bourke	"	17000	F. Murphy & Son, Mooloocheo	
	" 29	do	"	6000	C. Guinness, Jandra	
	May 8	Fort Bourke	"	9200	J. O'Shannessy, Fort Bourke	
	" 11	West Bourke	"	19000	George King, Gowrie	
	" 28	Jandra	"	6000	Cecil Guinness, Jandra	
	June 6	Bourke	"	8000	do do	
	" 18	Waraweenaa	"	9000	Frazer & Co., Queensland	
	" 26	Warrego	"	8000	Menzies & Co., Queensland	
	" "	do	"	8000	Robertson, Eurecle do	
	July 29	Jandra	"	9000	Cecil Guinness, Jandra	
	August 1	do	"	7622	Cope & Scott, Beemery	
	" 6	do	"	9000	Cecil Guinness, Jandra	
	October 7	Gongolgan	"	12000	W. Furlong, Murrumbidgey	
	" 31	Dumble	"	4000	H. Crowther, Cadocga	
	" "	Queensland boundary	"	10000	W. J. Adams, Brenda	
	November 1	Dumble	"	5000	J. Gidem, Wily Wily	
	" 2	Bokira	"	10000	Gilchrist & Watt, Sydney	
	" 5	Milroy	Brewarrina	10000	do do	
	" 20	Culgoa	"	20000	do do	
					252222	
	T. W. Foott, Bourke	May 23	Urriga	Part of Braidwood and Berrima.	360	Mrs. Muirholland
		" "	do	"	120	J. Holland
		" "	do	"	50	P. Quilly
" "		Mount Corang	"	330	J. Britten	
" 26		Charleyong	"	250	Mrs. Husk	
" "		Jerickuora	"	220	J. Taper	
" "		Tomboye	"	360	P. Stewart	
June 4		Bedowale	"	2000	R. Maddrell	
" "		Braidwood	"	1500	H. Ball	
" 5		Douran Doura	"	700	W. M'Dowall	
" 6		St. Omer	"	1800	J. W. Burn	
" "		Corang	"	250	J. Beresford	
July 1		Barringurry	"	150	A. Osborne	
September 17		Lagoon	"	300	D. Berry	
October 22		Mayfield	"	60	J. Monaghan	
November 3	Parmer	"	150	J. M. Brown		
December 15	Nowra	"	100	H. Hindmarsh		
" "	Greenwell Point	"	25	D. Hyam		
" "	do	"	30	J. Morrison		
				8755		
No. 6. Jas. Aldcorn, Braidwood and Berrima.	January 2	Coombing Park	Carcoar	7000	Jeely & Son, Carcoar	
	" 3	Benni	"	5000	S. G. Allford, Cowra	
	" 5	Canimbia	"	8000	Wm. Hood, do	
	" 6	Meriganouria	"	6000	Geo. Grant, do	
	" 7	Waddmudera	"	3000	Alexr. Caldwell, do	
	" 8	Stations	"	7000	Ed. Cody, Canowindra	
	" 10	Tilga	"	1600	Alex. Ferguson, do	
	" "	Belubla	"	350	Mat. Duffey, do	
	" 11	do	"	1200	H. Grimshaw, do	
	" "	Belubula	"	550	M. Daly, do	
	" 13	Brown's Valley	"	1700	Jas. Brown, do	
	" 14	Nyrang Creek	"	1300	King Bros., do	
	" "	do	"	500	Jos. Jones, do	
	" 16	Bingham	"	2700	Pearce Bros., Black Spring	
	" 17	Long Range	"	2000	M. Clayton, do	
	" 19	Silver Creek	"	3300	Jos. Clements, Binda	
	" 20	Breakfast Creek	"	1900	Robt. Bright, do	
	" 22	Reedy Gully	"	4000	Benj. Clements, Bigga	
	" 24	McKenzie's Creek	"	4600	Hy. Glasson, Carcoar	
	" 26	Sunnyside	"	2100	Alex. Kinghorn, Lyndhurst	
	" "	Two-mile Creek	"	950	H. Toshack, do	
	" 27	Larry's Flat	"	600	Sam Ward, Carcoar	
	" "	Reedy Creek	"	1700	Jas. Hargan, Mount Macquarie	
	" 28	Three-mile Swamp	"	760	Wm. Vane, do	
	" "	Wood's Flat	"	150	Wm. McDonnell, Sheet Bark	
	February 30	Stations	"	9000	Elizabeth Pitman, Blayney	
	" 2	Lyndhurst	"	800	Jos. West, Lyndhurst	
	" 3	Bangaroo	"	7000	Jeely & Son, Carcoar	
	" 4	Grove	"	2700	T. S. Pearce, Spring Grove	
	" 5	Farleigh	"	3500	Victor Watt, Cowra	
	" 9	Lunpy Swamp	"	3000	M. Connelly, junr., Carcoar	
	" 12	Wangoola Creek	"	8000	B. & J. Clements, Bigga	
	" 14	Cowra	"	8000	G. W. Davis, Condoblin	
	" 16	Mulgau Station	"	12000	Jane Ousby, Cowra	
	" 17	Long Swamp	"	1700	Jos. Elliott, Long Swamp	
	" 18	Buck's Creek	"	1500	Jas. Begley, do	
	" "	Grove	"	500	Th. Elliott, Trunkey	
	" 20	Byrne's Creek	"	800	A. Minnes, do	
	" "	Byrne's Spring	"	210	Ann Wright, do	
	" 21	Corowa	"	3000	Chas. McPhillamy, Bathurst	
" 23	Ford's Spring	"	800	Wm. Elliott, Long Swamp		
" "	Lake's Dirt Holes	"	370	John Walsh, Rockley		
" 24	Mulgurica	"	2500	T. A. Smith, Trunkey		
" 25	Buck's Creek	"	900	Margt. Ryan, Long Swamps		
" "	Duncan's Hill	"	500	F. McKellar, Teapot Swamp		
" 27	Leamington	"	350	Patk. Boss, Mt. Macquarie		
" "	Diamond Valley	"	440	Thos. Hudson, Trunkey		
" 28	Five-mile Creek	"	4500	Peter Boland, Grenfell		
March 3	Holwood	"	3500	W. Glasson, Blayney		
" 4	Saltwater Creek	"	1700	J. R. Glasson, do		
" 5	Kangaroo Creek	"	1650	L. Harrison, do		
" 6	Stations	"	7800	B. Stimpson, Carcoar		
" 7	Fernside	"	1700	J. L. Cobb, Lyndhurst		
" 9	Blayney	"	4000	Marsden & Son, Blayney		
" "	Square	"	1200	Costello Bros., do		
" 10	Flyer's Creek	"	2400	M. Connelly, junr., Carcoar		
" 12	Brown's Creek	"	4800	Rd. Glasson, Blayney		
" 13	King's Plains	"	550	Jas. Death, do		
" "	"	"	200	A. Walsh, Victoria		
" 14	Stations	"	3400	Rusl. Glasson, Blayney		
" 16	Teapot Swamp	"	600	Jas. Balgowan, Reed's Flat		
" "	Rocky Bridge	"	2000	Jos. Smith, Bathurst		
" 17	Bald Ridge	"	3500	Geo. Larnach, Trunkey		
" 18	Granger's Creek	"	900	Geo. Elliott, Mt. Macquarie		
" "	Evans' Swamp	"	250	Jos. Brigs, Carcoar		
" 20	Cook's Vale	"	5000	Jas. Costigan, Tena		
" 21	Junction	"	4000	Th. McKenzie, Peelwood		
" "	Abercrombie	"	450	Rt. Drain, do		
" 23	Maglo	"	3000	Wm. McKenzie, Tuena		
" 24	Old Camp	"	840	Th. Boothman, do		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 7—continued.	1874.					
	March	24	Limestone	Carcoar	440	Wm. Barnett, Tuena
	"	25	Kangaloola Creek	"	740	Isa. Fenton, Peelwood
	"	"	Tatoo Flat	"	250	Isa. Fenton, senr., do
	"	26	Kangaloola Creek	"	350	Mary Moss, do
	"	"	Deep Creek	"	350	Wm. Tracy, do
	"	28	Meadow Flat	"	650	Th. Mills, do
	"	"	Kangaloola Creek	"	200	A. A. Hearn, do
	"	"	Cad's Hill	"	350	T. Moss, do
	"	30	Mount	"	1500	Js. Grant, Mt. Macquarie
	"	"	King's Plains	"	1600	Marsden & Son, Blayney
	"	31	Green Gully	"	360	T. Green, Mt. Macquarie
	"	"	Rocky Bridge	"	340	F. Twemlow, Trunkey
	April	2	Sunnyside	"	2000	A. Kinghorn, Lyndhurst
	"	"	Little Forest	"	700	Rt. McKell, Carcoar
	"	4	Curragh	"	1900	C. Farelly, Tuena
	"	"	Yarraman	"	2000	P. Farelly, do
	"	6	J.M.B.	"	3000	Elizth. Well, Bigga
	"	7	Abercromble	"	7000	B. & J. Clements, do
	"	8	Fish River	"	600	Wm. Fahey, Reid's Flat
	"	"	do	"	1900	Js. Hearn, do
	"	10	Streamville	"	1500	Ellen Hammond, Bigga
	"	"	Wyangloo	"	900	T. Newham, do
	"	11	Sandy Creek	"	1600	S. C. Blackman, do
	"	"	Kangaroo Creek	"	1000	Wm. Tranter, do
	"	13	Lyndhurst	"	2000	Elizth. Pittman, Blayney
	"	"	do	"	2000	Marsden & Son, do
	"	"	do	"	1000	Hy. Oliver, Cowra
	"	14	Carcoar	"	300	P. Hogan, Peelwood
	"	15	Coombing	"	5000	Jeoly & Son, Carcoar
	"	17	Oakey Creek	"	1700	Th. Glasson, Cadia
	"	18	Bundello	"	3000	Th. Hy. Glasson, do
	"	20	Grabine Flat	"	1100	Ed. Burke, Carcoar
	"	"	Maramba	"	750	— Newham, Reid's Flat
	"	21	Rocky Bridge	"	900	Th. Poisley, Carcoar
	"	"	Abercromble	"	600	Aurn Drady, Bigga
	"	23	Sentry Box	"	900	Wm. Dunn, do
	"	"	"	"	230	F. Ford, do
	"	24	Dawson's Spring	"	1600	P. Burke, Trunkey
	"	25	Grove	"	900	W. King, do
	"	"	Dinner Hill	"	200	Ml. Hogan, Peelwood
	"	26	Land Nod	"	1000	W. Hailstone, do
	"	28	Stations	"	8000	T. Hackney, Black Springs
	"	29	Jeremy	"	1100	G. H. Hackney, do
	"	"	Glenrock	"	200	Ml. Cosgrove, do
	"	30	Bocanical Springs	"	1000	T. Coates, Bigga
	May	2	Brown's Springs	"	1100	Js. Brown, Canowindra
	"	"	Goolagon	"	450	T. Byrnes, Goolagon
	"	4	Bunker's Hill	"	8000	Th. Grant, Canowindra
	"	"	Belmore	"	1500	A. Collis, do
	"	5	Nyrang Creek	"	100	Chas. Ginty, do
	"	7	James Park	"	1700	Rd. Read, Carcoar
	"	"	"	"	1000	S. Flaungan, Lyndhurst
	"	8	Cudgelo	"	8000	West Bros., Cowra
	"	9	Stations	"	10000	J. Ousby, do
	"	11	Coota	"	1000	J. Wensley, do
	"	"	Benni Creek	"	1100	A. M'Clymate, do
	"	12	Lachlan	"	3500	Geo. Campbell, do
	"	14	Jeremy	"	3000	W. Brownlow, Rockley
	"	15	Cook's Vale Creek	"	1600	— Cartright, Peelwood
	"	18	Mulgurie Creek	"	7000	H. Carr, Binda
	"	19	Goulburn Flat	"	5000	Js. Hall, Tuena
	"	21	Kangaloola Creek	"	700	J. Fenton, junr., Peelwood
	"	"	Tatoo Flat	"	270	J. Fenton, senr., do
	"	22	Junction	"	2000	D. Mackenzie, Junction
	"	"	Wattle Creek	"	600	G. King, Wattle Creek
	"	"	Deep Creek	"	1100	M. M'Donnell, Peelwood
	"	26	Kangaloola Creek	"	900	— Forel Bros., do
	"	27	Mountain Run	"	1900	E. Laing, Trunkey
	"	29	Limestone	"	3000	G. M'Phellamy, Bathurst
	"	30	Little Meadow	"	900	G. Francis, Black Springs
	June	2	Mingera	"	700	A. M'Cull, Jerrong
	"	"	Glenrock	"	270	M. Cosgrove, do
	"	4	Bingham	"	1120	Th. Hogan, Oberon
	"	"	Diamond Valley	"	100	A. M'Leay, Trunkey
	"	6	Limestone Creek	"	800	Js. Grant, Mount Macquarie
	"	8	Hammond Creek	"	475	G. Goodfellow, Carcoar
	"	"	Mendumera Creek	"	150	T. Humphries, do
	"	9	Bembala	"	350	R. Denham, Canowindra
	"	"	do	"	100	Jy. Grant, Cowra
	"	"	Jack Creek	"	450	M. Dooley, Canowindra
	"	"	do	"	400	J. Hartigan, Cargo
	"	"	do	"	150	T. Hekett, do
	"	"	Goolayon	"	200	M. A. Dwyer, Goolagon
	"	12	Mulyan	"	270	Th. Anderson, Cowra
"	"	Nyrang Creek	"	250	Th. Ginty, Canowindra	
"	"	do	"	100	C. Hekett, do	
"	"	do	"	500	Il. Dawe, do	
"	13	Milburn Creek	"	950	J. Hoban, Cowra	
"	"	Benni	"	350	D. Horan, do	
"	15	Brown Creek	"	200	R. Eastern, Blayney	
"	"	Spring Creek	"	180	D. Gooley, Carcoar	
"	"	Knocknardy	"	100	H. Scott, Blayney	
"	16	Windgrove	"	300	P. Hanrahan, Rockley	
"	"	Mountain Run	"	200	Js. Flynn, Long Swamp	
"	"	One Eye	"	70	D. Davis, Trunkey	
"	18	Walsh Gully	"	200	Th. Moss, Mount Macquarie	
"	"	Dirt Holes	"	480	Th. Walsh, Rockley	
"	"	Bald Ridge Creek	"	300	T. Walsh, Trunkey	
"	19	Bumbar	"	120	T. Guest, Tuena	
"	"	Wren's Nest	"	180	J. Hampton, do	
"	20	Long Hollow	"	600	M. Guibot, Binda	
"	"	Fish River	"	130	W. Foge, Reid's Flat	
"	"	do	"	460	S. Hearn, do	
"	22	Paling Yards	"	300	M. M'Kennion, Jerrong	
"	"	St. Mary's	"	200	Th. M'Kennion, do	
"	"	Brothers	"	750	T. Stilwell, do	
"	"	Middle Station	"	400	W. Stilwell, do	
"	23	Dirt-hole Creek	"	390	D. Chester, Black Spring	
"	"	Spring Vale	"	150	D. Maloney, do	
"	"	Porter's Retreat	"	120	Th. Maloney, do	
"	"	Little River	"	370	C. Murray, do	
"	25	Hovel's Creek	"	350	Lane Bros, Cowra	
"	"	do	"	470	W. Smith, do	
"	"	do	"	360	J. Smith, do	
"	"	Wood's Flat	"	150	W. M'Donald, Sheet Bark	
"	26	Dack Creek	"	300	P. Robinson, Cowra	

George Rowlands, Carcoar

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 7—continued.	1874.					
	June	26	Duck Creek	Carcoar	400	Th. Paton, Cowra
			Lachlan	"	420	R. Payne, do
	"	29	Delubula	"	250	H. Power, Canowindra
			do	"	100	Th. Tyler, do
	"		do	"	100	Th. Small, Goolagong
			do	"	300	P. Collett, Cowra
	July	2	Lachlan	"	2700	W. R. Watt, Bumbaldry
			Mulgán	"	1200	Ja. Smith, Cowra
	"	3	Lachlan	"	250	N. Jordan, do
			do	"	950	Th. Smith, do
	"	4	Red Camp	"	650	J. Ritminster, Bigga
			Mountain Run	"	1500	E. Laing, Trunkey
	"	6	Lumpy Swamp	"	150	W. Morrison, Tea-pot Swamp
			Rocky Bridge	"	1700	Jos. Smith, Bathurst
	"	8	Little Forest	"	750	Rt. McKell, Carcoar
			Abercrombie	"	700	G. Spalding, Bigga
	"	10	Markdale	"	850	W. Marks, Bindra
			Roseberry	"	2100	E. Ridley, Bigga
	"	11	Bingham	"	900	Stevenson Bros., Black Springs
			Flyer's Creek	"	4000	Th. Lee, Bathurst
	"	15	Coombing Park	"	5000	Icely and Son, Coombing
			Stations	"	7000	B. Stimpson, Carcoar
	"	17	Errowanbung	"	7500	T. J. Lawson, do
			Lawson Creek	"	1600	L. Harrison, Blayney
	"	22	Sunniside	"	2000	A. Kinghorn, Lyndhurst
			Larry's Flat	"	500	S. Ward, Carcoar
	"		Burn's Creek	"	600	W. Young, Trunkey
			Stations	"	5500	W. M. Rothery, Clifden
	"	25	Two-mile Creek	"	800	Th. Tashack, Lyndhurst
			Fire-mile Creek	"	500	Ja. Flood, do
	"	27	Lumpy Swamp	"	3000	N. Connelly, jun., Carcoar
			Holwood	"	6000	Glasson & Sons, Blayney
	August	30	Grubine	"	1200	W. Batty, Lyndhurst
			Rushanger's Flat	"	1000	M. A. Bell, Mount Macquarie
	"	4	Rock Bridge	"	800	S. Peisley, Carcoar
			Abercrombie	"	700	O. Drudy, Bigga
	"	7	Quart-pot Swamp	"	1400	J. Dunster, Lyndhurst
			Mulgán	"	7000	J. Ousby, Cowra
	"	8	Coota	"	1000	J. Wensley, do
			Grant's Corner	"	450	J. Grant, do
	"	10	Milton	"	4000	S. G. Allford, do
			Stations	"	9000	M. Sloan, do
	"	13	Meriganowri	"	5800	G. Grant, do
			Bangaroo	"	22000	Icely & Son, Carcoar
	"	14	Bunker Hill	"	6000	Th. Grant, Canowindra
			Canowindra	"	650	T. Foot, do
	"	16	Yellow Holes	"	450	F. Rigant, Cowra
			Stations	"	5000	Wm. Rothery, Carcoar
	"	21	Euroka	"	500	H. Lee, Bathurst
			Reedy Creek	"	840	R. Reed, do
	"	24	Black Hill	"	900	Jos. Smith, Bathurst
			Lachlan	"	800	Th. Sopp, Carcoar
	"	25	Margamma	"	850	T. Newham, Bigga
			Streamville	"	1500	E. Hammond, do
	"	27	Wyangala	"	750	C. Newham, Reid's Flat
			Mulgán	"	4000	W. R. Watt, Bumbaldry
	"	28	Farleigh	"	3000	V. Watt, Cowra
			Canimbla	"	8000	W. Hood, do
	September	2	Breakfast Creek	"	1900	R. Bright, Bindra
			Inlong	"	3000	W. Brunson, do
	"	3	Betsy Flat	"	1000	S. Alexander, Trunkey
			Hell's Hole	"	1700	J. M'Phee, Swallow's Nest
	"	7	Wattle Swamp	"	900	W. Yape, Mount Macquarie
			Dirty Creek	"	500	Tucker Bros., Carcoar
	"	8	Wood's Flat	"	1100	P. Cassidy, Sheet-bark
			Wangoolu Creek	"	2000	B. Stimpson, Carcoar
	"	9	Tilga	"	2500	E. Cody, Mogon
			Shiels	"	2900	J. Rankin, Sheet-bark
	"	11	Stations	"	17000	West, Bros., Cowra
			Goolagong	"	10000	W. R. Watt, do
	"	13	Canimbla	"	12000	J. Douglass, Dubbo
			Pipeclay Creek	"	12000	W. Hamilton, Goolagong
	"	14	Stations	"	2500	A. Caldwell, Cowra
			Cucungillen	"	3000	M. A. Harris, do
	"	16	Lyndhurst	"	2200	Marsden and son, Blayney
			do	"	2000	F. Pittman, do
	"	18	do	"	1000	H. Y. Oliver, Cowra
			Oakey Creek	"	5000	T. J. Lawson, Carcoar
	"	28	Bundell	"	3000	J. H. Glasson, Cadia
			Flyer's Creek	"	1200	T. S. Pearce, Spring Grove
	October	2	Stanfield	"	3200	Wm. Rothery, Carcoar
			Stations	"	4500	H. Y. Glasson, do
	"	3	Holwood	"	6000	Marsden and Son, Blayney
			Square	"	3600	W. Glasson, do
	"	5	Atholl	"	2000	Husl. Glasson, do
			Limestone	"	500	Richd. Glasson, do
	"	8	Lumpy Swamp	"	6000	E. Pittman, do
			Canoblas	"	2500	M. Connelly, junr., Carcoar
	"	10	Little Forest	"	2500	T. Pearce, Spring Grove
			Larry's Flat	"	800	R. McKell, Carcoar
	"	12	Fernside	"	700	S. Ward, do
			Two-mile Creek	"	1700	J. L. Cobb, Lyndhurst
	"	13	Flyer's Creek	"	1600	J. Tashack, Lyndhurst
			Stations	"	4000	Th. Lee, Bathurst
	"	15	do	"	12000	Icely and Son, Carcoar
			Islands	"	9000	B. Stimpson, do
	"	16	Reedy Creek	"	4000	A. Lynch, Cowra
			Cadia	"	1700	Ja. Smith, Blayney
	"	17	Sheils	"	1600	H. Glasson, Cadia
		Rosberry	"	3000	J. Rankin, Sheet-bark	
"	18	do	"	2500	F. Ridley, Bigga	
		Bigga	"	250	G. Ridley, do	
November	2	Carrunglass	"	1400	S. McGuinness, do	
		Big Flat	"	490	J. Keanon, Cargu	
"	3	Stations	"	400	J. Hartigan, do	
		Hammond Creek	"	7000	Wm. Rothery, Carcoar	
"	5	Baldoon	"	600	J. Goodfellow, Lyndhurst	
		James Park	"	42	W. Beddie, Carcoar	
"	6	Grubbenong	"	9000	J. W. West, Lyndhurst	
		Fornside	"	370	J. Ritminster, do	
"	7	Sunniside	"	1700	J. L. Cobb, do	
		King's Plains	"	2200	A. Kinghorn, do	
"	9	Coombing	"	1700	A. Batty, Bathurst	
		Lyndhurst	"	7000	Icely & Son, Carcoar	
"	10	Larry's Flat	"	3000	Marsden & Son, Blayney	
		Mandumera	"	7000	B. Stimpson, Carcoar	
				3500	R. Glasson, Blayney	

George Rowlands, Carcoar

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 7—continued.	1874.				
	November 21	Mogong	Carcoar	7500	F. Cody, Canowindra
	" 23	Greendale	"	850	N. Daly, do
	"	Lagoon	"	600	H. Dawe, do
	" 24	Brown's Valley	"	1350	J. Brown, do
	"	Nyrang Creek	"	780	J. Jones, do
	" 26	do	"	1500	King Bros., do
	" 27	Belmore	"	1800	Aw. Collis, do
	"	Canowindra	"	900	T. Fook, do
	" 28	Bellview	"	600	H. Power, do
	"	Greendale	"	840	M. Duffy, do
	" 29	Cheatham's Hill	"	1200	J. Grimshaw, do
	" 30	Tilga	"	2000	A. Ferguson, do
	December 2	Duncan Hill	"	700	P. McKellar, Long Swamp
	"	Hill Dale	"	1200	J. Elliott, do
	" 3	Byrne's Creek	"	750	A. M'James, Trunkay
	"	Grove Creek	"	1000	Th. Elliott, do
	" 5	Edinboro	"	1900	B. O'Neil, Cargo
	"	Canangliss	"	480	Js. Keanon, do
	" 7	Spring Creek	"	1600	W. Mayne, do
	" 8	Canomodine	"	8500	G. D. Sherwin, do
	" 10	Stations	"	11000	J. Grant, Canowindra
	" 11	Bangaroo	"	1900	King Bros., do
	"	Nyrang Creek	"	115	C. Herkett, do
	" 12	Belubula	"	550	R. Denham, do
	"	Big Flat	"	110	T. Hurkett, Cargo
	"	do	"	370	J. Hartigan, do
	" 14	Goolagon	"	5000	C. Spiller, Condoblin
	" 15	Nyrang Creek	"	740	J. Ginty, Canowindra
	"	Goolagon	"	550	J. Dwyer, Goolagon
	" 17	do	"	1300	W. Hamilton, do
	"	do	"	570	T. Byrnes, do
	" 18	Jack's Creek	"	600	M. Dooly, Canowindra
	"	Stations	"	13500	M. Sloan, North Logan
	" 19	do	"	10000	Jeely and Son, Carcoar
	" 21	Clifden	"	7000	Wm. Rothery, do
	" 22	Grubbenong	"	6000	P. Boland, Grounfell
	" 23	Island	"	3000	A. Lynch, Carcoar
	" 24	Grainger's Creek	"	1900	G. Elliott, Mount Macquarie
	"	do	"	480	Js. Tracy, do
	" 26	Errowanbang	"	12000	T. J. Lawson, Carcoar
	" 28	Mulganiah	"	4000	E. A. Smith, Trunkay
"	Macquarie Swamp	"	200	Th. Moss, Mount Macquarie	
" 29	Buck's Creek	"	1300	Js. Hegley, Long Swamp	
"	do	"	1000	M. Ryan, do	
" 30	Stations	"	7000	C. M'Phillamy, Bathurst	
George Rowlands, Carcoar.	1874.				
	January 2	Guise's Range	Cooma	223	P. Crawford, Jindabyne
	" 4	Pampney	"	1400	Alex. Robinson, Buckley's Crossing
	"	Boloco Creek	"	436	Mat Power, do
	" 20	Rock Flat Creek	"	530	S. Worland, Cooma
	" 21	Granny's Flat	"	900	Dani. Myers, Nimitybelle
	"	Nimitybelle	"	1100	S. M'Donald, do
	"	do	"	546	David Delves, do
	"	Lawless' Flat	"	620	D. O'Mara, do
	"	Nimitybelle	"	200	J. James, do
	" 22	Curry Flat	"	1070	W. Jardine, do
	"	Glenfinnan	"	630	D. M'Donald, do
	" 23	Boco	"	980	Maria Slek, do
	"	Myalla River	"	1130	David Roach, Bobundarah
	"	Rocky Range	"	2000	Jas. Bobbin, do
	"	Bobundarah	"	1780	Wm. Kiss, do
	February 9	Murrumbucka	"	600	E. M'Intyre, Cooma
	"	do	"	1360	Daniel Main, do
	"	Mittagong	"	1000	Peter Curtis, do
	" 10	Cooma	"	60	Stroud & M'Donald, Cooma
	" 11	Middle Flat	"	2600	Geo. Goodwin, do
	"	do	"	620	Ed. Agnew, do
	"	Rock Flat Creek	"	2000	Wm. Blake, do
	" 14	Cooma Creek	"	1040	P. & J. Glennan, do
	"	do	"	236	John Kelly, do
	" 17	Brother's Creek	"	1650	P. Bartley, Cooma
	"	Jillmatong	"	960	A. Blake, do
	"	Jillmatong Creek	"	260	Patrick Casey, do
	" 18	Back Creek	"	700	John Feilan, do
	March 25	Ethersble	"	60	William Orr, Micalago
	"	Hredbo Run	"	2300	Jas. Clifford, Cooma
	" 28	do River	"	1200	Jas. Thompson, Young
	"	Billeingra	"	3300	John Cosgrove, Cooma
	April 1	Cooma	"	4000	Rolle and Rowley, Bobundarah
	"	do	"	700	Mary Harnett, Adaminaby
	"	do	"	10	John Smith, Umeralla
	" 4	Rosebrook	"	1300	Maurice Herriott, Cooma
	"	Bunyan	"	970	John Cullin, Bunyan
	"	Cooma	"	40	J. M'Kinnon, Cooma
	" 6	Pine Valley	"	850	Hugh Stewart, do
	"	Stuck's Creek	"	330	Peter Koelme, do
	" 9	Cooma	"	370	Jas. Clifford, do
"	do	"	400	Geo. M'Donald, Jindabyne	
" 11	Brookfield	"	870	M'Gregor Brothers, Cooma	
" 23	Cooma	"	500	Ed. Higgins, do	
"	do	"	40	Jas. Harris, Kiandra	
"	do	"	400	Henry Brooks, Bobundarah	
"	do	"	600	D. M'Clure, Jindabyne	
May 1	Huguntra	"	200	Chas. Robinson, Gyerick	
" 4	Cooma	"	1000	S. J. J. Clifford, Cooma	
"	do	"	98	P. Deegan, Giesrick	
" 5	Spring Plain	"	940	Ryall Brothers, Cooma	
" 6	Deep Creek	"	200	Thos. Robinson, Adaminaby	
"	do	"	120	Saml. Whitaker, do	
"	Cadigal Creek	"	340	John Cook, do	
" 7	Happy Valley	"	435	Thos. Locker, do	
" 8	Biggan	"	700	C. Fletcher, Jindabyne	
" 19	Cooma	"	2000	J. Slocumbe, Goulburn	
" 27	Tunny Brother	"	1750	Wm. Harkness, Cooma	
"	Myalla Creek	"	1600	David Roach, Nimitybelle	
"	Bobundarah	"	1200	Wm. Kiss, Bobundarah	
" 28	do Creek	"	300	Thos. Kirwan	
"	Dog Kennel Creek	"	320	John Caldwell, Bobundarah	
June 1	Inimungie	"	1000	Henry Grant, do	
"	Bobundarah	"	1900	T. O'Mara, do	
"	Old Hut Creek	"	930	Thos. Dunn, Buckley's Crossing	
" 2	Happy Val	"	393	Alfred Scanes, do	
"	Snowy River	"	600	Thomas Reid, do	
" 3	Marinnath	"	1500	A. Blonfield, do	
No. 8. S. Rylie, Cooma.	1874.				
	January 2	Guise's Range	Cooma	223	P. Crawford, Jindabyne
	" 4	Pampney	"	1400	Alex. Robinson, Buckley's Crossing
	"	Boloco Creek	"	436	Mat Power, do
	" 20	Rock Flat Creek	"	530	S. Worland, Cooma
	" 21	Granny's Flat	"	900	Dani. Myers, Nimitybelle
	"	Nimitybelle	"	1100	S. M'Donald, do
	"	do	"	546	David Delves, do
	"	Lawless' Flat	"	620	D. O'Mara, do
	"	Nimitybelle	"	200	J. James, do
	" 22	Curry Flat	"	1070	W. Jardine, do
	"	Glenfinnan	"	630	D. M'Donald, do
	" 23	Boco	"	980	Maria Slek, do
	"	Myalla River	"	1130	David Roach, Bobundarah
	"	Rocky Range	"	2000	Jas. Bobbin, do
	"	Bobundarah	"	1780	Wm. Kiss, do
	February 9	Murrumbucka	"	600	E. M'Intyre, Cooma
	"	do	"	1360	Daniel Main, do
	"	Mittagong	"	1000	Peter Curtis, do
	" 10	Cooma	"	60	Stroud & M'Donald, Cooma
	" 11	Middle Flat	"	2600	Geo. Goodwin, do
	"	do	"	620	Ed. Agnew, do
	"	Rock Flat Creek	"	2000	Wm. Blake, do
	" 14	Cooma Creek	"	1040	P. & J. Glennan, do
	"	do	"	236	John Kelly, do
	" 17	Brother's Creek	"	1650	P. Bartley, Cooma
	"	Jillmatong	"	960	A. Blake, do
	"	Jillmatong Creek	"	260	Patrick Casey, do
	" 18	Back Creek	"	700	John Feilan, do
	March 25	Ethersble	"	60	William Orr, Micalago
	"	Hredbo Run	"	2300	Jas. Clifford, Cooma
	" 28	do River	"	1200	Jas. Thompson, Young
	"	Billeingra	"	3300	John Cosgrove, Cooma
	April 1	Cooma	"	4000	Rolle and Rowley, Bobundarah
	"	do	"	700	Mary Harnett, Adaminaby
	"	do	"	10	John Smith, Umeralla
	" 4	Rosebrook	"	1300	Maurice Herriott, Cooma
	"	Bunyan	"	970	John Cullin, Bunyan
	"	Cooma	"	40	J. M'Kinnon, Cooma
	" 6	Pine Valley	"	850	Hugh Stewart, do
	"	Stuck's Creek	"	330	Peter Koelme, do
	" 9	Cooma	"	370	Jas. Clifford, do
"	do	"	400	Geo. M'Donald, Jindabyne	
" 11	Brookfield	"	870	M'Gregor Brothers, Cooma	
" 23	Cooma	"	500	Ed. Higgins, do	
"	do	"	40	Jas. Harris, Kiandra	
"	do	"	400	Henry Brooks, Bobundarah	
"	do	"	600	D. M'Clure, Jindabyne	
May 1	Huguntra	"	200	Chas. Robinson, Gyerick	
" 4	Cooma	"	1000	S. J. J. Clifford, Cooma	
"	do	"	98	P. Deegan, Giesrick	
" 5	Spring Plain	"	940	Ryall Brothers, Cooma	
" 6	Deep Creek	"	200	Thos. Robinson, Adaminaby	
"	do	"	120	Saml. Whitaker, do	
"	Cadigal Creek	"	340	John Cook, do	
" 7	Happy Valley	"	435	Thos. Locker, do	
" 8	Biggan	"	700	C. Fletcher, Jindabyne	
" 19	Cooma	"	2000	J. Slocumbe, Goulburn	
" 27	Tunny Brother	"	1750	Wm. Harkness, Cooma	
"	Myalla Creek	"	1600	David Roach, Nimitybelle	
"	Bobundarah	"	1200	Wm. Kiss, Bobundarah	
" 28	do Creek	"	300	Thos. Kirwan	
"	Dog Kennel Creek	"	320	John Caldwell, Bobundarah	
June 1	Inimungie	"	1000	Henry Grant, do	
"	Bobundarah	"	1900	T. O'Mara, do	
"	Old Hut Creek	"	930	Thos. Dunn, Buckley's Crossing	
" 2	Happy Val	"	393	Alfred Scanes, do	
"	Snowy River	"	600	Thomas Reid, do	
" 3	Marinnath	"	1500	A. Blonfield, do	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 8—continued.	1874.				
	June 3	Boloco Creek	Cooma	560	Dnnl. Cogan, Buckley's Crossing
	" 5	White's Corner	"	183	Nathan White, Jindabyne
	" "	Snowy River Mountaih...	"	500	Robert Harvey, do
	" "	Cooma	"	2000	Alex. Montague, Cooma
	" "	Snowy River Junction	"	102	Wm. Brown, Jindabyne
	" 9	Kava	"	960	F. Kerr, Jindabyne
	" "	Berridale	"	1200	Wm. Oliver, Gejizrick
	" 19	Cooma	"	2100	W. Howard, Queanbeyan
	" "	Pine Valley	"	860	Hugh Stewart, Cooma
	July 8	Middle Flat	"	1200	Geo. Goodwin do
	" "	Racecourse Flat	"	1400	Wm. Blake, do
	" "	Numeralla	"	2700	A. Montagne, Umeralla
	" 9	Allen's Flat	"	600	J. Worland, Cooma
	" "	Rosebrook Run	"	280	David Scott, do
	" "	Little Creek	"	100	W. Hannaford, do
	" "	Kelly's Flat	"	2350	Andrew Butler, Nimitybelle
	" 10	Spring Flat	"	700	John Mooney, Cooma
	" "	do	"	4000	H. C. Deveraux Cooma
	" "	Cooma Creek	"	240	Joseph Glennan, do
	" "	do	"	220	Patrick Kelly, do
	" 13	Back Creek	"	160	John Eulan, do
	" "	do	"	230	John Nees, do
	" "	Jellimatoug	"	250	Pat. Casey, do
	" "	do	"	750	Ang. Blake, do
	August 8	Billillingara	"	3200	John Cosgrove, do
	" "	Bunyan	"	800	J. Woodroff, do
	" 10	Daisy Hill	"	1400	Mrs. Burke, do
	" "	Mittegong	"	760	John Butler, do
	" "	do	"	200	Wm. Eccleston, do
	" "	Mittegong Flat	"	850	Peter Curtis, do
	" 21	Springwell	"	3500	Jas. Litchfield, do
	" "	Brothers' Creek	"	1800	Pat. Bartley, do
	" "	Cottage Creek	"	930	Mrs. Prendergast, Bobundarra
	" "	Malden Hill	"	560	Francis Mall, do
	" 22	Woolway	"	980	Ed. Dodds, do
	" "	Bald Hill	"	700	Geo. Blyton, Gejizrick
	" "	Myark	"	200	N. V. Gianville, do
	" "	Arable Range	"	900	P. Shanahan, Cooma
	" "	Gejizrick	"	2850	Brookus Bros., Gejizrick
	September 1	Jindabyne	"	300	R. Williams, Jindabyne
	" 3	Happy Jack's Corner	"	414	Wm. Weston, Buckley's Crossing
	" "	Lazy Corner	"	400	Henry Withers, do
	" 4	Coolnamatoug	"	800	Ed. Higgins, Gejizrick
	" 23	Gibraltar	"	230	Peter Byrnes, Cooma
" "	Creekdale	"	1200	Ornit & Appleton, Cooma	
" 24	Boche Flat	"	950	David Myers, do	
" "	Spring Flat	"	1320	J. Devoreaux, do	
" 25	Cooma Creek	"	750	John S. Peters, Nimitybelle	
" "	Nimitybelle	"	500	S. McDonald, do	
" 26	do	"	340	D. O'Mara, do	
" "	do	"	620	David Delves, do	
" "	Square Range	"	207	John Lang, do	
" 28	Fountain Head	"	1020	J. Hudson, Cooma	
" "	Cooma	"	287	F. Kene, Gejizrick	
" "	do	"	60	C. Pryce, Cooma	
October 2	Rock Lodge	"	500	John Blyton, Nimitybelle	
" "	Myalla	"	2300	E. & S. Pratt, Cooma	
" "	Curry Flat	"	960	W. Jacellinn, Nimitybelle	
" 3	Dangelong	"	2400	H. Wallace, Cooma	
" "	Granny's Flat	"	1150	C. Ayling, Nimitybelle	
" "	Dangelong Run	"	800	John Mulhorne, do	
" 5	Cooma Creek	"	700	John Glennon, Cooma	
" 8	Umeralla Flat	"	550	M. Engelman, do	
" "	Oakhill Vale	"	350	Mary Smith, do	
" "	Green Valley	"	310	P. Bowerman, do	
" 14	Ingelara	"	452	C. Kossman, Micalago	
" "	Elierslie	"	155	Wm. Orr, do	
" 17	Jimmy Brothers	"	1200	Wm. Harkness, Nimitybelle	
" "	Glenfinnan	"	1270	D. Macdonald, do	
" 21	Colinton	"	1450	Patrick Ware, Colinton	
November 10	Spring Plain	"	1120	Ryrl Bros.	
" "	Red Bank	"	800	W. Johnson	
" 11	Dry Plain	"	2060	W. Graham	
" 12	Deep Creek	"	190	Thos. Robinson	
" "	do	"	150	S. Whitaker	
" "	Cudegat Creek	"	420	John Cook	
" "	do	"	3000	M. Shanley	
" 13	Bolero	"	1200	T. & W. C. Herbert	
" "	Coomby	"	960	R. Hyles	
" "	Bolero Forest	"	700	King & Heywood	
" 14	Happy Valley	"	180	Thos. Locker	
" "	Bolero Run	"	500	Henry Barrett	
" "	Buckindern	"	300	M. O'Neill	
" 17	Eucumbene	"	380	W. Wallace	
" 18	Bullenbalong	"	540	H. W. Reattie	
" "	Cowfed Creek	"	450	J. Conley	
December 3	Junction of Snowy River.	"	300	R. Harvey, Jindabyne	
" "	Guise's Range	"	520	P. Crawford do	
" "	Bolero Creek	"	350	Mat. Power, Buckley's Crossing	
" 4	Numbla	"	700	Thos. Golby, do	
" "	Numbla Run	"	900	A. Robertson, do	
" "	Mntong Run	"	1300	Saml. Rolfe, do	
" 5	Marrinumbla	"	1430	A. Bloomfield, do	
" "	Holaco Run	"	2500	Merritt & Rose, do	
" "	Snowy River	"	500	J. Byrnes, do	
" "	Snug Corner	"	750	J. Weston, do	
" 7	Big Lake, Bullumbalong.	"	700	Geo. McDonald, Jindabyne	
" "	Jeff's Creek	"	520	Hugh Northam, Gejizrick	
" 23	Cootahndrie	"	1200	Saml. Mackay do	
" 24	Taylor's Hill	"	580	R. Williams, Jindabyne	
" 28	Coolingdrey	"	1800	David Ryrie, Cooma	
" "	Hugundra	"	1200	Chas. Robinson, Gejizrick	
157212					
No. 9. J. Kennedy, Coonabarabran.	January 16	Greenbar	Coonabarabran	5600	Gilchrist, Watt & Co., Sydney
	" "	do	"	2004	W. M. Ronald & Co., Nebea
	" "	do	"	1650	A. Tange & Co., Urawilky
	" 20	Mundooran	"	7120	Clarke & M'Leay, Murrumbidgee
	" 29	Coolah	"	1700	W. M. Ronald & Co., Nebea
	" "	do	"	1986	Andrew Town, Richmond
	February 4	Coonabarabran	"	2000	York & Walsh Sydney
	" 10	Bionla	"	1200	Mr. Lee, Gwydir
	" "	do	"	1500	Mr. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" 14	do	"	1700	Mr. Seville, Mooki Springs
March 19	Coolah	"	1299	Mr. Vickery, Edgeroi	
" "				3100	do do

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 9—continued.	1874.					
	March 31	Mundooran.....	Coonabarabran.....	2400	Mr. Connolly, Carcoar	
	April 14	Greenbah	"	2000	Glass & Corrigan, Ury Ury	
	May 16	Garrawilla	"	15000	Oswald Blocksome, Warialda	
	" 18	Ulamambri	"	2000	Hill Bros., Narran Creek	
	" 25	near Teridgerie.....	"	8000	James Murphy, Teridgerie	
	" 31	near Bonnera	"	2140	Andrew Town, Richmond	
	" "	do	"	1300	Mr. Farquharson, Kangarooohy	
	June 13	near Coolah	"	4000	Eben, Vickery, Sydney	
	" 14	Bomera	"	8000	J. Seville, Mooki Springs	
	April 16	Greenbah	"	2000	Shanahan & Jennings, Goorianawah	
	" 20	Coonabarabran	"	1112	A. Tange & Co., Urawilkey	
	May 14	Ulamambrie	"	2000	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., Llanilla	
	June 16	Bundella	"	1400.	Messrs. Christian, Wallallow	
	" 26	Coolah	"	1912	W. M. Ronald & Co., Neheha	
	" "	do	"	1990	Hill Bros., Narran Creek	
	July 18	do	"	1700	L. F. Iredale, Goolih	
	" 19	Binnia	"	4000	Mr. Vickery, Sydney	
	" "	do	"	1700	Mr. Seville, Liverpool Plains	
	August 26	Coolah	"	1580	Mr. Mosely, Gundemain	
	September 16	Moondooran	"	2000	W. Alison, Dalhoney	
	" 20	Denison Town	"	11500	Walter Douglas, Wagga Wagga	
	" 22	Coolah	"	4000	D. & J. M'Alister, Binnia	
	" 24	Butheroo Road	"	3000	S. A. Blackman, Cooyal	
	October 1	Coonabarabran	"	2700	A. Tange & Co., Urawilkey	
	" 5	do	"	3400	Glass & Corrigan, Ury Ury	
	" 20	do	"	288	James Murphy, Teridgerie	
	November 6	do	"	1930	Glass & Corrigan, Ury Ury	
	" "	do	"	1516	Mr. Murray, Mulroy	
	" "	do	"	1700	Vincent Williams, Murrurundi	
	" 20	Coolah	"	1885	G. Pain, Tullona	
					128462	
	No. 10. R. Howe, Corowa.	January 3	Jerilderie	Corowa	1300	Peterson & Sargood, Jerilderie
" 8		Tabletop	"	6000	James Mitchell, Tabletop	
" 11		Corowa	"	2200	Menzies & Co., Yanko	
" 15		Mulwala	"	350	P. Dunne, Mulwala	
" 26		Howlong	"	2000	R. Leahy, Howlong	
February 1		Jerilderie.....	"	8000	M. Smith, Klamba	
" 5		Howlong	"	4000	Alex. M'Vean, Howlong	
" 10		Collendina	"	35000	M'Farland Bros., Burugo	
" 11		Barryja	"	800	F. T. Kirby, Brookong	
" 20		Brooklesby	"	3500	Rutherford & Co., Bland	
" 23		Nangania	"	2500	J. B. Carne, Wentworth	
April 11		Jerilderie.....	"	1400	Peterson & Sargood, Jerilderie	
" 26		Barryja	"	2000	R. Lawes, Barryja	
" 27		Wongamong	"	1204	Gray & Neil, Sandy Ridges	
May 29		Corowa	"	2200	Henty & Co., Victoria	
" 2		Nowraia	"	3200	H. B. Coward, Nowraia	
" 4		Goonambill	"	1000	Flinn & Family, Mountain Creek	
" 16		Corowa	"	1914	Menzies & Co., Yanko	
" 23		Brooklesby	"	2372	Wm. Halliday, Brookong	
June 13		Corowa	"	1500	Lyell & Simpson, Nowraia	
" 20		Brooklesby	"	2517	A. Langheim, Beechworth	
July 8		Jerilderie.....	"	1060	Peterson & Sargood, Jerilderie	
" 11		Quat Quatta	"	5000	W. Wallace, Quat Quatta	
" 23		Corowa	"	2000	Lyell & Simpson, Corowa	
August 4		Brooklesby	"	2000	J. M. Andrews	
" 18		Terramia	"	30	H. T. Whitty, Terramia	
" 20		Corowa	"	2400	Menzies & Co., Yanko	
October 5		do	"	2500	A. Langheim, Beechworth	
" 10		do	"	2000	Lewis & Connell, Victoria	
" "		Brooklesby	"	2000	do	
" 12		Brookong	"	2704	Wm. Halliday, Brookong	
" 15		Jerilderie.....	"	4900	Peterson & Sargood, Jerilderie	
" 19		Mohouga	"	32000	R. Rand, Mahouga	
" 22	Corowa	"	1200	J. Merton, Beechworth		
" 24	Quat Quatta	"	5000	J. A. Wallace, Quat Quatta		
November 2	Corowa	"	1000	J. & H. Osborne, Momalong		
" 6	Brooklesby	"	1258	Menzies & Co., Yanko		
" 9	Barugo	"	12120	M'Farland Bros., Burugo		
" "	do	"	100	do		
" "	do	"	120	do		
" 17	Brooklesby	"	2000	Lyell & Simpson, Nowraia		
" 23	Mulwala	"	200	W. O'Brien, Bull Plains		
" 25	Jerilderie.....	"	100	Messrs. Devlin, Murrumbidgee		
" 27	Collendina	"	5730	J. C. Elms, Albury		
" 29	Corowa	"	1500	J. & H. Osborne, Momalong		
December 1	Jerilderie.....	"	2500	Peterson & Sargood, Jerilderie		
" 7	Momalong	"	250	J. & R. Ramsay, Narrow Plains		
" 9	Brookong	"	100	J. Hore, Cumberoona		
" 11	Corowa	"	2300	Lyell & Simpson, Nowraia		
" "	do	"	2000	Menzies & Co., Yanko		
" 14	Narrow Plains	"	6000	J. & R. Ramsay, Narrow Plains		
				187819		
No. 11. A. M'Collough, Deniliquin.	November 1	Moamin	Deniliquin	2993	J. Peters, Murrumbidgee	
	" 3	do	"	5192	J. Hewitt, Crown Downs	
	" 9	do	"	5610	G. Fairbairn, Tell Tell	
	" 11	do	"	660	T. L. Parker, Quiamong	
	" 12	do	"	2700	Bailey, Bringagee	
	" 15	do	"	4000	Learmonth, Grungle	
	" 15	do	"	4200	W. Campbell, Gelar	
	" 16	do	"	6044	J. Simpson, Mosgiel	
	" 17	do	"	7510	Hope & Scott, Queensland	
	" 17	do	"	500	H. Capron, Huntwood	
	" 19	do	"	500	D. Sinclair, Marhama	
	" 21	do	"	2060	Wragge, Benemiguel	
	" 22	do	"	5960	Haines & Co., Lachlan	
	" 22	do	"	1941	F. Johns, Hay	
	" 23	do	"	600	T. Nelson, Clare	
	" 23	do	"	3130	W. & E. Kennedy, Lynhurst	
	" 23	do	"	4190	M'Avary, Hay	
	" 27	do	"	2056	Mack Bros., Mingah	
	" 27	do	"	6063	Learmonth, Grungle	
	" 29	do	"	3045	M'Phail & Co., Murrumbidgee	
" 26	do	"	4550	T. Parker, Quiamong		
" 30	do	"	2260	Denlot, Billabong		
" "	do	"	156	Maynard, Marra		
" "	do	"	450	Spoleswood, Moira		
" 28	do	"	2500	Rickettsen, Benalla		
" "	do	"	1120	Robertson & Co., Porracotta		
" 29	do	"	5820	Phelps, Abermale		
" "	do	"	800	Manning, Moira		
December 1	do	"	2230	Robertson, Togamain		
" 3	do	"	3490	W. Campbell, Walmer		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.		
No. 11—continued.	1874.						
	December 3	Moama	Deniliquin	2200	Haines & Co., Lachlan		
	" 4	do	"	3150	Broadribb, Lachlan		
	" 5	do	"	7400	Strachan & Co., Lachlan		
	" 6	do	"	1870	A. M. Gilbert, Unswilla		
	" 7	do	"	4000	M'Phail & Co., Fogamble		
	" 8	do	"	4700	Learmonth, Grungle		
	" 7	do	"	595	Tracey & Co., Deniliquin		
	A. M'Collough, Deniliquin	" 7	do	"	3448	Stanbridge & Co., Cuba	
		" 12	do	"	225	T. Wilson, Yanko	
		" 15	do	"	2517	Petersen & Co., Jerilderie	
		" 19	do	"	3983	Fairbairn, Tell Tell	
		" 19	do	"	3900	Haines & Co., Lachlan	
		" 24	do	"	3760	Ricketson, Benalla	
		" 24	do	"	486	Mathewson, Deniliquin	
		" 24	do	"	5000	Learmonth, Grungle	
		" 26	do	"	3500	M'Avery, Hay	
		" 26	do	"	2850	Landsale, Deniliquin	
						145945	
		No. 12.	January 7	Talbragar	Dubbo	1800	J. Cruikshank, Mumbelone
	" 9		Dubbo	"	5600	J. and J. Doyle, Paroo River	
	" 14		Springs	"	7000	D. Baird, Springs	
	" 16		Rocky Station	"	3640	E. Lane, Wambangalong	
	" 24		Eumalga	"	10000	Thos. Patten, Sydney	
" 24	Cremmin		"	10000	W. Clements, Bogan River		
" 26	Bogan River		"	14300	S. Wilson, Yanko Creek		
" 28	Narrowmine		"	15000	C. Guinness, Murrumbidgee		
" 29	Dundullimal		"	5000	Davidson and Baird, Dubbo		
February	8		Minore	"	428	A. Cruikshank, Wenebar	
	" 10		Balgandramine	"	14000	Sir F. Murphy, Victoria	
	" 12		Obley	"	2000	G. and J. Lee, Larras Lake	
	" 13		Obley Station	"	1200	M. Keenan, Orange	
	" 16		Eumalga	"	800	Ryan Bros., Canarrua	
	" 17		Murrumbidgee	"	4500	David Ferguson, Black Rock	
	" 19		Troy	"	3000	M. Veel, do	
	" 25		Wambangalong	"	8000	J. Richmond, Faddunriggs	
	" 27		Dubbo Bridge	"	1000	F. Cox, Mudgee	
	March		2	Yandra Creek	"	8000	J. Richmond, Faddunriggs
" 7			Dubbo	"	7500	Hetherington, Severn River	
" 10			Talbragar	"	1300	S. Crawford, Obley	
" 17			Macquarie	"	12000	R. Towns & Co., Sydney	
" 20			Buckenbar	"	15000	T. M'ulloch, Obley	
" 21			Wellington	"	3200	N. Connolly, Carcour	
" 23			Gondoblin	"	800	J. A. Gardner, Wellington	
" 25			Plain Creek	"	2000	J. Penzer, Dubbo	
" 26			Murrumbidgee	"	1200	R. Dalhenty, Wellington	
" 30			Eumalga	"	1500	J. Penzer, Dubbo	
April	5		Cumboogle	"	12000	T. Smith, do	
	" 8		Dubbo	"	8000	J. Stewart, Bathurst	
	" 10		Western Road	"	6000	P. Veel, Wellington	
	" 14		Marthaguy	"	4700	R. Bird, Womboblian	
	" 18		Manjery	"	8000	Strachan Bros., Obley	
	" 23		Talbragar	"	15000	J. Brown, Cannonbar	
	" 26		Dubbo	"	3001	J. Penzer, Brindamain	
	" 27		Eumalga	"	10000	W. Alison, Sydney	
	" 29		Barbigal	"	8000	James Dean, Dubbo	
	" 29		Wellington Road	"	1600	M. Ryan, do	
May	7		Macquarie	"	12000	— Christian, Liverpool Plains	
	" 10		Terramongamine	"	12000	J. M. Irving, Dubbo	
	" 14		Wambangalong	"	5000	E. Lane, Obley	
	" 17		Macquarie	"	2000	— Orr, Liverpool Plains	
	" 18		do	"	2383	Brian & Little, Paroo River	
	" 23		Ellengerah	"	9000	Furlonge & Guinness, Murrumbidgee	
	" 24		Burroway	"	3000	Morrison Bros., Dubbo	
	" 28		Dubbo	"	9000	E. Flood & Co., Sydney	
	" 30		Guerie	"	7000	M'Kenzie & Byrnes, Wellington	
	" 30		Dundullima	"	6500	Thomas Baird, Dubbo	
June	8		Troy	"	6000	W. & T. Richardson, Cannonbar	
	" 11		Obley	"	1000	S. Crawford, Obley	
	" 14		Macquarie	"	1800	F. & A. Cox, Mudgee	
	" 15		Dubbo	"	3000	J. Stewart, Bathurst	
	" 18		Barbigal	"	7000	J. Dean, Dubbo	
	" 22		Cumboogle	"	15000	F. Smith, do	
	" 23		Macquarie	"	7000	J. Kite, Orange	
	" 26		Springs	"	6800	D. Baird, Obley	
	" 26		Minore	"	1100	J. Dugan, Dubbo	
	" 27	Buddah Lake	"	20000	D. M'Killop, Dubbo		
July	7	Gunningbah	Cannonbar	30000	J. C. Iyrie, Euroindah		
	" 18	Cannonbah	"	45000	J. Brown, Cannonbar		
	" 24	Murrumbambin	"	25000	W. & T. Richardson, Cannonbar		
	" 26	Coolam	"	15000	A. M'ulloch, Sydney		
	" 29	Fabratoing	"	10000	G. & J. Lee, Molong		
	" 29	Bogan River	"	4500	P. & E. Cullgan, Forbes		
	" 31	Wambangulong	Dubbo	12000	E. Lane, Dubbo		
	August	7	Eulomago	"	2200	Thos. Durack, do	
		" 10	Guerie	"	10000	Byrnes & M'Kenzie, Wellington	
		" 12	Namina	"	12000	J. Aarons, do	
" 15		Mitchell's Creek	"	5000	R. Martin, do		
" 19		Wellington	"	17000	W. Douglas, Wagga Wagga		
" 20		Apsley	"	6000	R. Gaden, Wellington		
" 23		Minore	"	2000	J. Stewart, Bathurst		
" 23		Narroway	"	7000	D. Baird, Obley		
" 28		Mendow	"	4000	James Burke, Obley		
" 28		Bundiman	"	7000	D. Baird, Obley		
September	12	do Creek	"	11000	J. Penzer, Bundiman		
	" 15	Faddunriggs	"	40000	R. Richmond, Wagga Wagga		
	" 18	Tooonon	"	20000	M. M'Mahon, Toooloom		
	" 21	Belaglah	"	3000	Mrs. Fletcher, Coonamble		
	" 24	Wingaden	"	56000	W. Alison, Wingaden		
	" 27	Nelgowrie	"	14500	Barlon & A'Beckett, Coonamble		
	" 30	Quambone	"	60000	E. Flood & Co., Quambone		
	October	8	Nobila	Cannonbar	2000	W. Smith, do	
		" 9	Bourlon	"	8000	Donabon Bros., Coonamble	
		" 12	Merri Merri	"	17000	G. Tailby, do	
" 16		Bourbon	"	14000	M. Connell, do		
" 20		Murign	"	12000	John Jones, Cobbera		
" 22		Carradgery	Dubbo	6000	J. Stewart, Bathurst		
" 23		Talbragar	"	1000	G. Cox, Mudgee		
" 24		Bourbon	"	8000	T. Chegham, Galgandra		
" 28		Mitchell's Creek	"	12000	J. Rodda, Wellington		
November		2	Burrendong	"	10000	Blunden Bros., Shepherd's Creek	
	" 4	Mumble	"	11000	Sir W. Vernon, Wellington		
	" 7	Apsley	"	8000	R. Gaden, do		
	" 14	Guerie	"	12000	M'Kenzie & Byrnes, do		
	" 15	Mitchell's Creek	"	1800	R. Dalhenty, do		
	" 20	Katella	"	8000	F. B. Suttar, Bathurst		

No. 12.

John S. Brown, Dubbo ...

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 12—continued. John S. Brown, Dubbo ...	1874.					
	November 25	Dubbo	Dubbo	9000	W. Furlonge, Murrumbidgee	
	" 28	Springs	"	7000	D. Baird, Obley	
	December 6	M'Main	"	1300	Trapps & Lane, Orange	
	" 8	do	"	5000	R. Davidson, Dundullimal	
	" 10	Plain Creek	"	50	J. M. Irving, Dubbo	
	" 14	Obley	"	1800	Hunt & Crawford, Obley	
	" 16	Macquarie	"	1800	W. Perry, Dubbo	
	" 19	Eulomogo	"	2000	Thos. Durack, do	
	" 21	Coomboogla	"	5000	T. Smith, do	
					953302	
	No. 13. John T. Tresilian, Eden ...	November	Aston	Eden	8500	D. Mackay, Aston
		"	Archer's Flat	"	1400	P. M'Coy, Archer's Flat
		"	do	"	1000	J. Stafford, Archer's Flat
		"	Bebbenbecke	"	3000	H. Edwards, Bebbenbecke
		"	Mount Pleasant	"	700	H. Edwards, Mount Pleasant
		"	Bebbenbecke	"	685	Mrs. Whitehouse, Bebbenbecke
		"	Boko	"	602	J. Williams, Boko
		"	Bebbenbecke	"	2793	J. Thomas, Bebbenbecke
		"	Ballyamor	"	1200	C. Love, Ballyamor
"		Buckalong	"	5400	J. Boucher, Buckalong	
"		Bungarby	"	963	J. Sayers, Bungarby	
"		Burninn	"	9500	R. Campbell, Burninn	
"		Bungarby	"	6746	Mrs. Peters, Bungarby	
"		Bombala	Bombala	13545	Mrs. Campbell, Bombala	
"		do	"	780	Mrs. Biddulph, do	
"		Currawang	"	19000	J. O'Hare, Currawang	
"		Glenroy	"	3378	J. Ryan, Glenroy	
No. 14. W. Whitten Davis, Forbes, Molong, and Condoblin.		December	Gunningrah	Eden	15000	W. Gesham, Gunningrah
		"	Gulsher's Plain	"	3000	D. Kyles, Gulsher's Plain
		"	Delegate	"	9500	A. M'Kechnie, Delegate
	"	Little Plain	"	7000	J. Nicholson, Little Plain	
	"	Junction	"	900	J. Langhorn, Junction	
	"	Mount Cooper	"	8000	A. M'Kechnie, Mount Cooper	
	"	Maheratta	"	12452	A. Joseph, Maheratta	
	"	Mount Pleasant	"	3200	G. Gamack, Mount Pleasant	
	"	Mimosa Park	"	600	J. Polack, Mimosa Park	
	"	Native-dog Flat	"	3600	A. Rankin, Native-dog Flat	
	"	Spring Flat	"	2000	D. Ball, Spring Flat	
	"	Jones' Corner	"	450	S. White, Jones' Corner	
	"	Dundundra	"	1000	C. Sherrin, Dundundra	
	"	Delegate	"	450	John Smith, High Plain	
	"	Jones' Corner	"	501	M. Sharp, Delegate	
	"	Thistle Hill	"	800	R. Stevenson, Jones' Corner	
	"	Pipeclay Creek	"	793	A. Witts, Thistle Hill	
	"	Bomnyumbra	"	565	T. Branch, Pipeclay Creek	
	"	Tursine	"	2250	G. Walle, Bomnyumbra	
	"	Wollondibby	"	3400	Mrs. Stewart, Tursine	
"	Slaughter-house Creek	"	5337	W. Mackay, Wollondibby		
"			600	J. Collins, Slaughter-house Creek		
				160600		
No. 14. W. Whitten Davis, Forbes, Molong, and Condoblin.	January	Obley	Molong	14000	W. Douglas, Mara Creek	
	"	Coobang	Forbes	6000	E. Way, Forbes	
	"	Forbes	"	14500	G. H. Gunn, Sydney	
	"	do	"	10000	Thos. Catson, Forbes	
	"	do	"	12000	Thos. Finlay, Melbourne	
	"	do	"	4300	W. H. Clements, Bogan River	
	February	do	"	8000	G. W. Davis, Hillstone	
	"	do	"	5800	John Hurley, Burrows	
	"	Bulderudgera	Molong	2700	W. Furlonge, Orange	
	"	Forbes	Forbes	10000	O'Shanassy, Melbourne	
	"	Grenfell	"	860	W. Hamilton, Carcoar	
	March	Calabash	"	2497	Kelly & Tout, Wollongough	
	"	Condoblin	Condoblin	10000	T. Jillett, Willandra	
	"	Coobang	Forbes	9460	W. Furlonge, Orange	
	"	Grenfell	"	4500	Peter Boland, Grenfell	
	"	Forbes	"	8000	R. C. Reynolds, Yass	
	"	do	"	7840	H. Fisher, Deniliquin	
	"	do	"	3200	M. J. Nolan, Cudgellico	
	"	Wongagong	"	1907	C. E. Pearson, Forbes	
	"	Grenfell	"	4800	Richd. Glasson, Carcoar	
"	Forbes	"	6000	Hetherington, Severn River		
"	do	"	12600	R. Towns & Co., Sydney		
"	do	"	4000	W. Medway, Grenfell		
"	do	"	5800	G. Smith, Forbes		
April	Bundaburrah	"	12000	G. M'Gregor, Morangarell		
"	Obley	Molong	10000	W. Douglas, Mara Creek		
"	Forbes	Forbes	5000	Mrs. Pittman, Blayney		
"	do	"	12000	E. Flood, Sydney		
"	Goolagong	"	1250	Park, Kearns, Yass		
"	Grenfell	"	11000	H. R. Watt, Grenfell		
"	Forbes	"	1600	F. B. Hume, Gunning		
"	30	Molong	Molong	7600	W. Kite, Bathurst	
"	May	Morbrey	Molong	9000	Jas. Bevan, Grenfell	
"	Coobang	Forbes	9700	J. C. M'Leod, Queenstand		
"	Bogan	"	10000	Thos. Robertson, Melbourne		
"	Forbes	"	4400	Geo. Reynolds, Gunning		
"	do	"	4600	P. Ciancy, Gunning		
June	do	"	3000	Gallaher & Cooke, Yass		
"	do	"	1250	P. Kearns, Marengo		
"	5	Cowell	"	3416	Kelly & Tout, Wollongough	
"	24	Jimmalong	"	7000	Jones & Smith, Forbes	
July	Coobang	"	1000	John Winter, Molong		
"	7	Bogan	"	6000	John Keightley, Condoblin	
"	do	"	10500	Thos. Robertson, Melbourne		
"	26	Forbes	"	4000	P. Burns, Forbes	
August	do	"	2028	J. B. Wood, Grenfell		
"	2	do	"	3850	F. Byrne, Bogan	
"	4	Condoblin	"	3500	Holt & M'Kellar, Hillstone	
"	10	Euabalong	"	5000	Joseph Holt, do	
"	21	Younga	Condoblin	7000	T. Smart, Sydney	
September	1	Forbes	Forbes	2400	A. Cunningham, Nalong	
"	4	Grenfell	"	3152	A. G. Jones, Huntawang	
"	10	Forbes	"	7500	A. Cunningham, Northumbil	
"	24	Bogan	"	5000	Geo. M'Donald, Crowie Creek	
"	25	Gunningbland	"	5000	Wm. M'Ewen, Gilgannin	
"	26	Omar	"	19000	H. C. Cooper, Molong	
"	29	Goolagong	"	2500	Jas. Whittaker, Fugub	
October	4	Forbes	"	4000	Geo. Reynolds, Gunning	
"	16	Grenfell	"	3000	Cooper Bros., Willeroo	
"	28	Obley	"	700	N. P. Havilah, Bnyley	
"	29	Bogan	"	1600	E. K. Cox, Rawdon	
November	8	Bogan	"	5700	Tappit & Lane, Yullundry	
"	12	Forbes	"	1000	T. Quirk, Humbug Creek	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 14—continued. W. Whitten Davis, Forbes, Molong, and Condoblin.	1874.				
	November 23	Forbes	Forbes	5560	Thos. Robertson, Toganmain
	"	do	"	100	do do
	" 24	do	Gunning Bland	10034	do do
	"	do	Bogan	650	Shunahan & Jennings, W. Brook
	December 1	Bogan	Forbes	495	W. Frost, Hermitage Plains
	" 2	Obley	Molong	1000	J. Patterson, Forbes
	" 8	Cophaug	Forbes	20000	H. Towns & Co., Sydney
	" 10	Goolgong	"	648	J. G. Wood, Gorman's Hill West
	" 12	Forbes	"	6600	C. Spilla, Jumble Plains
	April 24	Stonehenge	Glen Innes	1000	J. Gibson, Reedy Creek
	" 29	Fumicabad	"	1200	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad
	" 30	Ranger's Valley	"	3000	O. Blossome, Ranger's Valley
	May 1	do	"	300	do do
	" 2	do	"	2000	do do
	" 4	Fumicabad	"	1300	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad
	" 6	Dundee	"	1400	O. Blossome, Dundee
	"	Deepwater	"	800	E. Barrett, Deepwater
	" 7	Tenterfield	"	1500	W. & J. Christian, Tenterfield
" 9	do	"	2000	do do	
" 11	do	"	1600	do do	
" 12	Deepwater	"	1500	Mrs. Windyer, Deepwater	
" 13	Highfield	"	1200	J. Mitchell, Highfield	
" 15	Clareveaux	"	1000	T. O'Hara, Clareveaux	
" 19	Waterloo	"	1000	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
"	Newstead	"	1800	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 20	do	"	2000	do do	
" 25	Waterloo	"	4000	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 26	Elsinore	"	3000	Messrs. Campbell, Elsinore	
" 29	Byron	"	7000	C. White, Byron	
"	do	"	1000	J. Hunt, do	
June 2	Bannockburn	"	1800	Fraser & Anderson, Bannockburn	
" 4	Reedy Creek	"	1000	J. Gibson, Reedy Creek	
" 6	Westholm	"	800	H. Wyndham, Westholm	
" 8	Byron	"	1500	B. White, Byron	
" 9	Newstead	"	1300	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 10	do	"	2600	do do	
" 12	Yarranford	"	700	— Clibborn, Yarranford	
" 15	do	"	1400	O. Blossome, do	
" 18	do	"	800	— Hawkes, do	
" 20	Highfield	"	800	J. Mitchell, Highfield	
" 22	Clareveaux	"	1400	J. Gibson, Clareveaux	
" 24	Yarranford	"	700	— Clibborn, Yarranford	
" 27	Fumicabad	"	1600	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad	
July 7	Newstead	"	1800	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 8	do	"	4800	do do	
"	Waterloo	"	1300	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 11	Newstead	"	1800	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 13	do	"	1800	do do	
"	Waterloo	"	1400	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 15	Newstead	"	1000	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 16	Patterson's	"	1000	H. Patterson, Glen Innes	
"	Young's	"	500	W. Young, do	
"	Swan Vale	"	1200	J. Williamson, Swan Vale	
"	King's Plains	"	2000	J. & D. Fletcher, King's Plains	
" 18	Waterloo	"	2000	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 21	Fumicabad	"	1500	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad	
" 24	Balaclava	"	1000	J. Eves, Balaclava	
" 25	Newstead	"	3000	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 27	do	"	2000	do do	
" 28	Balaclava	"	1000	J. Eves, Balaclava	
" 29	Clareveaux	"	300	John McMillan, Clareveaux	
August 4	Fumicabad	"	1600	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad	
" 7	Waterloo	"	2000	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 8	Newstead	"	1600	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 11	Ranger's Valley	"	4000	O. Blossome, Ranger's Valley	
" 12	Dundee	"	1300	J. Chappell, Dundee	
"	Sloman's	"	1200	J. Sloman, Glen Innes	
"	Kichnie's	"	1000	Mrs. Kichnie, do	
"	Dundee	"	1000	E. Walters, Dundee	
" 14	Yarrowford	"	700	L. Swankie, Yarrowford	
" 15	Fumicabad	"	1600	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad	
" 17	Yarrowford	"	1400	O. Blossome, Yarrowford	
" 20	Stonehenge	"	800	J. Rodgers, Stonehenge	
" 25	Highfield	"	1200	J. Mitchell, Highfield	
" 27	Newstead	"	1600	Mrs. Anderson, Newstead	
" 31	Swan Vale	"	1300	J. Williamson, Swan Vale	
September 3	Newstead	"	1600	Mrs. Anderson, Newstead	
" 4	Elsinore	"	1400	Messrs. Campbell, Elsinore	
" 5	Inverell	"	1600	do do	
" 6	Byron	"	1400	Fraser & Anderson, Byron	
" 9	do	"	1400	do do	
" 10	Inverell	"	100	Messrs. Campbell, Inverell	
" 11	Newstead	"	1000	H. Patterson, Newstead	
" 19	Ranger's Valley	"	3500	O. Blossome, Ranger's Valley	
" 21	do	"	2000	do do	
October 13	Dundee	"	2600	do Dundee	
"	Deepwater	"	3200	Mrs. Windyer, Deepwater	
" 16	Ranger's Valley	"	3000	O. Blossome, Ranger's Valley	
" 17	Deepwater	"	2800	Mrs. Windyer, Deepwater	
" 19	do	"	1500	do do	
" 20	Yarranford	"	1500	O. Blossome, Yarranford	
"	do	"	800	Hawkes, do	
" 21	Shannon Vale	"	800	P. Miller, Shannon Vale	
"	Fumicabad	"	1400	Dumaresq & Dumaresq, Fumicabad	
" 28	Ranger's Valley	"	3000	O. Blossome, Ranger's Valley	
" 29	Fumicabad	"	1000	S. O'Hara, Fumicabad	
November 7	Newstead	"	1500	J. Anderson, Newstead	
" 9	do	"	2000	do do	
" 11	Bannockburn	"	200	O'Sullivan, Bannockburn	
" 13	do	"	1800	Fraser & Anderson, do	
" 14	do	"	1800	do do	
" 15	Byron	"	2000	do Byron	
" 16	Inverell	"	2000	Messrs. Campbell, Inverell	
" 17	do	"	3000	do do	
" 18	Waterloo	"	2000	J. McIntyre, Waterloo	
" 21	Stonehenge	"	1000	J. Rodgers, Stonehenge	
" 28	Deepwater	"	3000	Mrs. Windyer, Deepwater	
" 29	Maryland	"	2800	M. H. Marsh, Maryland	
" 30	Acacia Creek	"	1700	M. J. Aughlin, Acacia Creek	
December 1	Maryland	"	3000	M. H. Marsh, Maryland	
" 3	Tenterfield	"	2600	W. & J. Christian, Tenterfield	
" 12	Maryland	"	2000	M. H. Marsh, Maryland	
" 15	Deepwater	"	2000	Mrs. Windyer, Deepwater	
No. 15. Charles B. Lowe, Glen Innes					

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 15—continued. Charles B. Lowe, Glen Innes	1874				
	December 15	Dundee	Glen Innes	1300	J. Chappell, Dundee
	" 24	Stonehenge	"	1400	J. Gibson, Stonehenge
	" "	Moredun	"	1200	J. Mitchell, Moredun
	" "	Moredun	"	2000	— Wauchups, do
				174600	
	May 15	Goulburn	Goulburn	200	Wm. Taylor, Goulburn
	" 18	Towrang	"	180	Wm. Stephenson, Goulburn
	" "	do	"	350	Wm. Brasham, Towrang
	" 23	Arthursleigh	"	62	Thos. Holt, Arthursleigh
	" "	do	"	60	do do
	" "	do	"	20	do do
	" "	do	"	1	do do
	" 25	do	"	840	do do
	" "	do	"	2300	do do
" "	do	"	60	do do	
" "	do	"	1650	do do	
" 26	do	"	26	do do	
" "	do	"	1600	do do	
" "	do	"	1596	do do	
" "	do	"	1602	do do	
" 27	Longreach	"	840	Mrs. Wm. Jamieson, Longreach	
" "	Gibraltar	"	845	do do	
" "	do	"	539	do do	
" "	Campbell's Meadow	"	760	do do	
" 28	Lockyersleigh	"	980	Arthur Rankin, Lockyersleigh	
" "	do	"	1050	do do	
" 29	Carrick	"	1020	do do	
" "	Skraggy Creek	"	1002	do do	
" 30	Kyle	"	993	do do	
" "	Marulan Road	"	900	do do	
June 15	Kenmore	"	750	Estate of late W. Bradley, Lansdown	
" 16	do	"	840	do do	
" "	do	"	845	do do	
" "	do	"	900	do do	
" 17	Kingsdale	"	850	do do	
" "	do	"	845	do do	
" "	Sooley Valley	"	860	Robert Fenwick, Sooley Valley	
" 18	Clear Hills	"	900	Robt. McLachlan, Clear Hills	
" "	Reedy Creek	"	815	do do	
" "	Munnell	"	810	do do	
" 19	Pejar	"	1350	A. S. Podmore, Pejar	
" "	do	"	900	Rich & Siggs, do	
" "	do	"	930	do do	
" 22	Cook's Vale	"	940	John Laverty, Cook's Vale	
" "	do	"	980	do do	
" "	Fill's River	"	935	do do	
" 23	Round Waterhole	"	964	do do	
" "	do	"	40	do do	
" "	Fill's River	"	490	Wm. McKenzie, Passiferu	
" 24	Bolong	"	1000	Jno. Sherwood, Bolong	
" "	Blue Anchor	"	980	do do	
" "	do	"	998	do do	
" "	Fill's River	"	1303	Edwd. Scaman, do	
" 25	Bolong	"	954	do do	
" "	do	"	759	do do	
" "	do	"	1449	John Marmont, Boree	
" 26	Boree	"	1125	Thos. Marsden, Laggan	
" "	Thalaba	"	990	T. J. Fuller, Fullerton	
" "	Fullerton	"	990	do do	
" 27	Rocky Point	"	850	do do	
" "	Bolong River	"	818	do do	
" "	Cutticuttigang	"	250	D. Hannabury, Cutticuttigang	
" "	do	"	1198	James Burnett, Leighwood	
" 29	Leighwood	"	1200	do do	
" "	do	"	1000	do do	
" "	Eastern Paddock	"	998	do do	
" 30	Bolong Creek	"	807	do do	
July 16	Glenrock	"	2400	John Morrice, Glenrock	
" 17	do	"	2500	do do	
" "	do	"	2000	do do	
" 18	Big Hill	"	1300	J. C. Cosburn, Bighill	
" "	Ealing Forest	Berrima	950	David Morrice, Ealing Forest	
" "	do	"	300	do do	
" "	do	"	790	do do	
" 20	Menworth	"	1240	J. J. Warren, Menworth	
" "	do	"	760	do do	
" "	Oldbury	"	373	do do	
" 21	High Range	"	285	Ed. Kell, High Range	
" "	Hurdle Range	"	850	Josh. Armfield, Berrima	
" 22	Wangindimney	"	940	W. J. Cordenax, Bendooley	
" "	Bendooley	"	950	do do	
" "	do	"	150	do do	
" 23	Moss Vale	"	350	J. Incey, Moss Vale	
" "	Browley	"	700	Walter Morrice, Browley	
" "	do	"	1300	do do	
" 24	Nandially	"	890	E. Carter, Golden Vale	
" "	do	"	400	do do	
" "	Kirwarry	Goulburn	1300	T. R. Loseby, Kirwarry	
" 25	do	"	1000	do do	
" 26	Bannaby	"	1000	M. W. Hillas, Bannaby	
" "	do	"	998	do do	
" 27	Middle Creek	"	1000	do do	
" "	do	"	1020	do do	
" "	do	"	966	do do	
" 28	Batio	"	180	Mathew Pearce, Warragee	
" "	Warragee	"	90	W. N. M. Charteris, Summerbee	
" "	Summerbee	"	1000	Robert Miller, Chatsburg	
" 29	Chatsburg	"	1100	do do	
August 10	Tarlo	"	900	Thos. Gale, Goulburn	
" "	do	"	398	do do	
" "	do	"	450	do do	
" "	do	"	902	do do	
" 13	Forest Lodge	"	100	J. R. Hume, do	
" 18	Bangalore	"	750	Robt. A. Neely, Bangalore	
" 19	Spring Valley	"	60	John Byrne, Spring Valley	
" "	do	"	700	do do	
" 20	Willeroo	"	1525	Cooper Bros., Willeroo	
" "	do	"	1498	do do	
" "	do	"	1500	do do	
" 21	do	"	700	do do	
" "	do	"	200	do do	
" "	Spring Valley	"	30	Thos. Rowlands, Spring Valley	
" "	Lerida Creek	"	3250	Chisholm Bros., Kippilaw	
" "	do	"	1840	do do	
" 22	do	"	2658	do do	

No. 16.
Fred. M. Charteris, Goulburn and Berrima.

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 16—continued.	1874.					
	August 22	Lerida Creek	Goulburn	2900	Chisholm Bros., Kippilaw	
	"	Mudilly	"	1300	do do	
	"	Whalling's Point	"	1020	do do	
	"	Kippilaw	"	200	do do	
	"	do	"	550	do do	
	"	Maxton	"	730	A. Guymer, Maxton	
	"	Spring Valley	"	32	E. Barden, Spring Valley	
	September 3	Goulburn	"	300	A. McLaren, Jeremia	
	"	do	"	350	David Broadhead, Inverary	
	"	do	"	200	W. J. Faithfull, Springfield	
	"	Springfield	Springfield	2000	do do	
	"	The Palus	"	2300	do do	
	"	do	"	2100	do do	
	"	Goulburn	"	2100	do do	
	"	Mud Island	"	730	do do	
	"	Lake Bathurst	"	120	E. Bassingthwaite, Lake Bathurst	
	"	do	"	1013	do do	
	"	Codginburgh	"	340	Jas. Fulljames, Codginburgh	
	"	do	"	300	do do	
	"	Tarrilaw	"	200	Mrs. Bond, Tarrilaw	
	"	do	"	400	Thos. Blake, do	
	"	do	"	530	do do	
"	Bronte	"	520	Mrs. Roberts, Bronte		
"	Windellama	"	645	Josh. Bretton, Windellama		
"	do	"	150	Jas. Godber, do		
"	do	"	300	do do		
"	26	Juverary	"	605	David Broadhead, Juverary	
"	do	"	300	do do		
"	Bungonia	"	450	Jas. Conban, Bungonia		
"	Tiranna	"	2000	Andrew Gibson, Tiranna		
"	do	"	1500	do do		
"	30	Mummell	"	650	R. J. Murphy, Mummell	
"	do	"	656	P. McAleer, do		
November 12	Clear Hills	"	1120	Robt. McLachlan, Clear Hills		
"	Reedy Creek	"	900	do do		
"	Mummell	"	750	do do		
"	Pejar	"	1300	A. S. Podmore, Pejar		
"	Goulburn	"	1300	Richd. Siggs, do		
"	do	"	902	do do		
"	Clair Valley	"	650	Pat. Lynch, Clair Valley		
"	17	Woodville	"	1800	G. D. Hay, Woodville	
"	do	"	1750	do do		
"	do	"	1200	do do		
"	do	"	1126	do do		
"	do	"	40	do do		
"	18	Cook's Vale	"	1800	John Laverly, Cook's Vale	
"	do	"	30	do do		
"	do	"	976	do do		
"	19	Fill's River	"	940	do do	
"	do	"	920	Ed. Seaman, Bolong		
"	Bolong	"	1750	do do		
"	do	"	952	do do		
"	20	Bolong Level	"	967	John Sherwood	
"	Blue Anchor	"	1286	do do		
"	do	"	994	do do		
"	21	Fullerton	"	1450	T. J. Fuller, Fullerton	
"	Becky Point	"	987	do do		
"	Bolong River	"	840	do do		
"	23	Goulburn	"	2000	Fred. F. Gibson, Horningsea Park	
				155995		
No. 17.						
T. S. Swindells, Grafton	No returns received.					
No. 18.						
Angelo Centauri, Gundagai	No returns received.					
No. 19.	November 2	Hay Bridge	Hay and Booligal	5000	Nil	
	"	do	"	3200	W. and E. Kennedy	
	"	3	do	100	do	
	"	4	do	6978	Thos. Baille, Bonenmbah	
	"	do	do	350	J. McDonald, Kilfara	
	"	do	do	5990	J. E. Patterson, Lachlan River	
	"	do	do	6000	Whittingham & Haines, Willandra	
	"	7	do	3487	Stanbridge & Co., Guba	
	"	do	do	4200	New Zealand Banking Co., Chan Downs	
	"	do	do	5560	Thos. Robertson, Tooganmain	
	"	10	do	4500	P. Parker, Quinong	
	"	12	do	2491	M'Kellar & Holt, Cudgellico	
	"	do	do	6000	T. & J. Learmonth, Tarawina	
	"	do	do	6000	J. J. Phelps, Albemarle	
	"	13	do	12000	— Murphy, Castlereagh	
	"	do	do	200	do do	
	"	14	do	8400	M'Kellar & Holt, Cudgellico	
	"	do	do	6000	Whittingham & Haines, Willandra	
	"	16	do	2239	Thos. Robertson, Brewarrina, Bourke	
	"	do	do	10034	do do	
"	25	do	6000	P. Tyson, Coorong		
"	26	do	5559	J. Simson, Mossiel		
"	27	do	1430	— Wilkinson, Tom's Lake		
December 3	do	Hay	2040	Wm. Brodrib, Woolbong		
"	10	do	3638	Wm. McEvoy, Wooloondool		
"	do	do	5000	P. Tyson, Coorong		
"	do	do	3100	J. Simpson, Mossiel		
"	do	do	2629	R. Molesworth & Co., Cowl Cowl		
"	11	do	8000	— Murphy, Castlereagh		
"	12	do	3600	M. McEvoy, Wooloondool		
"	14	do	12000	R. & A. McFarland, Thelangerine		
"	20	do	6385	McPhail & Turner, for Charleston Station		
				158000		
No. 20.	January 4	Maitland	Maitland	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green	
	"	5	do	30	do do	
	"	6	Morpeth Quarantine	"	20	Mr. Christian, Hinton
	"	10	Maitland	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	11	Morpeth Quarantine	"	1	Mr. Weaver, Kickeraball
	"	13	Maitland	"	1039	Mr. Christian, Hinton
	"	14	Morpeth Quarantine	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	15	Maitland	"	1039	Mr. Christian, Hinton
	"	16	Morpeth Quarantine	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	17	Maitland	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	19	do	"	3000	Mrs. A. Reynolds, Peel
	"	20	Morpeth and Maitland	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	21	Morpeth Quarantine	"	20	Mr. Christian, Hinton
"	22	do	"	1173	do do	
"	24	do	"	300	Mr. McDowall, Singleton	
"	25	Morpeth Quarantine	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green	
"	27	do	"	30	do do	
"	28	Maitland	"	30	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 20—continued.	1874.					
	January	29	Maitland	Maitland	39	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
		30	Morpeth Quarantine		1000	
		31	Maitland		20	A. Loder, Colley Creek
	February	2	Morpeth Quarantine		30	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		3	Maitland		250	Mr. Loder, Abbey Green
		6	do			Mr. Glendinning
		7	Morpeth Quarantine		149	Clark Bros., Bundarrah
		8	do		1200	Mr. Arundel
		9	Maitland		400	Mr. Sparke, Woodberry
		11	Woodberry		1760	Mr. Bettington, Brindley Park
		12	Maitland		149	Clark Bros., Bindarrah
		13	Morpeth Quarantine		20	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		16	do		149	Clark Bros., Bundarrah
		19	do		50	Butchers
		20	Lochinvar			
		22	Morpeth Quarantine			
		26	do			
		28	do			
	March	2	Maitland		950	Mr. Bettington, Brindley Park
		4	Morpeth Quarantine		1200	Mr. Brown, Singleton
		5	Maitland			
		7	Morpeth Quarantine		750	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		9	Maitland			
		10	Morpeth Quarantine		2000	Mr. Bowman, Rutherford
		11	Maitland		148	Clark Bros., Bindarrah
		12	Morpeth Quarantine			
		17	do			
		19	Maitland		500	Mr. Little, Scone
		20	Morpeth Quarantine			
		21	do		148	Clark Bros., Bundarrah
		25	do			
		27	do			
	April	3	Morpeth Quarantine		148	Clark Bros., Bundarrah
		4	do		148	do
		8	do			
		9	Maitland		400	Mr. Little, Scone
		11	Black Creek		100	Butchers
		13	Maitland		1000	Gist & Grovenor
		15	Morpeth		1200	Mr. Christian
		16	Maitland		500	Gist & Grovenor
		20	Brook's Flat		10	Butchers
		23	Maitland		1100	F. C. Doyle, Lochinvar
		30	do		100	Mr. McKery
	May	4	Paterson		50	Butchers
		11	Maitland		500	Jas. Doyle, Lochinvar
		14	do		60	Mr. Brown, Singleton
		16	Forest Hill		30	Mr. Anderson, Forest Hill
		18	Maitland		600	Mr. Sewell, Liverpool Plains
		21	do		1500	Tang, Austin, & Cosens
		22	do		300	Dr. Lindeman, Gresford
		22	Forest Hill		30	Mr. Anderson, Forest Hill
		25	Oswald		300	Thos. Cooper
		26	Kaloudah		300	Mr. Doyle
		28	Black Hill		300	Mr. Doyle, Lochinvar
		31	Maitland		495	Mr. Cohen
	June	2	Oswald		300	Mr. Cooper, Lochinvar
		4	Maitland		1130	Mr. Cooper, Merriwa
		5	do		300	Mr. Cohen, Liverpool Plains
		6	do		500	G. P. Bowman
		7	Dunmore		150	Butchers
		10	Campbell's Hill		1380	Mr. Vickery
		11	Forest Hill		30	Mr. Anderson
		15	Wilderness		5	Mr. Holmes, Black Creek
		19	Lochinvar		270	Mr. Doyle
		22	Maitland		330	Mr. Loder, Singleton
		23	Pockalbin		78	Mr. McDonald, Pockalbin
		24	do		460	Mr. Kenny, Branxton
		26	do		3	Mr. Wilkinson, do
		29	Maitland		240	Mr. Bryon
		30	Kaloudah		270	Mr. Doyle, Lochinvar
		30	Lochinvar		350	Mr. Keep, St. Heliers
	July	2	Maitland		500	Mr. Dyters
		6	do		500	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		6	Kaloudah		130	Mr. Doyle
		9	Maitland		50	G. Loder, Singleton
		12	do		300	Mr. Scholey, Maitland
		16	do		500	Mr. Sewell, Liverpool Plains
		16	Windermere		100	Mr. Capper, Lochinvar
		16	Maitland		1640	Mr. Weaver, Kickeraball
		20	do		370	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		21	Mowbray		65	Mr. Frankland, Paterson
		22	Gresford		400	Dr. Lindeman, Gresford
		23	Lewin's Brook		1250	Dr. Pack, Gresford
		24	Tongburn		70	Mr. Logan, Vacy
		25	Tillamby		200	Mr. Davison, Paterson
		27	Maitland		700	Mr. Glass, Singleton
		30	do		500	Mr. Christian, Hinton
	August	8	do		600	do
		10	do		750	A. A. Coy., Warrah
		13	do		950	Mrs. A. Reynolds
		16	do		70	Mr. Duckham, Mt. Vincent
		24	do		600	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		26	do		900	A. A. Adams
		28	do		1080	do
		31	do		750	John Jones, Taree
	September	3	do		650	Mr. Christian, Hinton
		10	Campbell's Hill		800	Mr. Pringle, Peel
		14	Oswald		60	Mr. Cooper, Lochinvar
		15	Pockalbin		470	Mr. Kenny, Branxton
	18	Maitland		501	Mr. Christian	
	21	do		500	A. A. Coy., Warrah	
	23	Wilderness		7	Mr. Holmes	
	24	Cessnock		104	Mr. Kellman	
	25	Pockalbin		470	Mr. Kenny, Branxton	
	26	do		470	do	
October	1	Maitland		500	Mr. Christian, Hinton	
	6	do		600	Mr. Loder, Colley Creek	
	12	Campbell's Hill		523	Mr. Christian, Hinton	
	13	do		600	Mr. Loder, Colley Creek	
	14	do		560	Mr. Higgings, Westaliba	
	15	Maitland		1000	Mr. Christian, Hinton	
	19	do		530	Spark & Hitchens	
	22	do		1423	A. Adams, Courry	
	24	Oswald		500	Mr. Acorn, Jerry's Plains	
November	3	Maitland		60	Mr. Cooper, Lochinvar	
	10	do		560	Mr. Christian, Hinton	
				1000	do	

Thomas Burness, Maitland.

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 20—continued. Thomas Burness, Maitland.	1874 November 12	Maitland	Maitland	1000	Mr. Cliff, Breeza	
	" 19	do	"	500	Sparke & Hitchen	
	" 27	do	"	900	Mr. Pringle, Peel	
	" 28	do	"	1000	Mr. Weaver, Keckenbell	
	" 29	do	"	50	Mr. Bretton	
	" 30	Cessnock	"	100	Mr. Bretton, Murrurundi	
	December 3	Bishop's Bridge	"	179	Mr. Kellman, Cessnock	
	" 7	Maitland	"	50	Butchers	
	" 14	do	"	1000	Mr. Christian	
	" 17	do	"	800	Spark & Hitchen	
	" 21	do	"	400	Mr. Dumaresque, Scone	
	" 28	do	"	200	Mr. Little, Scone	
	" 31	do	"	800	Mr. Dayle, Black Hill	
	"	do	"	400	Mr. Britton, Murrurundi	
	"	do	"	60	Mr. Underwood	
	"	do	"	25	Mr. Roby	
	"	do	"	28	Mr. York, Sydney	
	"	do	"	450	Mr. Christian, Hinton	
				63597		
	No. 21 John Norton Wilkinson, Menindie.	January 11	Kuschiga	Menindie	3575	H. B. Hughes, Kinchiga
		" 16	Tolarno	"	8000	J. C. McLeod, Gippsland
		" 24	Kinchiga	"	4040	H. B. Hughes, Kinchiga
		February 3	Pamamaroo Lake	"	2200	E. W. Dreyer, Tonga, Paroo
		" 6	Albemarle	"	4691	W. B. Bradley, Bourke
		March 16	Thackerings Crossing	"	8600	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide
		" 21	Speculation Lake	"	3600	R. B. Smith & Co., Mount Murchison
		" 24	do	"	2200	E. W. Dreyer, Tonga
		April 5	Barrier Road	"	2249	Gordon & Co., Adelaide
		" 9	Gorge Station	"	4300	Dean & Langton, Adelaide
		" 22	Kinchiga	"	1919	H. B. Hughes, Kinchiga
		" 30	Tolarno	"	3000	W. L. & R. Reid, Tolarno
		May 9	Albemarle	"	5934	J. Phelps
		" 20	Winteriga	"	4759	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide
		" 22	Terrywinnie Lake	"	5500	T. H. Learmonth, Terrywinna Lake Station
		" 30	Adelaide Road, Barrier Range.	"	2592	McCulloch, Sellars, & Co., Mount Gipps
June 2		Winteriga	"	1753	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide	
" 4		Winteriga Boundary	"	1465	R. B. Smith & Co., Mount Murchison	
" 6		Kookooka	"	3850	Dean, Langton, & Co., Adelaide	
" 15		Kerkorka	"	4500	do do	
" 16		do	"	6500	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide	
" 24		Candilla Lake	"	6270	H. B. Hughes, Kinchiga	
" 24		do	"	3053	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide	
July 6		Scrop's Range	"	6000	do do	
" 10		Silestra	"	4350	do do	
" 11		Thackerings Crossing	"	4020	W. S. Findlay, & Wallace, Mount Gipps	
" 12		do	"	150	Various owners	
" 20		Gorge Station	"	1461	R. B. Smith & Co., Mount Murchison	
" 29		Menindie	"	37	Hood, & Torrance, Currominga	
August 5		Pamamaroo	"	60	Harrold & Duffield, Wenterriga	
" 7		do	"	100	Russell & Bignall, Paroo	
" 12		Koeroka	"	1120	Various stations, Hay District	
" 27		Tallawalka Creek	"	6300	Hood, Torrance, & Co., Currominga	
September 10		Pamamaroo Lake	"	6000	R. B. Smith & Co., Mount Murchison	
" 20		do	"	3600	G. & F. Suttor, Cultowa	
" 28		Thackerings Crossing	"	4300	do do	
" 29		do	"	3600	E. M. Bagot, Adelaide	
" 29		Mingary, S. A. Thackerings Crossing.	"	8000	James Uile, Culburoo	
October 17		Kinchiga	"	289	R. B. Smith, Mount Murchison	
" 22		{ Pine Creek, S. A. }	"	100	H. B. Hughes, Kinchiga	
" 23		{ Thackerings Crossing }	"	4021	H. C. Hawson & Sons, Burra Block	
" 24		do	"	4845	H. B. Hughes, Adelaide	
November 6		Pamamaroo Lake	"	4207	Wm. Ross, in charge	
" 18		Menindie	"	120	C. B. Fisher, Hill River	
" 27		Pamamaroo Lake	"	6	W. L. & R. T. Reid, Tolarno	
December 18	Netley boundary	"	1	E. W. Dreyer, Tonga, Paroo		
" 20	Kinchega boundary	"	2100	G. C. Hawker, Murraweena, Bourke		
			6850	John Dunne, Pirile, Bourke		
			120			
			183521			
No. 22. John Roper, Merriwa	January 4	Ilbadecan	Merriwa	16300	W. Elliott, Taree	
	" 5	Tonguy	"	17860	R. Fitzgerald, Tonguy	
	" 24	Thornwaite	"	9500	G. Findlay, Thornwaite	
	" 30	Harben Vale	"	34950	F. White, Harben Vale	
	February 10	Lara Hall	"	3400	J. Lawler, Lara Hall	
	" 11	Mount Tyrell	"	1979	W. Leard, Mount Tyrell	
	" 14	Bobiala	"	2000	F. Lawless, Bobiala	
	" 15	Inglewood	"	900	W. Leggett, Inglewood	
	" 16	Sportsman's Hollow	"	450	J. McDonald, Cassilis	
	March 2	Cullingral	"	11434	C. Blaxland, Cullingral	
	" 4	Cooley Cottage	"	4000	W. Bettington, Cooley Cottage	
	" 5	Terragong	"	3278	J. Cooper, Terragong	
	" 10	Collaroy	"	65500	C. Clive, Collaroy	
	" 20	Mount Tyrell	"	630	B. Cowan, Mount Tyrell	
	" 21	Middle Creek	"	1077	R. M'Crane, Middle Creek	
	April 5	Gundabri	"	14000	M. Hall, Gundabri	
	" 6	Hall's Creek	"	1300	R. Holder, Hall's Creek	
	" 12	Edingrove	"	3367	J. Knight, Edingrove	
	" 15	Forest Gully	"	916	W. Thorley, Forest Gully	
	May 25	Liangollen	"	40000	Trustees of R. Trull, Liangollen	
	June 6	Wapungay	"	2599	J. Boorer, Wapungay	
	" 12	Brindley Park	"	40115	J. Bettington, Brindley Park	
	" 23	St. Aubin's	"	13250	W. Dumaresque, St. Aubin's	
	" 30	Cassilis	"	49538	A. & W. Busby, Cassilis	
	July 1	Timor	"	12000	J. & A. Arndell, Timor	
	" 5	Coojah	"	2400	B. Abbott, Coojah	
	" 10	Lamborough	"	1300	D. Cameron, Lamborough	
	" 12	Bethel	"	1100	J. M'Phee, Bethel	
	August 13	Judy Kelly	"	3500	C. M'Kee, Judy Kelly	
	" 25	Wybong	"	3959	J. Lottice, Wybong	
	September 5	Gua Gunn Creek	"	19056	D. M'Intyre, Gua Gunn Creek	
	" 19	Aberdeen	"	300	Mrs. M'Donald, Aberdeen	
	" 30	Bell Vue	"	1300	M. Miller, Bell Vue	
	October 3	Wapungay	"	880	J. M'Naught, Wapungay	
	" 10	Pembroke	"	2800	J. Noble, Pembroke	
" 21	Munaura	"	1865	W. Noble, Munaura		
" 29	Forest Gully	"	856	J. Pearson, Forest Gully		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 22—continued. John Roper, Merriwa	1874					
	November 8	Glass of Mullen	Merriwa	920	M. Ring, Glass of Mullen	
	" 15	Cream of Tartar	"	1500	J. Simmons, Cream of Tartar	
	December 1	Beltrees	"	52821	J. & H. White, Beltrees	
	" 3	Willdun	"	2100	E. Vine, Willdun	
	" 5	Toolayau	"	1200	E. Werran, Toolagan	
	" 12	Wootton	"	1500	J. Gooch, Wootton	
	" 18	Coobabulya	"	1600	A. & J. Lovegrove, Coobabulya	
				451071		
	No. 23. Henry Single, Mudgee and Rylstone	January 7	Triangle Swamp	Mudgee and Rylstone.	1100	Birey, Bogan
		" 2	Mudgee	"	2000	do Macquarie
		" 5	Havilah	"	200	R. McMackay, Queensland
		" 14	Rylstone	"	1600	Macanah, Liverpool Plains
		" 16	Mudgee	"	2027	M. Bell, Castlereagh
		" 17	Rylstone	"	1400	Dangar, Coleroy
		" 17	Mudgee	"	5600	E. & J. Doyle, Galgaa
		" 18	Triangle Swamp	"	2900	Richardson, Bogan
		" 18	Crooked Corner	"	1400	Cruickshank, Macquarie
" 21		Sawpit Flat	"	1700	W. F. Buchanan, Castlereagh	
" 21		Rylstone	"	1800	Vickery, Esq., Edgeroy	
" 21		near Rylstone	"	1800	do do	
" 25		do	"	2400	Dight & Yoeman, Macquarie	
" 25		Rylstone	"	1700	Busby, Esq., Cassilis	
" 25		near Rylstone	"	1750	E. Orr, Garravilla	
February 2		Rylstone	"	2000	Gould & Calvin, Walgett	
" 10		Capertee	"	3000	R. McLean, Capertee	
" 13		Rylstone	"	1970	A. Towns, Namoi	
" 13		near Rylstone	"	1975	W. M. Rundsell, Castlereagh	
" 16		Rylstone	"	1585	Taylor, Esq., Coleroy	
" 17		Mudgee	"	252	James Gooni, Milroy	
" 20		Rylstone	"	4578	J. Doyle, Warrego	
" 21		do	"	2026	Vickery, Esq., Edgeroy	
" 23		do	"	1800	M. McLane, Liverpool Plains	
" 24		do	"	1700	Sevell, Esq., do	
" 25		Triangle Swamp	"	1594	Ronald & Coy., Nebia	
" 25		do	"	1600	Tange & Co., Urawilky	
" 28		Mudgee	"	1600	Higgins, Macquarie	
March 2		Rylstone	Mudgee	2000	Jeuner & Co., Trawilky	
" 2		do	"	1200	Vickery, Edgeroy	
" 5		Triangle Swamp	"	2000	W. F. Buchanan, Castlereagh	
" 11		Rylstone	"	1884	Gilchrist & Co., Warrego	
" 14		do	"	1458	Clive & Co., Liverpool Plains	
" 16		Havilah	"	690	A. McKinnon, Wagga Wagga	
" 17		Rylstone	"	1354	R. M. Fitzgerald, Dabbe	
" 17		do	"	1200	C. W. Lawson, Bremeu	
" 20		Mudgee	"	40	H. Caddon, Goulburn	
" 21		Rylstone	"	1800	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
" 23		Triangle Swamp	"	1644	Sevell, Esq., Liverpool Plains	
" 23		Sawpit Gully	"	1500	York & Walsh, Yarragrin	
" 24		Rylstone	"	1800	Henries, Gwydir	
" 24		Triangle Swamp	"	2000	York & Co., Tarr	
" 30		Rylstone	"	3000	J. Brown, Cannonbar	
" 30		do	"	1400	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
" 30		near do	"	1400	Jones, Esq., Castlereagh	
" 30	do	"	1560	A. Towns & Co., Bowna		
April 3	Rylstone	Mudgee and Rylstone.	3200	Higgins, Esq., Nanon Downs		
Henry Single, Mudgee and Rylstone	September 20	Coocoyal	"	1030	R. M. Fitzgerald, Tongay	
	" 22	Puita Bucea	"	2000	C. W. Lawson, Bomera	
	" 25	Pipeclay Creek	"	1350	Hamilton & Co., Coleroy	
	" 28	Mudgee	"	1940	Allison & Co., Castlereagh	
	" 30	do	"	265	R. Rouse, Guntsawang	
	October 1	Coocoyal	"	2270	Clarke, Esq., Namoi	
	" 3	Mudgee	"	2771	C. W. Lawson, Premer	
	" 5	Coocoyal	"	3000	S. A. Blackmann, Coocoyal	
	" 6	Bombira	"	1900	Masters, Esq., Rockgigal	
	" 6	Coocoyal	"	2600	R. M. Fitzgerald, Tongay	
	" 10	Havilah	"	750	Hebden & Son, Lachlan	
	" 16	Bombira	"	288	Murphy, Esq., Persigory	
	" 19	Coocoyal	"	3492	R. M. Fitzgerald, Dabbe	
	" 20	Bombira	"	3631	C. W. Lawson, Premer	
	" 24	Lawson Creek	"	1000	T. Patten, Wagga Wagga	
	November 2	Bombira	"	2612	C. W. Lawson, Bombira	
	" 3	Cullenbone	"	2000	W. F. Buchanan, Coonamble	
	" 9	Home Rule	"	1901 2000	Alison & Co., Dahomey	
	" 10	Coocoyal	"	1700 1600	Glass & Corrigan, Merri Merri	
	" 12	Cullenbone	"	1500	Dangar, Esq., Namoi	
	" 16	do	"	2100	W. F. Buchanan, Castlereagh	
	" 18	do	"	2080	Allison & Co., Windadee	
	" 23	Mudgee	"	1900	A. A. Co., Liverpool Plains	
	" 23	Coocoyal	"	4000	Cliff, Esq., Breeza	
	" 26	Bombira	"	2417 2391	C. W. Lawson, Premer	
	December 4	Reedy Creek	"	1704	Iredale & Co., Liverpool Plains	
	" 5	do	"	1630	J. Arnold, Rocky Creek	
	" 10	Cullenbone	"	2280	R. G. Higgins, Castlereagh	
	" 15	Gulgong	"	900	Clark, Gunnedah	
	" 16	Coocoyal	"	1750	J. D. Macanah, Gurley	
" 17	do	"	2000	York & Co., Namoi		
			152940			
No. 24. J. W. Jones, Narrabri, Pilliga, and Walgett.	January 12	Narrabri	Narrabri	1540	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
	" 16	do	"	1311	do	
	" 22	do	"	10800	E. Vickery, Nowley	
	February 2	do	"	1950	McClung & Co., Currawillinghi	
	" 4	do	"	2600	Jas. Duff, Pian Gobbia	
	" 9	Billyeena	"	2720	J. H. Cox, Billyeena	
	" 9	Maul's Creek	"	346	J. Carter, Maul's Creek	
	" 9	do	"	20	H. Drullit, do	
	" 9	do	"	700	Jas. Eather, do	
	" 12	Narrabri	"	1401	J. D. Macanah, Gurley	
	" 14	do	"	1800	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
	" 19	Maul's Creek	"	890	W. Seard, Maul's Creek	
	" 20	Coolah	"	6000	J. C. Lloyd, Coolah	
	" 28	Tarriaro	"	6000	W. Pine & Co., Tarriaro	
	March 7	Narrabri	"	1700	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
	" 9	do	"	1620	J. D. Macanah, Gurley	
	" 16	do	"	7800	R. K. Z. & M. Coy., Millie North	
	" 17	Bananbah	"	1800	E. Vickery, Edgeroy	
" 17	do	"	25	J. C. Lloyd, Bananbah North		
" 17	Maul's Creek	"	20	P. McGlunity, Bananbah W. Driver, Maul's Creek		

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 24—continued.	1874				
	March 21	Glen Quinn	Narrabri	3000	T. H. B. Magee, Gundah
	" 31	Baanbah	"	15	G. Ball, Baanbah
	" "	do	"	6	J. Kellett, do
	" "	do	"	4000	J. C. Lloyd, do
	April 1	Narrabri	"	4000	E. Vickery, Nowley
	" "	Terriaco	"	4000	do, Burburgate
	" "	Near Narrabri	"	1511	J. & J. Eckford, Mallaraway
	" "	do	"	3500	J. & T. Cooper, Bogumild
	" "	7 Gurley Point	"	350	J. Whitton, Wee Waa
	" "	11 Narrabri	"	1800	E. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" "	13 do	"	120	G. Guest, Narrabri
	" "	do	"		E. P. Hurley, butcher
	" "	do	"		S. Audle, do
	May 2	do	"	1400	E. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" 5	do	"	1640	J. D. Macneash, Gurley
	" 16	Tarraroo	"	1800	Danger Bros., Yallaroo
	June 2	near Narrabri	"	15000	V. Dioxson, Platholtam
	" 3	Galatheral Road	"	30	W. Morish, Galatheral Road
	" 5	Boocentral	"	19000	Mozely Bros., Tuludona
	" 7	Merah	"	1500	G. Loder, Murah
	" 8	Milchomia	"	1900	T. & H. Hill, Yarranbah
	" "	Bunglegully	"	1100	Evans Bros., Bunglegully
	" 9	Kilmore	"	12100	Oriental Bank, Queensland
	" 11	Coghill	"	1053	G. Day, Coghill
	" 12	Goonah	"	800	Robertson & Ryan, Goonah
	" 16	Norfolk	"	520	H. & E. Eather, Norfolk
	" "	Broadwater	"	2240	J. Eather, Broadwater
	" 29	Cooma	"	1265	D. M. Frazer, Cooma
	July 15	Turriaro	"	3000	Fang & Co., Pallel
	" 21	Narrabri	"	1205	G. Loder, Merah
	" 23	Near Narrabri	"	4200	J. B. Christian & Co., Walhallow
	" 25	Molloy	"	2300	J. Fletcher, Wee Waa
	August 17	Narrabri	"	3300	J. B. Christian, Walhallow
	" 21	Kirkargo	"	35	J. Crowley, Kirkargo
	" 24	Goangra	"	2	J. Horsley, Goangra
	" "	Molloy	"	2500	J. Fletcher, Wee Waa
	" 31	Near Walgett	"	5000	G. W. Doyle, Walgett
	September 9	Near Wee Waa	"	900	J. M'Farland, Wee Waa
	" "	do	"	21000	O. Shanahan & Jennings, Garrawilla
	" "	do	"	2300	J. Fletcher, Wee Waa
	" 11	Cooma	"	1700	B. M. Frazer, Cooma
	" "	Glen Quinn	"	2700	Mosely Bros., Tuludona
	" 17	Narrabri	"	2800	do do
	" 20	do	"	6000	J. B. Christian, Walhallow
	" 23	do	"	2020	Clift, Onus, & Eather, Breeza
	" 24	do	"	2800	Mosely Bros., Tuludona
	October 2	Galatheral	"	1000	J. M'Intosh, Queensland
	" "	Boggy Creek	"	30	H. McKeuzie, Boggy Creek
	" "	Ruddy Hole	"	2050	J. & J. Eckford, Wallawarra
	" "	Wallaraway	"	1200	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., Danillo
	" 7	Glen Quinn	"	2800	Mosely Bros., Tuludona
	" "	do	"	2500	do do
	" 9	Narrabri	"	2700	do do
	" 12	Broadwater	"	20	W. Milner, Broadwater
	" "	Baanbah	"	100	Goodyer Bros., Baanbah
	" 13	Henrievudi	"	1500	H. & E. Eather, Henrievudi
" "	do	"	1200	Thos. Eather, Tarraroon	
" "	Baanbah	"	3200	J. Christian & Co., Walhallow	
" 14	do	"	2470	W. Pirie & Co., Tarraroon	
" 20	Narrabri	"	1741	T. & A. Hill, Yarranbah	
" 21	do	"	1500	A. J. Doyle, Killaruey	
" 28	do	"	3000	Bucknell Bros., Yurrawan	
November 10	do	"	1633	J. Amdle, Rocky Creek	
" 12	do	"	60	T. & A. Hill, Yarranbah	
" 18	do	"	1374	J. D. Macneash, Gurley	
" 20	do	"	1800	J. & J. Doyle, Hokira	
" "	do	"	6300	J. F. & H. White, Bundo	
				239223	
No. 25.	January 15	Glenugie	Port Macquarie	23	Francis Scott, Kempsey
	" 20	Mount Pleasant	"	8	C. Sydenham, Warneton
	February 16	Nulla Nulla	"	7	H. Sawyer, Nulla Nulla
	" 22	Warneton	"	4	J. Warner, Warneton
	" 28	Kempsey	"	4	J. Doolan, Kempsey
	March 9	do	"	4	do do
	" 17	Elsinore	"	80	Richard Sole, Elsinore
	April 20	Kempsey	"	4	J. Doolan, Kempsey
	" 21	Frederickton	"	6	G. Cooper, Frederickton
	May 8	Kempsey	"	4	J. Doolan, Kempsey
	" 22	Glen Rock	"	380	G. Kemp, Glen Rock
	June 4	Frederickton	"	6	G. Cooper, Frederickton
	" 23	do	"	6	do do
	July 18	Rolland's Plains	"	18	W. Walters, Rolland's Plains
	" 25	Glencoe	"	6	G. Tingcombe, Glencoe
August 21	Kempsey	"	6	J. Doolan, Kempsey	
" 24	Elsinore	"	80	Richard Sole, Elsinore	
September 12	Macleay River	"	4	J. Doolan, Kempsey	
" 22	Glenugie	"	20	F. Scott, Glenugie	
October 8	Mount Pleasant	"	8	C. Sydenham, Warneton	
" 10	Yarrabandini	"	5	J. Cheese, Yarrabandini	
November 2	Macleay River	"	2	W. Robertson, Kempsey	
" 20	Moonah	"	8	H. Davis, Green Hills	
December 9	Macleay River	"	10	W. Burns, Kempsey	
				Total	703
No. 25.	January 3	Singleton	Singleton	155	John Dines, Singleton
	" 4	do	"	120	J. Ballie, do
	" 7	Ashton	"	650	J. MacLain, Cumberwell
	" 8	do	"		
	" 9	Ravensworth	"	15000	Eliza Russell, England
	" 10	do	"		
	" 15	Terry's Plains	"	1500	R. Prindell's, Coomoo Coomoo
	" 19	Carrington	"	1300	Ed. Parrell, Newcastle
	" 24	Harrisfield	"	480	J. W. Rowman, Terry's Plains
	" 27	Warkworth	"	420	J. Squires, Warkworth
	February 2	Archfield	"	380	Mr. G. P. Bowman, Singleton
	" 6	Charlton	"	700	Alfred Cobcroft, do
	" 10	Bulger	"	1000	R. G. M'Alpin's, Warkworth
	" 16	Doorra	"	5000	W. Collins, Singleton
	" 21	Neotsfield	"	4000	W. J. Dangar, Neotsfield
" 25	Tea-tree	"	500	Wm. Rudrugs, Glendbrook	
" 27	Fordwich	"	1500	Geo. Brooks, Tea-tree	
March 3	Belford	"	90	J. Butler, Fordwich	
" 7	Newfroug	"	2000	B. G. Yeomans, W. Maitland J. C. S. M'Donnell, Singleton	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 26—continued.	1874.					
	March	7	Barcoona	Singleton	50	A. A. Dangar, Singleton
	"	10	Minambah	"	1500	R. A. Rodd, do
	"	13	Sirachan	"	600	J. Bowman, Jerry's Plains
	"	16	Singleton	"	7000	John Downian, do
	"	18	Warkworth	"	1300	A. Munro, Singleton
	"	21	Singleton	"	900	J. Christian & Co., Morpeth
	"	24	Jerry's Plains	"	2000	George Loder, Abbey Green
	"	26	do	"	2000	J. McElhone, Sydney
	April	2	do	"	7200	R. Prindals, Coomo Coomo
	"	8	do	"	900	J. Price, Bulli Creek
	"	13	Wombo	"	180	J. Hopkins, Wombo
	"	15	do	"	100	W. Durham, Warkworth
	"	19	Jerry's Plains	"	155	Richard Hurley, Jerry's Plains
	"	21	do	"	2000	J. McElhone, Sydney
	"	24	Clifford	"	80	S. B. Dight, Singleton
	"	27	Bellview	"	300	E. J. Alcorn, Singleton
	"	27	Chain of Ponds	"	600	J. Wilans, Chain of Ponds
	"	29	Jerry's Plains	"	120	G. Redman, Jerry's Plains
	May	2	Kelso	"	400	J. McDonnell, Kelso
	"	5	Oaklands	"	2000	A. Bowman, Oaklands
	"	9	Singleton	"	1200	J. Browne, Macquarie Plat
	"	11	Plashett	"	300	W. Pearce, Jerry's Plains
	June	2	Maison Dieu	"	20	J. Brown, Singleton
	"	7	Wylie Flat	"	1200	G. J. Loder, do
	"	9	Charlton	"	600	Alfred Coberoff do
	"	11	Bulgon	"	1000	W. G. Malpin, Bulgon
	"	15	Jerry's Plains	"	2900	R. Benny, Sydney
	"	18	Maison Dieu	"	300	J. Browne, Singleton
	"	22	Mary Vale	"	1500	John Alford, Maryvale
	"	22	Carrington	"	1300	Edwd. Farnell, Newcastle
	"	25	Reimberry	"	300	J. K. Howe, Singleton
	July	5	Redbank	"	750	R. Hobden, Jerry's Plains
	"	10	Menambah	"	1600	R. A. Rodd, Menambah
	"	11	Kirkton	"	2000	Kelman Bros., Branxton
	"	15	Dockra	"	3000	V. Collins, do
	"	19	Jerry's Plains	"	500	R. Alcorn, Jerry's Plains
	"	25	do	"	450	Henry York, do
	E. Alford, Singleton	August	1	Redpeak Hill	700	J. Herwin, Redpost Hill
	"	7	Gorangoola	"	1000	Shanon Simons, Gorangoola
	"	8	do	"	1100	W. Brooker, do
	"	12	Glennie's Creek	"	200	J. Noble, Camberwell
	"	15	Dulwich	"	130	J. Doyle, Dulwich
	"	18	Jerry's Plains	"	1500	J. McElhone, Sydney
	"	18	Oakrange	"	200	W. Ellis, Oakrange, Jerry's Range
	September	4	Bridgeman	"	2000	G. L. Lethbridge, Bridgeman
	"	8	St. Clair	"	5000	G. Loder, Abbey Green
	"	14	Clarefield	"	900	J. White, Edinglassie
	"	14	Skellartar	"	3000	W. Lowman, Skellartar
	"	15	Muswellbrook	"	700	E. Howland, Muswellbrook
	"	16	Negoa	"	1300	J. H. Cox, Negoa, do
	"	19	Oakland	"	400	A. Bowman, Singleton
	"	25	Singleton	"	500	J. Christian & Co., Morpeth
	October	3	Ravensworth	"	1500	Eliza Russell, England
	"	7	Lothberry	"	7000	J. B. Watson, Branxton
	"	10	Dockra	"	1000	W. Collins, Singleton
	"	15	Jerry's Plains	"	500	R. Alcorn, Jerry's Plains
	"	23	do	"	1300	J. H. Browne, Sydney
	"	23	Camberwell	"	400	H. York, Jerry's Plains
	November	2	Warkworth	"	4000	W. J. Dangar, Neotsfield
"	7	Boggy Flat	"	900	A. Munro, Singleton	
"	10	Maryville	"	1000	J. Glass, do	
"	17	Neotsfield	"	600	John Alford, Jerry's Plains	
"	20	Bridgeman	"	700	A. A. Dangar, Neotsfield	
"	23	Warkworth	"	600	G. L. Lethbridge, Bridgeman	
"	27	Jerry's Plains	"	135	Wm. Hobden, Warkworth	
December	1	Singleton	"	1600	J. McElhone, Sydney	
"	5	Glenridding	"	120	John Dines, Singleton	
"	9	Myrtle Place	"	400	J. A. Pawcett, Glenridding	
"	12	Archfield	"	235	A. B. Johnston, Fordwich	
"	16	Jerry's Plains	"	430	G. P. Bowman, Archfield	
"	19	Warkworth	"	2000	G. Loder, Singleton	
"	27	Jerry's Plains	"	32	W. Tristram, Warkworth	
				1000	J. Glass, Singleton	
				114981		
No. 27. G. S. Yeo, Sydney	January	19	Sydney	Sydney	248	Wilson Bros., Yanko
	"	23	do	"	30	G. Maiden, Sydney
	"	26	do	"	87	J. Burbury, Tasmania
	February	6	Homebush	"	1500	G. M. Pitt, agent, Sydney
	"	9	do	"	150	Miss Clarke, Gunnendady
	"	12	do	"	78	M. Tutty, Tasmania
	"	20	do	"	70	T. Dawson, agent, Sydney
	"	23	Homebush	"	1240	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Sydney
	"	30	Sydney	"	7	R. & E. Rouse, Mudgee
	"	27	do	"	24	G. F. Want, Sydney
	March	5	Parramatta	"	2000	G. M. Pitt, agent, do
	"	6	Gleuler	"	3000	M. Fitzpatrick, Gleuler
	"	7	Orielton Park	Picton	140	W. Plesley, Orielton Park
	"	10	Clifton	"	540	R. M'Innis, Picton
	"	16	Sydney	Sydney	3	Captain, "Windsor Castle"
	"	19	Homebush	"	70	T. Dawson, Sydney
	"	21	do	"	248	Wilson Bros., Yanko
	"	23	Sydney	"	12	H. Moore, Sydney
	"	23	Macquarie Fields	"	2100	W. P. Gordon, Macquarie Fields
	April	2	Homebush	"	1200	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Sydney
	"	6	Sydney	"	19	G. Gill, Uralla
	"	9	Homebush	"	1500	G. M. Pitt, agent, Sydney
	"	10	Sydney	"	25	G. Petty, Tasmania
	"	11	do	"	14	H. Burbury, do
	"	11	do	"	6	R. Dawbin, Victoria
	"	11	do	"	3	H. Rotton, Bathurst
	"	11	do	"	4	W. Maxwell, Appin
	"	11	do	"	15	J. Ramsay, Yass
	"	11	do	"	10	W. Dumaresq, Seone
	"	11	do	"	10	W. Bowman, Muswellbrook
"	13	do	"	14	J. Tickner, Camden	
"	13	do	"	6	W. Plesley, Narellan	
"	15	Allandale	"	800	Messrs. York & Co., Sydney	
"	24	Dobroyd	"	12	J. Ramsay, Yass	
"	27	Homebush	"	1100	J. York & Co., Sydney	
"	30	do	"	1400	J. M. Pitt, do	
May	4	Sydney	"	3	Captain Sayers, do	
"	5	Homebush	"	3	J. Burton, Wallerawang	
"	7	do	"	1280	G. M. Pitt, Sydney	
"	9	Allandale	"	1040	York & Co., do	
"	18	Homebush	"	890	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Sydney	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 27—continued.	1874.				
	May 21	Liverpool	Sydney	390	M. Marsden, Liverpool
	" 25	Menangle	Pictou	340	Edrop, Menangle
	" 26	Homebush	Sydney	190	M. Burbury, Tasmania
	June 8	Sydney	"	42	M. M'Evoy, Sydney
	" 11	do	"	2	Captain, do
	" 12	do	"	294	J. M'Alister, Lachlan River
	" 15	do	"	336	do do
	" 22	Homebush	"	1460	G. M. Pitt, agent, Sydney
	" 23	Sydney	"	6	Captain, do
	" 25	Homebush	"	1100	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Sydney
	" 30	Petersham	"	760	York & Co., Sydney
	July 1	Homebush	"	530	M'Alister, do
	" 7	Sydney	"	4	Captain, do
	" 9	Homebush	"	1240	G. M. Pitt, do
	" 11	Sydney	"	149	J. Murphy, do
	" 15	Homebush	"	1040	G. M. Pitt, do
	" 20	Sydney	"	167	J. Murphy, do
	" 28	do	"	2	Captain, do
	" 30	Homebush	"	970	York & Co., do
	August 3	do	"	530	M'Alister, do
	" 6	Randwick	"	42	E. M'Evoy, do
	" 10	Homebush	"	1170	Quinlan, Homebush
	" 13	Sydney	"	3	Captain, Sydney
	" 17	do	"	66	Clibborn, Agent, Sydney
	" 21	do	"	276	Russell & Shaw, Hay
	" 22	do	"	4	Captain, Sydney
	" 25	do	"	6	do do
	" 29	do	"	136	Clark Bros., Tasmania
	September 7	Homebush	"	1370	G. M. Pitt, Sydney
	" 14	Sydney	"	44	W. Clarke, do
	" 16	do	"	416	Armstrong, Stanmore
	" 22	Randwick	"	103	Messrs. Clarke & Co., Sydney
	" 24	Homebush	"	980	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Sydney
	October 5	do	"	1200	G. M. Pitt, Sydney
	" 9	Liverpool	"	50	E. Marsden, Liverpool
	" 10	Macquarie Fields	"	2000	W. P. Gordon, Macquarie Fields
	" 16	Sydney	"	99	Mort & Co., Sydney
	" 19	do	"	33	Maiden, Hill, & Co., Sydney
	" 22	Homebush	"	946	do do
	" 27	do	"	35	J. Seraggie, Homebush
	" 30	Sydney	"	2	J. Alford, Sydney
	" 31	Macquarie Fields	"	2000	W. P. Gordon, Macquarie Field.
	November 5	Homebush	"	1290	G. M. Pitt, Sydney
	" 10	Campbelltown	Pictou	27	J. Drummond, Campbelltown
	" 11	do	"	3	R. Campion, do
	" 16	Randwick	Sydney	212	T. Clippendale, do
	" 19	Homebush	"	558	T. Henderson, Sydney
	" 23	Sydney	"	405	Mort & Co., do
	" 27	do	"	279	G. Maiden, do
December 1	Camperdown	"	6	Captain, do	
" 3	Homebush	"	940	York & Walsh, Camperdown	
" 11	Narellan	Pictou	1200	G. M. Pitt, Sydney	
" 14	Glenlee	"	270	W. Piesley, Narellan	
" 14	Homebush	Sydney	1400	P. Fitzpatrick, Glenlee	
" 21	do	"	1100	G. M. Pitt, Sydney	
				970	Sullivan & Simpson, Sydney
				49888	
No. 28. W. D. Dove, Tamworth	January 9	Quirindi	Tamworth	68	R. Dines, Taloona, Warialda
	" 13	Mooki	"	512	T. L. Reynolds, Mooki, Pine Ridge
	March 12	Tamworth	"	900	A. Loder, Colley Creek, Murrurundi
	" 13	Moree Creek	"	1260	A. A. Adams, Gineroi, Bingera
	" 21	Gunnedah	"	2800	Jas. Slevin, Miller's Creek, Murrurundi
	" 24	Tamworth	"	3	John Louth, Bingera
	" 25	do	"	740	Mathew Hall, Manilla
	" 29	Carroll	"	1800	W. & J. Dight, Yetman, Warialda
	" 30	Gunnedah	"	1400	Messrs. Doyle, Waylau, Moree
	" 30	Gunnible	"	3000	T. H. B. Magee, Osborne, Gunnedah
	April 3	Tamworth	"	1000	W. H. Godbolt, Carroll
	" 15	Carroll	"	9400	Peel River L. & M. Co., Millie, Narrabri
	" 20	Tamworth	"	3070	W. J. Dangar, Neotsfield, Singleton
	May 2	Quirindi	"	600	John M'Donald, Wallabadah
	" 3	Quipolly	"	605	John Brown, Singleton
	" 6	Tamworth	"	3	Wm. Crowley, Cabbadah
	" 11	Wollombi	"	1300	A. H. Hatfield, Gunnedah
	" 12	do	"	1000	do do
	" 20	Artfield, Gunnedah	"	400	T. A. Johnson, do
	" 16	Bective	"	1000	A. R. Fuenlin, Sancerton
	" 22	Clay Holes, Gunnedah	"	7100	Thos. Scott, Carrabubula
	June 9	Walhallow	"	8050	Christian & Co., Quirindi
	" 10	do	"	5700	do do
	" 20	Gunnedah	"	1950	William Christian, Tenterfield
	July 8	4 D Run, Pineridge	"	2323	Pree & Binnie, Spring Ridge, Quirindi
	" 18	Carroll Gap	"	1200	Dangar Bros., Yallaroi, Warialda
	August 3	Quirindi	"	503	John Campbell, Yarraman
	" 4	Mooki	"	894	T. L. Reynolds, Mooki, Pine Ridge
	" 8	Breeza	"	1235	G. Loder, Abbey Green, Singleton
	" 15	Carrabubula	"	2000	A. A. Adams, Gineroi, Warialda
September 5	Quirindi	"	1220	T. L. Reynolds, Mooki, Pine Ridge	
" 17	Pine Ridge	"	11500	Jas. Seville, Miller's Creek, Murrurundi	
October 5	Carroll	"	7030	G. Farquerson, Cuciendi, Manilla	
" 23	Baramble	"	987	T. L. Reynolds, Pine Ridge	
" 29	Quipolly	"	500	J. Brown, Singleton	
November 7	Timbauffer	"	5000	Scott & Connell, Walcha	
" 7	Colly Creek	"	78	John Gill, Moonbie	
" 11	Kangaroo Creek, Wallabadah	"	1700	Vincent Williams, Coonabarabran	
" 11	Bramble Creek, Quirindi	"	1041	A. H. Doyle, Killarney, Narrabri	
December 5	Quirindi	"	500	Sparke & Hutchings, Weeland, Pine Ridge	
" 18	Pine Ridge	"	546	John L. Macdonald, Wallabadah	
" 18	Cox Creek	"	5700	Cliff Bros., Breeza	
" 18	do	"	2400	do do	
				78958	
No. 29. C. J. Brentnall, Wagga Wagga	January 12	Pouungahama	Wagga Wagga	3300	R. J. Gilman, Mittagong
	" 13	Gully Gully	"	7800	G. Smith, Wagga Wagga
	" 17	Toogah	"	8000	F. Holloway, Toogah
	" 19	Buckenbong	Narandera	2000	F. Jenkins, Buckenbong
	" 23	Jucee	Wagga Wagga	20000	A. G. Gillett, Buddigouer
	" 24	Pouungahama	"	3500	N. Norman, Tamut
	" 26	Mittagong	"	4900	J. C. Reynolds, Hay
	" 31	Narandera	Narandera	26000	A. Jillett, Buddigouer
	February 4	Pouungahama	Wagga Wagga	10000	M. O'Shanassy, Moira
	" 6	Gully Gully	"	3800	R. Craig, Molongla
" 7	Emmiganla	"	700	J. Funnell, Cowabec	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 29—continued.	1874				
	February 9	Oura.....	Wagga Wagga	2700	Sandson & McIntyre, Oura
	" 11	Ennigamla	"	14000	W. Douglass, Queensland
	" 14	Gobbagumblin	"	4000	M. Sawyer, Nambong
	" 19	do	"	6000	F. Jenkins, Nungess
	" 23	Sandy Creek	"	1700	E.-C. Pearse, Sandy Creek
	" 26	O'Brien's Creek	"	8000	Nils & Co., Wagga Wagga
	March 7	Berry Jerry	"	2500	J. Leitell, Berry Jerry
	" 9	Pominalarua	"	1200	W. Douglass, Queensland
	" 11	do	"	5000	E. Keayon, Hay
	" 26	Gumly Gumly	"	3500	N. Norman, Mulangla
	" 27	Pominalarua	"	12000	Holmes, White, & Co., Bundine
	" 31	Gobbagumblin	"	6000	Thomson & Doubleday, Lachlan
	April 1	Junee	"	2000	C. Pearson, Forbes
	" 4	Mangoplah	"	14500	H. Gilbert, Darling
	" 6	Gumly Gumly	"	6000	J. A. Dallas, Meroo Creek
	" 8	Sandy Creek	"	2700	J. A. Dallas, Kildary
	" 10	Eumunareenyah	"	4000	J. Keane, Narraburra
	" 11	Gumly Gumly	"	1200	Thomas Bros., Marra
	" 14	do	"	6000	E. Holloway, Toogal
	" 15	Pominalarua	"	1000	R. H. Roberts, Narrandera
	" 18	Gobbagumblin	"	8000	Devlin & Sons, Gannan
	" 20	O'Brien's Creek	"	7000	E. Holloway, Toogal
	" 23	Eumunareenyah	"	4000	J. Fennel, Cowabee
	" 25	Mittagong	"	5000	R. Webster, Albury
	" 27	Eumunareenyah	"	2000	E. S. Russon, Yalgogrin
	" 29	Gumly Gumly	"	3000	P. O'Rourke, Bolero
	" 30	Marra	"	3500	P. Davis, Narradhan
	May 2	Mangoplah	"	6000	J. A. Dallas, Kildary
	" 4	Sandy Creek	"	3980	J. Muris, Albury
	" 5	Eumunareenyah	"	700	J. Mulholland, Oura
	" 8	North Wagga Wagga	"	3500	E. C. Pearson, Sandy Creek
	" 9	Oura	"	1100	J. Mulholland, Oura
	" 11	Gumly Gumly	"	2000	J. Reid, Morribria
	" 12	Moran	"	1000	H. Stig, Berambula
	" 15	Oura	"	1300	J. G. Gilman, Mittagong
	" 18	Gregardoo	"	2052	C. Brown, Mittagong
	" 18	Pominalarua	"	4200	P. Davis, Narradhan
	" 19	Junee North	"	8700	J. Meitin, Beechworth
	" 20	do	"	6000	J. Keane, Narraburra
	" 21	Gumly Gumly	"	700	Ingram & Elliott, Book Book
	" 26	Gobbagumblin	"	3800	J. Chisholm, Bland
	" 27	Gumly Gumly	"	12000	J. Learmonth, Groongal
	" 29	Junee	"	12000	W. Douglass, Queensland
	" 30	Sandy Creek	"	800	J. Mulholland, Oura
June 3	Pominalarua	"	600	E. Culnane, Albury	
" 5	Eumunareenyah	"	2800	R. H. Roberts, Narrandera	
" 9	Gumly Gumly	"	8000	Holmes, White, & Co., Bundine	
" 13	Wallace Town	"	500	J. Mulholland, Oura	
" 17	Pominalarua	"	12000	W. Douglass, Queensland	
" 22	Colombo	Trana	2000	J. Rudd, Colombo	
" 22	North Junee	Wagga Wagga	2200	D. Riverton, North Junee	
July 7	North Wagga Wagga	"	630	J. Jenkins, Cowabee	
" 10	Eumunareenyah	"	3000	R. McIntyre, Eumunareenyah	
" 13	Pullitop	"	2000	Reid and Baham, Moonbria	
" 14	Gobbagumblin	"	12200	Darlot & Co., Gales	
" 15	Pominalarua	"	620	J. Leitell, Berry Jerry	
" 17	Sandy Creek	"	3000	J. Keane, Pullitop	
" 24	Pominalarua	"	5000	J. Davidson, Oura	
" 25	North Wagga Wagga	"	3300	A. Mcnartney, Mundaudara	
" 27	Wantabadgery	"	600	J. Bayly, Mudgee	
" 30	Berry Jerry	"	3000	J. Leitell, Berry Jerry	
August 3	Pominalarua	"	5000	R. McIntyre, Eumunareenyah	
" 4	Sandy Creek	"	2000	R. J. Gilman, Mittagong	
" 8	Pominalarua	"	108	R. McIntyre, Eumunareenyah	
" 11	Junee	"	8164	A. J. Lewis, Nairai	
" 14	Oura	"	2700	G. Mulholland, Oura	
" 19	Pominalarua	"	1050	R. McIntyre, Eumunareenyah	
" 21	Alfred Town	"	1487	G. Mulholland, Oura	
" 26	Gobbagumblin	"	4500	G. Smith, Mittagong	
September 1	Junee	"	9000	T. Robertson, Bogan River	
" 3	do	"	1497	G. Mulholland, Oura	
" 5	North Wagga Wagga	"	2600	P. Rogers, Alfred Town	
" 8	Pullitop	"	2000	E. & A. Westly, Pullitop	
" 11	Pominalarua	"	6000	C. Edgchill, Mundarrara	
" 16	Gregardoo	"	3700	C. Brown, Mittagong	
" 19	North Wagga Wagga	"	2000	A. J. Lewis, Nairai	
" 21	Alfred Town	"	600	W. Jones, Kyamba Creek	
" 23	Gregardoo	"	1100	J. Jones, Albury	
" 26	North Wagga Wagga	"	2600	A. J. Lewis, Nairai	
October 12	Gumly Gumly	"	5000	Petersen and Sargood, Tarcutta	
" 15	Pominalarua	"	12100	G. Smith, Fimalong	
" 17	do	"	6000	R. McIntyre, Eumunareenyah	
" 20	Oura	"	5000	J. Davidson, Oura	
November 3	Pominalarua	"	5070	Jones and Smith, Forbes	
" 4	Eumunareenyah	"	6400	C. Edgchill, Yalgogrin	
" 14	Gumly Gumly	"	8000	Newton Bros., Tumut	
" 23	Gregardoo	"	300	J. Nixon, Gregardoo	
" 24	Eumunareenyah	"	1967	A. J. Beveridge, Wantabadgery	
" 28	Junee	"	7000	R. Russell, Paroo River	
" 30	Marra	"	9000	Cox and King, Mangoplah	
December 4	Junee	"	16000	J. Davidson, Bogan	
" 14	Gobbagumblin	"	706	E. Bayley, Mudgee	
" 16	Oura	"	4200	P. Rodgers, Alfred Town	
" 18	Eumunareenyah	"	1800	L. Ryan, Wallandool	
" 21	Gumly Gumly	"	6500	A. Jones, Wagga Wagga	
" 23	Junee	"	27	G. Passmore, Tasmania	
" do	"	"	431	J. Gibson, do	
" 29	Gumly Gumly	"	5100	C. Edgchill, Mundarrara	
				993993	
No. 30. F. W. Ridley, Warialda and Moree.	January	Warialda	Warialda & Moree		Dangar Bros., Yallaro
	"	Welbora	"		A. A. Adams, Ginerol
	"	Yetman	"	12500	R. J. Glentworth, Holdstead
	"	Gomnana	"		Oswald Bloxsome, Ranger Valley
	February	Yallaro	"		Dangar Bros., Yallaro
	"	Whalan	"	17100	Messrs. Doyle, Whalan
	"	Warialda	"		W. & J. Dight, Yetman
	"	Derra	"		Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., Sydney
	March	Bogamildi	"		J. & T. Cooper, Bogamildi
	"	Boobira	"		R. J. Jenkins, Nepean Towers
	"	Oragh	"	18360	A. & A. Kennedy, Selector
	"	Gomnana	"		J. & T. Cooper, Bogamildi
"	Gunyerwarildi	"		J. Brown, Singleton	
"	Collmah	"		Messrs. Doyle, Collmah	
"	Warialda	"		A. A. Adams, Ginerol	
April	Yallaro	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 30—continued.	1874					
	April	Myall Creek	Warialda & Moree		L. J. Dangar, Neotsfield	
	"	Warialda	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Ellerslie	"		Jas. Wallace, Ellerslie	
	"	Bogamildi	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Gragin	"		Thos. Phillips, Gragin	
	"	Goondiwindi	"		F. G. Howston, Merindie	
	May	Gournama	"		Os. Bloxsome, Ranger's Valley	
	"	Bogamildi	"		J. T. Cooper, Terrigong	
	"	Mungindi	"		Oriental Bank, Sydney	
	"	Gragin	"		J. Coventry, Middle Creek	
	"	Moree	"		Qsw. Bloxsome, Ranger's Valley	
	June	Yallaroi	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Goondiwindi	"		Whitehead & Co., Clarence River	
	"	Holstoad	"		Duncan Anderson, Newstead	
	"	Pullal	"		Messrs. Cousins, Crawlkey	
	July	Gournama	"		Os. Bloxsome, Ranger's Valley	
	"	Warialda	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Bogamildi	"		A. A. Adams, Ginerol	
	"	Oregon	"		Gill & Payne, Toooloona	
	"	Moree	"		J. Christian, & Co., Tenterfield	
	"	Warialda	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Gragin	"		Wm. Wauhope, Morden	
	"	Moree	"		J. B. Christian, & Co., Walthollow	
	August	Caldmurray	"		Wm. Perrie & Co., Colledah	
	"	Bogamildi	"		J. Christian, & Co., Tenterfield	
	"	Goondiwindi	"		J. B. Christian, Walthollow	
	"	Booloroo	"		Shannon & Jennings, W. Brook	
	"	Bogamildi	"		J. & T. Cooper, Bogamildi	
	"	Moree	"		A. A. Adams, Welbon	
	"	Molroy	"		Glass & Corrigan, Molroy	
	September	Wallangra	"		Campbell & Gordon, Inverell	
	"	do	"		Morden Wauhope, Esq.	
	"	Gragin Station	"		Hugh Gordon, Gragin	
	"	Myalla	"		F. C. Lamotte do	
	"	Halstoad	"		R. J. Greenwood do	
	"	Ellerslie	"		James Wallace do	
	"	Balmain	"		Dennis Lowe do	
	"	Middle Creek	"		A. Coventry do	
	"	Gullingutta Creek	"		Thos. Phillips do	
	"	Gragin Creek	"		A. & A. Kennedy do	
	"	Glen Prairie	"		Stephen Cavanagh do	
	"	Reedy Creek	"		J. J. R. Gibson, Reedy Creek	
	"	Warialda	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Tycannah	"		Peel River Co., Goonoo Goonoo	
	October	Yarrawah	"		Bucknell Bros., Yarrawah	
	"	Bogamildi	"		J. & T. Cooper, Bogamildi	
	"	do	"		Gill & Payne, Toooloona	
	"	Goondiwindi	"		Chas. Parbury, Queensland	
	"	Gournama	"		Os. Bloxsome, Ranger's Valley	
	"	Moree	"		J. Christian, Tenterfield	
	"	Booloroo	"		A. A. Adams, Welbon	
	November	Yallaroi	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck	
	"	Goondiwindi	"		Thos. Parnell, Wellbandinga	
	"	Warialda	"		A. H. Palmer, Brisbane	
"	Gramon	"		Gill and Payne, Toooloona		
"	Pallamallawa	"		Campbell and Gordon, Ivanhoe		
"	Combadello	"		Os. Bloxsome, Ranger's Valley		
December	Wallangra	"		T. W. Smart, Combadello		
"	Yallaroi	"		Os. Bloxsome, Gournama		
"	Toooloona	"		Dangar Bros., Gostwyck		
"	Gungewaraldi	"		Gill & Payne, Toooloona		
"	do	"		do do		
"	Warialda	"		do do		
"	Kelly's Gully	"		do do		
"	Warialda	"		do do		
"	Kunopia	"		Messrs. Doyle, Whalan		
				320723		
No. 31.	March	3	Chowilla Crossing Place	Wentworth	9500	Robertson Bros., Wagga Wagga
	"	"	do	"	7230	R. & W. Smith, Lachlan River
	April	8	do	"	700	Robertson Bros., Wagga Wagga
	May	18	Wentworth	"	8000	Henry Miller, Victoria
	June	9	Chowilla Crossing Place	"	4300	J. Dickson, Penola S. A.
	July	3	do	"	105	D. Cudmore, Wentworth
	"	26	Cuthero	Menindie	320	James Pile, Wentworth
	"	28	Chowilla Crossing Place	Wentworth	540	C. B. Fisher, S. Australia
	August	4	Netley	Menindie	3950	Joseph Dunn, Menindie
	October	10	Chowilla Crossing Place	Wentworth	3950	C. B. Fisher, S. Australia
	November	5	Wentworth	"	1	S. Harris, Wilcannia
	"	9	do	"	6	R. & W. Reid, Menindie
	"	10	Chowilla Crossing Place	"	9400	G. Hawken, Bungaree
	December	1	do	"	96	John Hope, Wentworth
	"	15	do	"	10041	J. White, Euston
"	18	do	"	4300	C. B. Fisher, S. Australia	
"	16	do	"	5200	W. Duffield & Co., Menindie	
				63589		
No. 32.	January	1	Kurrajong	Windsor	100	Hy. Newcomen, Belmont
	"	3	Windsor	"	75	B. Richards, Fairfield
	"	5	Blacktown	"	200	D. Pye, Breakfast Creek
	"	7	Kurrajong	"	2700	A. Cruikshank, Macquarie
	"	10	Blacktown	"	100	J. K. Cleave, Blacktown
	"	15	do	"	200	D. Pye, Breakfast Creek
	"	17	Richmond	"	1500	W. Douglas
	"	21	Kurrajong	"	1792	Hy. Bailey, Canopia
	"	24	Windsor	"	150	J. Dargan, Windsor Road
	"	28	Richmond	"	2000	H. & T. Richardson, Duck Creek
	"	31	Kurrajong	"	70	R. Skuthorpe, Kurrajong
	February	2	Blacktown	"	1103	J. Rytic, Macquarie
	"	6	Richmond	"	1800	Dight & Ycomans, Marra Creek
	"	8	Kurrajong	"	2000	Late Orr & Co., Garawilla
	"	10	Honebush	"	154	Sheep that were dipped
	"	11	do	"	77	do
	"	12	do	"	1030	do
	"	16	Kurrajong	"	100	A. Newcomen, Kurrajong
	"	19	Western Road	"	200	Dr. McKay, Minchenbury
	"	23	do	"	100	J. K. Cleave, Blacktown
"	27	Blacktown	"	1415	A. A. Co., Warrah; J. Sievil, Liverpool Plains	
March	2	St. Mary's	"	50	J. Morrison, St. Mary's	
"	4	Richmond	"	200	H. Garling, Hobartville	
"	7	Western Road	"	150	W. Lamb, Greystanes	
"	8	Kurrajong	"	2026	Dight & Ycomans, Werriga	
"	10	Richmond	"	1500	E. Vickery, Edgeroi	
"	12	Kurrajong	"	20	J. Winter, Kurrajong	
"	14	Richmond	"	200	W. Garling, Hobartville	

F. W. Ridley, Warialda and Moree.

A. M. Clymont, Wentworth

G. A. Cleave, Windsor

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 32—continued.	1874.				
	March 18	Seven Hill	Windsor	100	E. Penrose, Seven Hills
	" 21	Kurrajong	"	1606	R. G. Higgins, Bogan Station
	" 24	Richmond	"	200	W. Garling, Hobartville
	" 26	Kurrajong	"	1740	J. Vivers, Trunkey
	" 27	Richmond	"	2000	Shannon & Jennings, Gonawearwa
	" 28	Enfield	"	1200	York & Co.
	" 31	Richmond	"	1190	C. Lawson, Premier
	April 2	Mamre	"	100	J. Smith, South Creek
	" 4	Kurrajong	"	250	A. Newcomen, Belmont
	" 9	Richmond	"	1550	A. Town, Bomerah
	" 12	do	"	1540	D. Eaton, Benigry
	" 13	Blacktown	"	1400	E. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" 14	Western Road	"	1700	do do
	" 16	do	"	2800	J. Brown, Cannonbar
	" 21	Seven Hills	"	50	F. Pearce, Seven Hills
	" 25	Richmond	"	1788	E. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" 29	Kurrajong	"	1000	M. Mahon & Healy, Castlereagh
	May 2	Prospect	"	100	W. Lamb, Prospect
	" 7	Western Road	"	50	J. K. Cleve, Bungarribee
	" 11	Windsor Road	"	100	E. Rouse, Rouse Hill
	" 14	Kurrajong	"	200	E. Newcomen, Belmont
	" 18	Mulgoa	"	50	J. Riley, Mulgoa
	" 20	St. Mary's	"	20	J. Morrison, St. Mary's
	" 26	Blacktown	"	2305	J. McElhone, Wambobie
	" 27	Western Road	"	1007	J. D. Macansh, Gurley
	" 29	Richmond	"	890	— Alison, Castlereagh
	June 1	Kurrajong	"	2000	Shannon & Jennings, Garrawarra
	" 2	Enfield	"	1600	A. A. Co., Warrah
	" 5	do	"	1900	do do
	" 6	Richmond	"	2000	Hill Brothers, Narran
	" 7	do	"	2000	York & Welsh, Bogawildi
	" 7	Kurrajong	"	2945	— Pender, Bendemeer
	July 3	Wiseman's Ferry	"	6	J. Black, Wiseman's Ferry
	" 7	Kurrajong	"	2700	A. Cruickshank, Macquario
	" 9	Richmond	"	4000	J. Murphy, Tandgerry
	" 10	Penrith Road	"	2000	York & Welsh
	" 17	W. Douglass, Kurrajong	"	1500	W. Douglass
	" 18	Enfield	"	4000	E. Vickery, Edgeroi
	" 18	Kurrajong	"	2000	McEay & Bowman, Tallywanta
	" 21	Richmond	"	2300	Sawyer & White, Bundabulla
	" 24	Western Road	"	1792	H. Bailey, Canopia
	" 24	Richmond	"	2000	Richardson Bros., Duck Creek
	" 25	Penrith Road	"	2000	York & Welsh
	" 26	Richmond	"	1700	— Leslie, Castlereagh
	" 28	do	"	2000	Richardson Bros., Duck Creek
	August 3	Enfield	"	2000	Messrs. Richardson, do
	" 4	Penrith Road	"	1900	York & Welsh
	" 8	Richmond	"	1700	Ronald & Co., Nebia
	" 13	Kurrajong	"	1974	York & Co.
	" 14	Richmond	"	1720	Hill Bros., Narran
	" 19	Western Road	"	200	F. Weston, Horsely
	" 21	Eastern Creek	"	400	D. Pye, Eastern Creek
	" 25	Baulkham Hills	"	...	J. Brien, Baulkham Hills
	" 28	Windsor Road	"	50	J. Dargin, Windsor Road
	" 31	St. Mary's	"	100	J. Morrison, South Creek
	September 2	Kurrajong	"	1489	J. Selvel, Liverpool Plains
	" 7	Western Road	"	150	Dr. McKay, W. Road
	" 10	Kurrajong	"	150	H. Newcomen, Belmont
	" 16	Western Road	"	90	J. K. Cleve, Blacktown
	" 21	Kurrajong	"	20	R. Skuthorpe, Kurrajong
	" 28	Richmond	"	1500	W. Mosely, Bulcarroll, Namoi
	October 2	do	"	50	M. Shepherd, Richmond
	" 5	Bell's Line	"	2	J. Kennedy, Bell's Line
	" 8	Western Road	"	25	F. Weston, Horsely
	" 12	Enfield	"	1694	Messrs. White, Bando
	" 13	Richmond	"	1500	do do
" 15	do	"	1900	J. Selvel, Liverpool Plains	
" 19	Pitt Town	"	50	G. Hall, Pitt Town	
" 21	Enfield	"	2000	M. Masters, Liverpool Plains	
" 27	Kurrajong	"	10	L. Kather, Kurrajong	
" 30	North Richmond	"	7	J. Winter, North Richmond	
December 3	Blacktown	"	50	J. K. Cleve, Blacktown	
" 7	St. Mary's	"	25	J. Morrison, South Creek	
" 9	Hobart Villa	"	35	Judge McFarlane, Hobart Villa	
" 11	Richmond	"	2500	J. Bell, Liverpool Plains	
" 14	Kurrajong	"	10	J. Cribb, North Richmond	
" 15	Western Road	"	3000	Bucknell Brothers	
" 16	Richmond	"	4000	Clift Brothers, Burga	
" 17	Western Road	"	3000	Bucknell Brothers	
" 19	Richmond	"	35	Judge McFarlane, Hobart Villa	
" 23	Enfield	"	1600	— Busby, Cassilis	
" 24	Richmond	"	1700	J. Neddie, Liverpool Plains	
			123037		
No. 33. Thomas Turner, Yass	January 10	Ginindera	Queanbeyan	8600	A. Cunningham, Lanyon
	" 20	Murrumbidgee	Yass	2200	Mrs. Lehan, Albany
	February 28	Yass	"	5700	J. McDonald, Queanbeyan
	" 26	Dalton	"	3000	Frank Hume, Gunning
	" 27	Yass	"	3000	Clegg, Brildwood
	March 1	do	"	3500	E. Hines, Yass
	" 6	Yass Plains	"	8900	A. McCullum, Yass
	" 10	Gundaroo	Queanbeyan	200	J. Donally, Bywong
	" 11	Yarrawal Creek	Yass	3020	J. Buist, Dulton
	April 4	Dalton	"	1900	T. Bayley, Gunning
	" 9	Gundaroo	Queanbeyan	8000	P. Donally, Bywong
	" 10	Murrumbah	Yass	7976	James Ransey, Yass
	" 11	Gunning	"	1900	Frank Hume, Gunning
	" 11	Yass	"	70	D. Roper, Wagga Wagga
	May 25	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan	10000	G. Osborne, Carwoola
	" 27	Canbury	"	7000	M. Douglass, Cooma
	June 10	Queanbeyan	"	10410	Thos. Rutledge, Carwoola
	July 13	Yass	Yass	150	Morgan, Wagga Wagga
	" 17	do	"	3500	R. A. Barber, Yass
	August 12	do	"	47	R. Potter, Gundagai
	September 8	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan	9000	W. Davis, Ginindera
	" 10	do	"	935	A. Gibbs, Yarralumla
	" 11	Canbury	"	350	Brooks & Wallace, Cooma
	" 15	Gunning	Yass	1600	William Cusack, Yass
October 11	do	"	1700	Thos. Bayley, Gunning	
" 15	Yass	"	7000	A. Cunningham, Lanyon	
" 17	Jones' Creek	"	4900	J. McDonald, Queanbeyan	
" 24	Yass	"	7000	G. Davis, Yass	
" 26	Lake George	"	1300	Cooper, Bros., Lake George	
" 31	Yass	"	276	Russell & Slicarn, Wagga Wagga	
November 6	Downing	"	5000	Thomas Hines, Yass	
" 16	Yass	"	1200	E. Hines do	

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 33—continued. Thomas Turner, Yass	1874.				
	December 2	Chain of Ponds.....	Yass	845	C. Armstrong, Wagga Wagga
	" 22	Yass	"	3057	J. Chisholm, Goulburn
	" 31	do	"	94	Ronald, Wagga Wagga
			Total	132966	
	January 6	Cungero	Young	7000	H. D. Campbell
	" 7	Marango	"	11000	Church & Hill
	" 8	Calabash	"	12000	Kelly & Tout
	" 9	Moppity	"	13045	Carlo Marino
	" 11	Burrumunda, Troy	"	6952	J. Croaker
" 12	Cooligong	"	5000	P. Marooney	
" 13	Young	"	"	"	
" 14	Upper Cooligong	"	1100	H. Brown	
" 15	Barwang	"	"	"	
" 16	Redbank	"	21000	J. Welman	
" 17	Juglong	"	20000	Wm. Macraush	
" 18	Reely Creek	"	15000	do	
" 19	Millora	"	4490	J. Lehane	
" 20	Binalong	"	21000	J. J. Garry	
" 21	Bendinno	"	"	H. Brown	
" 22	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 23	Broughtonworth	"	4500	H. J. E. Wotton	
" 24	Binalong	"	20000	J. Pring	
" 25	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 26	Fisher's Creek	"	1300	Church & Hills	
" 27	Moppity	"	5129	Thos. Mayho	
" 28	Back Creek, Young	"	5730	J. K. Wait	
February 1	Belabula	"	30230	S. Caldwell	
" 2	Morangarell	"	13258	D. M'Gregor	
" 3	Upper Belabula	"	8000	G. Reynolds	
" 4	Burrumunda, Troy	"	6982	J. Croaker	
" 5	Kiklama	"	7000	P. Walsh	
" 6	Bogo Bogolong	"	18000	Gibson Bros.	
" 7	Bunbuldry	"	21000	W. R. Watt	
" 8	Crowther	"	20000	J. Pring	
" 9	Dananbilla	"	3830	J. Chew	
" 10	Young	"	"	Young	
" 11	Burrangong Creek	"	4000	G. Reynolds	
" 12	Stoney Creek	"	18100	John Allen	
" 13	Sandwells	"	10600	Wallis Bros.	
" 14	Wandbeen	"	8551	A. Muckay	
" 15	Cunningham Plains	"	70000	S. K. Salting	
" 16	Binalong	"	21000	H. Brown	
" 17	Barwang	"	21000	J. Welman	
" 18	Kalangan	"	10400	J. A. Murphy	
" 19	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 20	Springfield	"	6500	Springfield	
March 5	Marango	"	11000	Church & Hills	
" 6	Wambanumba	"	2407	Kelly & Tout	
" 7	Young	"	"	Young	
" 8	Stoney Creek	"	18100	J. Allen	
" 9	Grogan	"	23500	Telford & Rutherford	
" 10	Bland Plains	"	12000	D. M'Gregor	
" 11	Bland Station	"	7720	Jas. Chisholm	
" 12	Belubula	"	30230	Steel Caldwell	
" 13	Bribery	"	8000	Barber & M'Callum	
" 14	Young	"	"	Young	
" 15	Moppity	"	13045	C. Marina	
" 16	Fisher's Creek	"	9000	J. Hurley	
" 17	Corcoran's Creek	"	13000	Coopers Bros.	
" 18	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 19	Everton	"	8620	A. H. Hume	
" 20	Ballyryan	"	5400	J. W. Ryan	
" 21	Dishob Creek	"	2500	Jas. Chisholm	
" 22	Walla Walla	"	4000	Jane Gorham	
" 23	Castlesteads	"	8000	F. R. Hume	
" 24	Everton	"	8620	A. H. Hume	
" 25	Walla Walla	"	4000	Jane Gorham	
" 26	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 27	Back Creek	"	1200	F. R. Hume, junior	
" 28	Moppity	"	13045	C. Marina	
" 29	Young	"	"	Young	
" 30	Burrumunda Troy	"	6982	John Croaker	
" 31	Kiklama	"	7000	P. Walsh	
April 7	Burrangong Creek	"	10000	Walter Douglas	
" 8	Bogo Bogolong	"	18000	Gibson Bros.	
" 9	Forbes Road	"	4000	James Culgan	
" 10	Carragobal	"	18000	Gibson Bros.	
" 11	Bland Plains	"	7720	Chisholm Bros.	
" 12	Bland Station	"	1200	John Milane	
" 13	Curraurrama	"	"	Wm. Regan	
" 14	Billyhong Station	"	"	H. Ricketson	
" 15	Marsden	"	"	Marsden	
" 16	Back Creek	"	"	French Bros.	
" 17	Morangarell Creek	"	4000	Chisholm Bros.	
" 18	Moonbucca	"	"	Wm. Caldwell	
" 19	Grogan	"	23500	Telford and Rutherford	
" 20	Guraldra	"	27000	Wm. Allen	
" 21	Yooeyo Creek	"	5000	John Murphy	
" 22	Combaning	"	9997	Michael Comans	
" 23	Gundebnyall	"	9000	Wm. O'Brien	
" 24	Temeru	"	36000	John M'Pherson	
" 25	Levois	"	8000	Wm. Clements	
" 26	Mandlana	"	3036	S. Pawsey	
" 27	New Station	"	24600	Robertson Bros.	
" 28	Narraburra	"	6000	John Kean	
" 29	Merula Baal Creek	"	5000	John Rutherford	
" 30	Morangarell	"	13258	D. M'Gregor	
" 31	Cudgel Creek	"	5059	John Gray	
May 1	Belabula	"	30230	Steel Caldwell	
" 2	Burrumunda Troy	"	6982	John Croaker	
" 3	Cooligong	"	6303	Job Fowler	
" 4	Ten-mile	"	3172	David Taylor	
" 5	Young	"	"	Young	
" 6	Cungera	"	7000	W. D. Campbell	
" 7	Back Creek	"	2100	Frank Hume	
" 8	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
" 9	Everton	"	8620	A. H. Hume	
" 10	Back Creek	"	5000	Jas. Hardiman	
" 11	Springfield	"	6500	Jas. Poplin	
" 12	Everley	"	7000	W. D. Campbell	
" 13	Gunnary	"	4000	Jane Gorham	
" 14	Burrowa River	"	1800	Jas. Dwyer	
" 15	Marango	"	11000	Church and Hills	
" 16	Bendick Morrell	"	9000	Geo. Osborne	
No. 34.					
C. C. Wildash, Young					

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.	
No. 34—continued.	1874.					
	June	14	Crowther.....	Young	20000	John Pring
	"	15	Worrington	"	22164	Geo. Campbell
	"	16	Bumbaldry	"	21000	W. R. Watt
	"	18	Lachlan River	"	1600	N. Besnard
	"	19	Breakfast Creek	"	3500	J. J. Ryan
	"	20	Stoney Creek	"	3000	Patk. Maloney
	"	21	Gegullalong	"	4000	Geo. Eason
	"	22	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	"	26	Fisher's Creek	"	9000	John Hurley
	"	27	Wambanumba	"	3416	Kelly and Tout
	"	28	Moppitty	"	5129	Thos. Maybo
	"	29	Irish Jack's Creek	"	1998	John Tout
	"	30	Kalangan	"	10400	J. A. Murphy
	July	1	Castlesteads	"	8000	F. R. Hume
	"	2	Ballyryan	"	5400	J. N. Hyatt
	"	3	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	"	8	Fish River	"	18000	Gibson Bros.
	"	9	Wallah Wallah	"	4000	Jane Gorham
	"	11	Gunnary	"	6000	Thos. Wilding
	"	"	Burrowa River	"	1800	Jas. Dwyer
	"	12	Everton	"	8520	A. H. Hume
	"	14	Back Creek	"	205	Edwd. Mitchell
	"	15	Cungera	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	16	Corcoran's Plains	"	3000	Catherine Corcoran
	"	17	Burrowa River	"	100	F. R. Hume
	"	18	Moppitty	"	13045	C. Marina
	"	19	Young	"	"	Young
	"	20	Stoney Creek	"	18100	John Allen
	"	21	Burrangong Creek	"	5700	M'Callum and Barber
	"	22	Currawang	"	"	Jas. Roberts
	"	23	Binalong	"	"	Binalong
	"	24	Bogolong	"	3400	Thos. Drummond
	"	25	Coppabella	"	15000	J. Lehane
	"	"	Milora	"	4490	J. J. Garry
	"	26	Illalong	"	21000	A. Brown
	"	28	Jugiong	"	"	J. Osborne
	"	29	Reibank	"	20000	Wm. Macaulish
	"	30	Harry's Creek	"	500	Frank Hume
	"	31	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	August	5	Back Creek	"	5700	Jas. Hardiman
	"	"	Beverley	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	6	Fisher's	"	9000	John Hurley
	"	"	Gegullalong	"	4700	Geo. Eason
	"	7	Marengo	"	11000	Church and Hills
	"	"	Calabash	"	3416	Kelly and Tout
	"	8	Young	"	"	Young
	"	10	Bendick Morell	"	4000	Wm. Sutherland
	"	11	Dananbilla	"	3830	John Chew
	"	12	Crowther	"	20000	John Pring
	"	14	Jerula	"	22164	Geo. Campbell
	"	15	Bumbaldry	"	21000	W. R. Watt
	"	17	Cungera	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	18	Gunnary	"	6000	Thos. Wilding
	"	19	Waterhole Flat	"	3000	Roger Ryan
	"	20	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	"	23	Everton	"	8620	A. H. Hume
	"	24	Broughonsworth	"	"	A. Middleton
	"	25	Bendinlee	"	21000	H. Brown
	"	26	Illalong	"	"	"
	"	28	Cunningham Plains	"	70000	S. K. Salting
	"	28	Barwang	"	21000	John Welman
	"	29	Kalangan	"	10400	John Murphy
	"	30	Moppitty	"	13045	C. Marina
	"	31	Young	"	"	Young
	September	1	Stoney Creek	"	19100	John Allen
	"	2	Sandiwells	"	10600	Wallis Bros.
	"	3	Marengo	"	11000	Church & Hills
	"	4	Beverley	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	5	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	"	22	Beverley	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	23	Dirt Hole Creek	"	151	D. S. M'Leod
	"	24	Gegullalong	"	4000	Geo. Eason
	"	25	Narra Allen	"	20000	John Pring
	"	26	Breakfast Creek	"	3500	J. J. Ryan
	"	27	Stoney Creek	"	3000	Patk. Maloney
	"	28	Clonvon	"	3900	Jenkyn Morgan
	"	29	Carramumbula	"	4200	Patk. Clancey
	"	30	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	October	1	Cungera	"	7000	W. D. Campbell
	"	2	Crowther	"	20000	John Pring
	"	3	Bumbaldry	"	21000	W. R. Watt
	"	4	Jerula	"	22164	Geo. Campbell
	"	7	Dananbilla	"	3830	John Chew
	"	8	Bendick Morrell	"	5000	John M'Donald
	"	9	Young	"	"	Young
	"	10	Moppitty	"	13045	C. Marina
	"	11	Burrangong Creek	"	12000	Cunningham Bros.
	"	12	Burrumbunda Troy	"	6982	John Cronker
	"	13	Kilkiamah	"	7000	Patk. Walsh
	"	16	Belubula	"	30250	Steel Caldwell
	"	17	Stoney Creek	"	18100	John Allen
	"	18	Young	"	"	Young
	"	19	Upper Coolegong	"	6303	Job Fowler
	"	"	Jeribong	"	5000	J. Maroney
	"	21	Seven-mile	"	6000	H. Brown
	"	22	Burrangong	"	1522	Thos. Musgrave
	"	23	Bulla Creek	"	800	Ellen White
	"	24	Bobbera Creek	"	5000	Wm. Macaulish
	"	25	Illalong	"	21000	H. Brown
"	26	Myiora	"	4490	J. J. Garry	
"	"	Bookham	"	3400	T. Drummond	
"	28	Bogolong	"	4500	R. Julian	
"	29	Ready Creek	"	15000	J. Lehane	
"	30	Fisher's Creek	"	4300	Chisholm Bros.	
"	31	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa	
November	6	Fish River	"	18000	Gibson Bros.	
"	7	Gunnary	"	6000	Thos. Wilding	
"	8	Wallah Wallah	"	4000	Jane Gorham	
"	9	Carramumbula	"	13000	Cooper Bros.	
"	10	Back Creek	"	5000	Jas. Hardiman	
"	11	Harry's Creek	"	5200	Newman & Sands	
"	12	Marengo	"	4950	J. T. Beaumont	
"	13	Calabash	"	3416	Kelly & Tout	
"	14	Wambanumba	"	7000	John Hurley	
"	15	Young	"	"	Young	
"	17	Crowther	"	20000	John Pring	
"	"	Jerula	"	22164	Geo. Campbell	

C. C. Wildash, Young.....

Name of Inspector and District.	Date.	Place of Inspection.	Sheep District.	Number of Sheep Inspected.	Name and Address of Owner.
No. 34—continued.	1874.				
	November 18	Dombaldry	Young	21000	W. R. Watt
	" 19	Bulla Creek	"	5000	J. F. Gray
	" 20	Burrumunda Troy	"	6982	John Crocker
	" 21	Burrangong	"	1522	Thos. Musgrave
	" 22	Young	"	"	Young
	" 23	Stoney Creek	"	18100	John Allen
	" 24	Burrangong Creek	"	2500	W. Gallagher
	" 25	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	" 28	Gegullalong	"	4000	Geo. Eason
	" 29	Stoney Creek	"	3000	Patk. Maloney
	" 30	Glenavon	"	3900	Jenkyri Morgan
	December 4	Broughtonworth	"	3800	A. Middleton
	" 5	Bendinone	"	21000	H. Brown
	" 6	Illalong	"	"	do
	" 7	Milora	"	4499	J. J. Garry
	" 8	Barwang	"	31000	John Welman
	" 9	Young	"	"	Young
	" 11	Sandwells	"	1000	Wallis Bros.
	" 12	Stoney Creek	"	18100	John Allen
	" 13	Young	"	"	Young
	" 14	Spring Creek	"	5500	Geo. Reynolds
	" 15	Millong	"	23500	Telford & Rutherford
	" 16	Grogan	"	"	do
	" 17	Moonbuca	"	"	Wm. Caldwell
	" 18	Geraldra	"	32000	Davidson Bros.
	" 19	Congon Creek	"	2500	Edwd. Mitchell
	" 20	Murrumburrah	"	"	Murrumburrah
	" 21	Burrowa	"	"	Burrowa
	" 25	Everton	"	8620	A. H. Hume
	" 29	Broughtonworth	"	3800	A. Middleton
	" 30	Back Creek	"	5000	Jns. Hardiman
	C. C. Wildash, Young				2240616

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Convictions obtained under the "Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866," from 1872 to 1874 inclusive, with the amount paid to the Inspector in each case.

Name of Inspector obtaining conviction.	Address.	Date.	Breaches of the Sheep Act for which Informations were laid.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Amount paid to the Inspector.
No. 1.					£ s. d.
Norman P. Lockhart	Albury.....	1872	Failing to make return of sheep to C. P. Sessions.	Elliott Heriot, Carabolla	2 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to give notice	Michael Kelly, Albury	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do	do	0 10 0
"	"	1873	Failing to register premises	Charles Blong, Ten-mile	0 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to make return of sheep to C. P. Sessions.	Armstrong Bros., Yaran	1 0 0
"	"	"	Failing to give notice	J. C. Foster	"
"	"	"	Travelling sheep without permit	W. C. Herbert	4 1 9
"	"	"	Failing to make return to Clerk of P. Sessions	Pierre Maher, Wallundria	0 2 6
"	"	"	Failing to make return to C.P.S.	Patrick Murphy, Piney Range	0 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to register premises	Charles Blong, Ten-mile	0 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to make return of sheep to C.P.S.	Armstrong Bros., Taran	1 0 0
"	"	1874	Failing to register premises	Kyle and Hall, Albury	0 2 6
"	"	"	Do do	T. W. Wynark	0 2 6
"	"	"	Do do	Richard Johnson	0 2 6
"	"	"	Do do	Michael Kelly	0 5 0
"	"	"	Failing to make sheep return	J. Kahus, Jondera	0 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to give notice	George Patersen, Canbaroonu	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	Wm. Merton, Beechworth	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	Wm. Franklyn	0 0 6
"	"	"	Failing to brand sheep	E. Chant, Bowne	0 10 0
"	"	"	Failing to register premises	do	0 5 0
"	"	"	Neglecting to register run	John Moffit, Hovel	0 2 6
"	"	"	Do do	Joseph Brown, Major's Plains	0 2 6
"	"	"	Neglecting to brand sheep	do	0 2 6
"	"	"	Neglecting to register brand	do	0 2 6
"	"	"	Travelling sheep without permit	Hugh Arnold, Malengo	1 5 0
"	"	"	Failing to give notice	Sen.-Const. Brislow and anr.	"
"	"	"	Failing to produce certificate	William Dostfield	5 0 0
					20 18 0
No. 2.		1874			
A. J. Maister	Armidale.....	Nov. 9.	Clause 75.....	Jane Bent, Bendemere.....	0 15 0
No. 3.					
John McLeod	Balranald	1872 to 1874	Nil	Nil	"
No. 4.					
T. L. P. Croaker	Bathurst	"	None	None	"
No. 5.		1874			
Y. W. Footl	Bourke.....	May 1.	Breach of Section 79	G. W. Scrivener, Wauwering	3 7 6
"	"	"	Do	C. Gliffe Brown, Wauwarah	3 7 6
"	"	"	Do	Thomas Murray, Newfoundland	3 2 0
No. 6.		1872 to 1874			
James Alcorn	Braldwood	"	Nil	Nil	"
No. 7.		1874			
George Howlands	Caroon	May 27	Breach of 72nd section—neglecting to brand sheep.	John Cashan, Blayney	0 10 0
"	"	Aug. 4	Breach of 41st section of Diseases in Sheep Act—failing to give notice.	Charles Hughes	1 2 6
No. 8.		1872 to 1874			
Stewart Rylie	Cooma	"	Nil	Nil	1 12 6
No. 9.		1872.			
John Kennedy	Coonabarraban	Feb. 14	Neglecting to register premises.....	James Dawson, Bowen Creek, Liverpool Plains	3 5 6
"	"	" 10	Neglecting to brand	William Nelson, Coonabarraban	2 4 9
"	"	" 9	Neglecting to register premises.....	Edward Lyons, Coonabarraban	1 12 6
"	"	April 20	Do do	John Blackburn, Belar Creek, Coonabarraban	1 12 6
"	"	" 29	Neglecting to register premises, neglecting to brand	H. H. Purday, Turabie Creek, Coonambie	4 17 0
"	"	May 6	Neglecting to register premises.....	Thomas Millar, Yokabaley, Coonabarraban	2 7 0

Name of Inspector obtaining conviction.	Address.	Date.	Breaches of the Sheep Act for which Informations were laid.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Amount paid to the Inspector.
No. 9—continued.					£ s. d.
John Kennedy	Coonabarabran	1873. Dec. 27	Neglecting to brand sheep	William Bennett, Spear Valley, Bundella.	3 6 0
					19 5 3
No. 10.					
E. Howe	Corowa	Jan. 3	Travelling sheep without being branded	Jas. Clelland, Corowa	0 12 6
"	"	" 11	Travelling sheep without permit	Jeremiah Caranah	1 5 0
					1 17 6
No. 11.		1874.			
A. McCollough	Deniliquin	Nov. 15	Travelling without permit	H. Lomax, Queensland	1 0 0
"	"	"	Do do	T. Disney, Euston	1 0 0
"	"	"	Do do	H. Morrison, Clare	1 0 0
					3 0 0
No. 12.		1872.			
John S. Brown	Dubbo	Dec. 4	Failing to give notice to owner	R. Rouse	0 10 0
"	"	1873.	Leaving carcasses	R. McPhillimy, Bathurst	3 0 0
"	"	Sept. 4	Failing to register brand	G. Arunts, Mudgee	0 10 6
"	"	1874.	Failing to brand with T brand	E. D. Lane, Wambalong	7 11 8
"	"	Jan. 16	Failing to make annual return	Thomas Patten, Sydney	1 0 0
					12 12 2
No. 13.		1873.			
John T. Tresilian	Eden	Aug.	Failing to register brand—section 72	John Nevin, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	Mark Walker, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	James Walker, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	Charles Sherrin, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	George Kimber, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	A. McDonald, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	James Morton, Bombala	0 10 0
"	"	"	Do do	James Collins, Bombala	0 10 0
					4 0 0
No. 14.		1874.			
W. Whitton Davis	Forbes, Molong, & Condobolin	Jan. 4	Using an unregistered brand	G. P. Wood, Grenfell	0 10 0
"	"	" 5	Neglecting to register premises	G. P. Wood, Grenfell	0 0 6
"	"	" 14	Using an unregistered brand	Mitchell Brown, Mongwonga	0 2 6
"	"	" 29	Not branding his sheep with a registered brand	Christopher Best, Currajong	0 5 0
"	"	Mar. 3	Neglecting to brand his travelling sheep with the letter T	James Molit, Forbes	2 19 7
"	"	" 4	Do do do	Allen McLean, Forbes	2 10 5
"	"	" 18	Do do do	— Shearwood, Canning	1 1 0
"	"	" 25	Do do do	Chas. Cunneen	7 4 8
"	"	May 5	Using an unregistered brand	Jas. Draper, Molong	0 2 6
"	"	" 10	Neglecting to brand his sheep	Joseph Parslow, Molong	0 2 6
"	"	July 4	Neglecting to register brand	Isaac Miller, Toogong	0 15 0
"	"	" 7	Using an unregistered brand	Frank Tapp, Cudal	0 15 0
"	"	" 26	Do do	Thos. Davis, Toogong	0 15 0
"	"	Aug. 1	Do do	John Crabtree, Toogong	0 15 0
"	"	" 4	Do do	J. F. Courts	0 15 0
"	"	" 21	Do do	Wm. Barber, Cargo	0 15 0
"	"	Sept. 1	Do do	Geo. Cochrane	0 15 0
					28 11 6
No. 15.		1873.			
Charles B. Lowe	Glen Innes	1872.	Failing to brand sheep	A. McAlpine, Glen Innes	.....
No. 16.		1872.			
F. M. Charteris	Goulburn	July 17	Failing to make returns	C. Lewis, Binda	0 2 6
"	"	" 31	Failing to make returns	R. Morphet, Mummell	0 1 3
"	"	1873.	Failing to give notice to Inspector of removal	William Beazley, Marulan	2 10 0
"	"	1874.	Failing to make returns	R. Miller, Myrtleville	0 10 0
"	"	Aug. 7	Do do	J. Byrne, Currawang	0 2 6
"	"	Sept. 2	Do do	W. Chisholm, Goulburn	0 2 6
"	"	" 4	Do do	.....	3 8 9
No. 17.		1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil	.....
T. S. Swindells	Grafton				
No. 18.		1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil	.....
Angelo Centauri	Gundagai				
No. 19.		1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil	.....
John A. Keighran	Hay				
No. 20.		1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil	.....
Thomas Burness	Maitland				
No. 21.		1874.			
John Norton Wilkinson	Menindie	Sept. 17	Introducing 330 stud Rams from South Australia, without first having obtained Inspector's certificate.	James Pile, Cuthero J. Dunne, Netely	5 0 0 5 0 0
					10 0 0
No. 22.		1872.			
John Roper	Merriwa	1873.	Nil	Nil	.....
"	"	Dec. 15	Failing to give notice to owner	Norton	1 6 6
"	"	1874.	Failing to make returns	John McNaught, Wapungay	.....
					1 6 6
No. 23.		1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil	.....
Henry Single	Mudgee				
No. 24.		1872.			
J. H. Jones	Narrabri, Pilliga, and Walgett.	Feb. 23	30 Vic., No. 16, sec. 42. Travelling without station brand.	James Taylor	4 3 4
"	"	Aug. 31	30 Vic., No. 16, sec. 42. Travelling without station brand.	B. Coyle, Tregaman	3 2 6
"	"	Nov. 7	Illegible station brand—neglecting to brand with the letter T	Wm. McGuinness	4 3 4
"	"	1874.	Do do	P. McGinnity, Boanbah	0 2 6
"	"	Mar. 17	30 Vic., No. 16, sec. 74	W. Duce, Maul's Creek	0 2 6
"	"	" 21	Do do	T. H. B. Megec, Gunnedah	6 5 0
"	"	" 31	74 clause, 30 Vic., No. 16	G. Bell, Baanbah	0 2 6
"	"	" 31	Do do	J. Kelleff, Baanbah	0 2 6
"	"	Apr. 13	74 sec. Neglecting to register premises	E. Guest, Narrabri	0 10 0
"	"	" 13	Do do	T. P. Huxley, Narrabri	0 10 0
"	"	June 2	30 Vic., sec. 42. Without station brand	John Baker	31 5 0
					50 9 2

Name of Inspector obtaining conviction.	Address.	Date.	Breaches of the Sheep Act for which Informations were laid.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Amount paid to the Inspector.
					£ s. d.
No. 25. John Ducat	Port Macquarie	1872 to 1874.	Nil	Nil .....	.....
No. 26. Edward Alford	Singleton	1872 10 1874	Nil	Nil .....	.....
No. 27. G. S. Yeo	Sydney	1872 10 1874.	Nil	Nil .....	.....
No. 28. Wm. D. Dowc	Tamworth	1873 July 8	Failing to furnish C.P.S. brands	Mrs. Farnell, Quirindi	0 5 0
		" "	Failing to brand sheep	Mrs. Davis, Doughboy Hollow	0 5 0
		1874 Feb. 25	Failing to furnish C.P.S. with returns	Samuel Melville, Trunkey	2 10 0
		" "	Do do	W. T. Keane, Bundo	2 10 0
		" "	Do do	T. P. Wills-Allen, Wetalibah	2 10 0
		" "	Do do	Ed. Davis, Carrall	0 0 6
		" "	Failing to keep sheep legibly branded	Thos. Colis, Carrall	0 0 6
		" 24	Do do	James Warner, Tamworth	1 0 0
		July 8	Do do	Geo. Herret, Murrurundi	0 5 0
					9 6 0
No. 29. C. J. Brentnall	Wagga Wagga	1873 Feb. 20	Travelling without permit	James Graham, Buthong	1 0 0
		Mar. 14	Do do	B. Robinson, Wagga Wagga	2 10 0
		June 3	Leaving carcasses	John Inder, Cobram	7 10 0
		Sept. 4	Failing to give notice to owner	William Armstrong, Wagga Wagga	0 10 0
		1874 April 14	Do do	E. Holloway, Tooyal	0 6 0
		July 14	Do do	P. Carroll, Galeca	2 10 0
		" 15	Travelling without T brand	J. Leitch, Benjony	1 5 10
		Aug. 4	Travelling without permit	R. J. Gilman, Mittagong	2 10 0
		Sept. 21	Failing to give notice to owner	William Jones, Kyamba Creek	2 10 0
					20 11 10
No. 30. F. W. Ridley	Warialda and Moree	1875 Mar. 25	40th section, breach of	Thomas Grayson, Edgeroi	2 10 0
		April 14	Breach of 72nd section	James C. Fussell, Balgowrie, Little Plain	1 15 0
		May 4	Do do	Alfred Wilkins, Little Plain	7 10 0
		" "	Breach of 41st section	Wm. Baker, Coolootai, Warialda	1 5 0
					1 0 0
					1 10 0
					3 0 0
					18 10 0
No. 31. A. McIlmont	Wentworth	1874 Nov. 5	Introducing sheep contrary to provisions of sections 45 and 46	Captain Tinks, steamer "Telegraph"	0 10 0
No. 32. G. A. Cleve	Windocr	1872 Nov.	Crossing sheep from coast scab district without being dipped	G. Dempsey, Emu Plains	2 10 0
		1873	Crossing sheep from coast scab district without being dipped	H. Bowman, North Kurrajong	0 0 6
					2 10 6
No. 33. Thomas Turner	Yass .....	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....
No. 34. C. C. Wildash	Young	1872 to 1874	Nil .....	.....	.....

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK.

(RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH, 1876.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1st June, 1876.

ABSTRACT showing the NUMBER OF STOCK in each Police District of the Colony, during the year ending 31st March, 1876, distinguishing the number possessed by—

- A. Freeholders under Conditional Purchase.
B. Other Freeholders.
C. Leaseholders of Land Conditionally Purchased.
D. Other Leaseholders.

Name of Police District.	No. of Stock-holders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Albury.....	A	833	6,976	32,373	391,659	2,908	433,916
	B	238	3,346	23,320	342,651	852	370,169
	C	48	941	3,091	19,106	140	23,278
	D	51	517	1,766	126,104	148	128,535
	Total	1,170	11,780	60,550	879,520	4,048	955,898
Armidale.....	A	317	4,638	29,432	230,999	1,653	266,722
	B	145	4,100	52,341	358,429	649	415,519
	C	110	1,462	14,905	50,210	668	67,245
	D	56	1,479	20,571	156,941	307	179,298
	Total	628	11,679	117,249	796,579	3,277	928,784
Balranald	A	10	113	59	717	123	1,012
	B	3	20	99	10	43	172
	C	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D	12	1,310	27,109	542,179	21	570,619
	Total	25	1,443	27,267	542,906	187	571,803
Bathurst	A	298	2,927	7,818	57,343	1,747	69,835
	B	350	5,542	14,959	107,453	3,306	131,260
	C	24	164	373	2,252	98	2,887
	D	300	2,582	5,893	31,709	1,437	41,621
	Total	972	11,215	29,043	198,757	6,588	245,603
Bega	A	334	3,172	33,343	1,786	6,617	44,918
	B	62	657	12,391	526	4,286	17,860
	C	13	110	859	.....	276	1,245
	D	23	201	722	20	604	1,547
	Total	432	4,140	47,315	2,332	11,783	65,570
Berrima	A	341	1,077	11,494	1,789	1,178	15,538
	B	180	1,485	14,864	11,558	950	28,857
	C	35	105	1,037	.....	129	1,271
	D	208	597	11,370	2,605	690	15,262
	Total	764	3,264	38,765	15,952	2,947	60,928

Name of Police District.	No. of Stock-holders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Bombala	A	151	2,121	15,722	137,718	931	156,492
	B	54	1,577	18,751	140,642	240	161,210
	C	1	20	900	137	19	1,076
	D	2	6	11	.....	.....	17
	Total	208	3,724	35,384	278,497	1,190	318,795
Boorowa	A	259	3,654	11,503	247,725	1,420	264,302
	B	25	1,014	4,345	86,340	271	91,970
	C	7	96	141	7,903	32	8,172
	D	5	31	145	1,400	7	1,583
	Total	296	4,795	16,134	343,368	1,730	366,027
Bourke	A	42	1,371	37,949	162,186	319	201,825
	B	27	872	19,986	179,373	132	200,363
	C	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D	43	2,094	63,601	601,566	136	667,397
	Total	112	4,337	121,536	943,125	587	1,069,585
Braidwood	A	160	1,328	8,776	3,992	634	14,730
	B	240	2,816	25,503	13,716	1,061	43,096
	C	23	253	1,791	94	63	2,201
	D	83	763	4,058	681	283	5,785
	Total	506	5,160	40,128	18,483	2,041	65,812
Brisbane Water	A	94	298	1,398	.....	255	1,951
	B	123	426	2,771	11	677	3,885
	C	17	36	145	.....	25	206
	D	42	128	272	.....	125	525
	Total	276	888	4,586	11	1,082	6,567
Broulee	A	128	850	6,850	17	2,390	10,107
	B	68	865	7,581	116	1,327	9,889
	C	7	19	165	.....	150	334
	D	34	257	1,160	.....	711	2,128
	Total	237	1,991	15,756	133	4,578	22,458
Caudeu	A	89	522	3,304	233	523	4,582
	B	230	2,744	25,628	7,576	2,824	38,772
	C	6	21	83	.....	9	113
	D	339	1,905	14,550	1,935	2,017	20,407
	Total	664	5,192	43,565	9,744	5,373	63,874
Campbelltown	A	8	17	143	4	31	195
	B	77	585	4,036	1,948	273	6,842
	C	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D	88	441	2,627	149	251	3,468
	Total	173	1,043	6,806	2,101	555	10,505
Carcoar	A	192	2,036	5,138	57,433	1,107	65,714
	B	192	4,350	9,836	189,598	1,468	205,252
	C	9	63	124	368	39	594
	D	41	531	1,854	21,670	306	24,361
	Total	434	6,980	16,952	269,069	2,920	295,921
Cassilis	A	149	2,601	8,159	75,966	711	87,437
	B	27	1,198	10,523	289,949	134	301,806
	C	5	175	1,936	21,000	14	23,125
	D	3	32	44	2,500	.....	2,576
	Total	184	4,006	20,664	389,415	859	414,944
Cooma	A	366	6,198	49,360	385,308	1,407	442,273
	B	39	1,649	18,238	122,866	277	143,030
	C	12	129	675	8,563	17	9,384
	D	2	144	451	6,000	7	6,602
	Total	419	8,120	68,724	522,737	1,708	601,289
Coonamble	A	148	2,694	18,782	236,979	829	259,284
	B	43	2,216	16,685	344,775	334	364,010
	C	4	37	212	.....	4	253
	D	50	2,431	58,965	474,616	751	536,763
	Total	245	7,378	94,664	1,056,370	1,918	1,160,310

Name of Police District.	No. of Stock-holders.	Description of Stock.				Totals	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Cowra	A	94	1,344	3,871	50,316	467	55,998
	B	45	1,421	4,084	97,353	136	102,994
	C	3	28	36	.....	13	77
	D	4	51	158	804	14	1,027
	Total	146	2,844	8,149	148,473	630	160,096
Deniliquin	A	349	1,444	5,511	119,798	1,020	127,773
	B	92	2,886	24,515	1,444,441	560	1,472,402
	C	10	66	133	102	39	340
	D	14	119	398	1,705	20	2,242
	Miscellaneous .....	.....	589	4,002	57,464	55	62,110
Total	465	5,104	34,559	1,623,510	1,694	1,664,867	
Dowling	A	48	102	1,384	.....	376	1,862
	B	77	353	5,858	935	1,476	8,622
	C	5	9	103	.....	1	113
	D	53	167	2,519	46	960	3,692
	Total	183	631	9,864	981	2,813	14,289
Dubbo	A	298	4,425	40,738	292,137	1,342	338,642
	B	100	2,124	41,081	514,346	408	557,959
	C	22	363	928	28,334	129	29,754
	D	79	2,920	95,964	360,200	625	459,709
	Total	499	9,832	178,711	1,195,017	2,504	1,386,064
Dungog	A	83	389	3,209	12	545	4,155
	B	73	839	10,805	225	1,245	13,114
	C	6	39	172	.....	53	264
	D	119	618	4,084	20	2,113	6,835
	Total	281	1,885	18,270	257	3,956	24,368
Eden... ..	A	66	643	8,565	137	762	10,107
	B	66	734	9,015	921	921	11,591
	C	2	15	32	.....	24	71
	D	11	235	5,889	.....	67	6,191
	Total	145	1,627	23,501	1,058	1,774	27,960
Forbes	A	217	3,817	47,269	506,246	1,214	558,546
	B	67	1,292	26,394	362,399	531	390,616
	C	5	142	4,790	40,040	22	44,994
	D	18	403	8,665	132,088	31	141,187
	Total	307	5,654	87,118	1,040,773	1,798	1,135,343
Glen Innes.....	A	144	1,589	9,474	48,765	487	60,315
	B	41	2,527	40,910	174,002	187	217,626
	C	8	46	100	2,970	37	3,153
	D	16	494	18,923	20	45	19,482
	Total	209	4,656	69,407	225,757	756	300,576
Goulburn	A	617	4,858	29,784	34,780	3,092	72,514
	B	361	4,872	49,072	117,414	2,817	174,175
	C	28	179	1,051	322	105	1,657
	D	180	1,715	14,096	14,068	1,779	31,658
	Total	1,186	11,624	94,003	166,584	7,793	280,004
Grafton	A	446	3,347	32,608	646	2,259	38,860
	B	287	2,601	28,874	620	1,642	33,737
	C	84	328	2,064	7	331	2,730
	D	231	2,008	16,196	40	1,542	19,786
	Total	1,048	8,284	79,742	1,313	5,774	95,113
Grenfell	A	97	1,362	19,215	87,146	475	108,198
	B	20	948	5,642	86,380	195	93,165
	C	3	214	80	.....	5	299
	D	9	327	5,732	143,950	22	150,031
	Total	129	2,851	30,669	317,476	697	351,693
Gundagai	A	393	4,844	32,234	225,457	2,000	264,535
	B	74	3,538	17,956	95,615	1,302	118,411
	C	12	159	666	2,000	45	2,870
	D	11	71	126	43	11	251
	Total	490	8,612	50,982	323,115	3,358	386,067

Name of Police District.	No. of Stock-holders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Hartley	A	155	2,227	10,473	7,225	2,050	21,975
	B	121	1,836	7,709	20,040	1,140	30,725
	C	21	88	855	464	176	1,583
	D	59	639	2,147	2,528	526	5,840
	Total	356	4,790	21,184	30,257	3,892	60,123
Inverell	A	147	1,578	4,807	89,454	719	96,558
	B	33	794	15,982	77,029	109	93,914
	C	48	787	6,370	33,544	134	40,835
	D	1	2				2
	Total	229	3,161	27,159	200,027	962	231,309
Kiama	A	6	9	96	24	28	157
	B	184	1,115	12,991	678	1,878	16,662
	C	29	54	841		114	1,009
	D	317	1,269	16,511	204	4,212	22,196
	Total	536	2,447	30,439	906	6,232	40,024
Liverpool	A	2	6	7			13
	B	119	695	3,155	511	352	4,713
	C	Nil					
	D	122	728	4,985	655	244	6,612
	Total	243	1,429	8,147	1,166	596	11,338
M'Leay River.....	A	312	1,871	17,735	589	2,229	22,424
	B	155	1,471	11,533	31	1,008	14,043
	C	32	133	431	10	70	644
	D	209	862	2,559	1	1,347	4,769
	Total	708	4,337	32,258	631	4,654	41,880
Maitland	A	68	251	1,441	10	149	1,851
	B	316	2,115	12,899	5,527	1,595	22,136
	C	7	22	282		16	320
	D	546	3,431	14,959	376	2,198	20,964
	Total	937	5,819	29,581	5,913	3,958	45,271
Manning River	A	147	863	3,581	89	982	5,515
	B	269	1,912	10,988	281	3,203	16,384
	C	24	124	372		252	748
	D	211	940	3,567	52	2,263	6,822
	Total	651	3,839	18,508	422	6,700	29,469
Metropolitan	A	3	3			1	4
	B	1,079	2,201	3,509	1,197	3,071	9,978
	C	Nil					
	D	342	1,221	1,518	256	883	3,878
	Miscellaneous.....		3,245	1,061	1,884	276	6,466
Total	1,424	6,670	6,088	3,337	4,231	20,326	
Mitchell	A	37	874	7,842	257,658	207	266,581
	B	9	424	13,703	176,990	30	191,147
	C	2	230	8,110	194,634	3	202,977
	D	16	1,462	11,677	499,839	104	513,082
	Total	64	2,990	41,332	1,129,121	344	1,173,787
Moama	A	64	530	1,402	28,643	214	30,789
	B	31	412	1,452	107,004	80	108,948
	C	4	16	50		9	75
	D	5	48	73	9	10	140
	Total	104	1,006	2,977	135,656	313	139,952
Molong	A	386	3,316	7,739	111,966	1,054	124,075
	B	54	966	1,749	190,822	218	193,755
	C	7	56	46	1,840	8	1,950
	D	31	646	2,691	61,379	91	64,807
	Total	478	4,984	12,225	366,007	1,371	384,587
Mudgee	A	285	2,314	7,473	25,295	1,408	36,490
	B	146	2,468	12,569	104,120	863	120,020
	C	16	69	93		46	208
	D	89	681	1,232	2,790	793	5,496
	Total	536	5,532	21,367	132,205	3,110	162,214

Name of Police District.	No. of Stock-holders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Murrumbidgee	A	74	1,589	6,172	87,388	442	95,591
	B	29	978	16,293	315,356	336	332,963
	C	2	10	20	.....	1	31
	D	8	96	87	64	34	281
	Total	113	2,673	22,572	402,808	813	428,866
Muswellbrook	A	206	2,069	17,976	26,580	905	47,530
	B	44	1,616	22,514	17,775	213	42,118
	C	6	154	1,551	72	27	1,804
	D	21	189	1,121	9,000	69	10,379
	Total	277	4,028	43,162	53,427	1,214	101,831
Narrabri	A	51	852	12,954	11,363	701	25,870
	B	18	423	1,936	8,840	119	11,318
	C	22	989	53,885	57,573	189	112,636
	D	21	1,597	26,741	71,945	210	100,493
	Total	112	3,861	95,516	149,721	1,219	250,317
Newcastle	A	67	215	927	36	136	1,314
	B	73	277	1,604	50	411	2,342
	C	5	16	143	.....	11	170
	D	84	369	2,147	.....	521	3,037
	Total	229	877	4,821	86	1,079	6,863
Orange	A	435	4,217	7,946	8,268	2,469	22,900
	B	112	1,339	4,365	28,351	1,309	35,424
	C	53	435	537	302	132	1,406
	D	85	777	1,569	8,261	462	11,069
	Total	685	6,768	14,417	45,182	4,432	70,799
Oxley	A	116	1,804	4,867	250,736	903	258,310
	B	36	2,999	29,440	1,681,117	232	1,713,788
	C	7	93	31	64	17	205
	D	62	3,531	47,566	1,777,829	245	1,829,171
	Total	221	8,427	81,904	3,709,746	1,397	3,801,474
Parramatta	A	6	23	65	.....	8	96
	B	517	1,548	3,887	2,361	1,375	9,171
	C	2	1	2	.....	2	5
	D	148	579	1,731	981	387	3,678
	Total	673	2,151	5,685	3,342	1,772	12,950
Paterson	A	64	502	3,859	35	522	4,918
	B	63	1,154	15,103	1,904	979	19,140
	C	4	6	17	.....	5	28
	D	127	1,190	6,578	54	1,908	9,730
	Total	258	2,852	25,557	1,993	3,414	33,816
Patrick's Plains	A	302	3,830	32,704	36,173	2,478	75,185
	B	80	1,109	10,295	11,224	623	23,251
	C	96	872	5,537	2,165	1,077	9,651
	D	59	496	2,431	14,112	701	17,740
	Total	537	6,307	50,967	63,674	4,879	125,827
Penrith	A	9	37	37	.....	38	112
	B	204	1,724	6,634	1,764	762	10,884
	C	1	14	15	.....	4	33
	D	232	1,555	7,689	2,227	1,114	12,585
	Total	446	3,330	14,375	3,991	1,918	23,614
Port Macquarie	A	88	566	3,712	.....	913	5,191
	B	121	936	8,465	127	1,714	11,242
	C	5	8	29	.....	36	73
	D	30	360	2,045	.....	252	2,657
	Total	244	1,870	14,251	127	2,915	19,163
Port Stephens	A	96	597	6,614	1,649	1,137	9,997
	B	77	871	21,569	602	856	23,898
	C	1	2	13	.....	.....	15
	D	88	940	6,254	119	1,642	8,955
	Total	262	2,410	34,450	2,370	3,635	42,865

Name of Police District.	No. of Stockholders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Queanbeyan	A	313	3,838	17,717	36,213	1,127	58,895
	B	105	3,406	32,019	149,572	547	185,544
	C	8	65	173	600	58	896
	D	77	705	3,630	34,032	219	38,586
	Total	593	8,014	53,539	220,417	1,951	283,921
Raymond Terrace	A	17	99	603	40	59	801
	B	107	1,167	6,282	918	621	8,988
	C	2	15	46	.....	5	66
	D	176	927	4,700	41	1,238	6,906
	Total	302	2,208	11,631	999	1,923	16,761
Richmond River	A	480	2,959	16,790	33	1,848	21,630
	B	68	2,179	118,602	715	162	121,658
	C	18	156	1,656	.....	41	1,853
	D	12	53	79	.....	49	181
	Total	578	5,347	137,127	748	2,100	145,322
Rylstone	A	194	1,851	6,838	13,625	1,304	23,618
	B	72	1,550	7,717	102,544	657	112,468
	C	14	145	254	2,692	76	3,167
	D	27	333	1,177	6,006	286	7,802
	Total	307	3,879	15,986	124,867	2,323	147,055
Scots	A	198	2,376	18,669	15,516	867	37,428
	B	56	1,700	16,055	69,313	302	87,370
	C	4	31	207	12	43	293
	D	12	132	453	4,486	113	5,184
	Total	270	4,239	35,384	89,327	1,325	130,275
Shonliven	A	207	787	7,094	.....	1,430	10,211
	B	121	1,510	8,565	229	1,154	11,458
	C	15	62	435	.....	125	622
	D	326	1,455	7,061	79	2,192	10,787
	Total	669	3,814	24,055	308	4,901	33,078
Tamworth	A	538	7,689	36,938	444,925	3,174	492,726
	B	117	3,977	29,991	611,006	669	645,643
	C	18	146	170	1,078	93	1,487
	D	15	284	4,895	49,420	79	54,678
	Miscellaneous .....	.....	387	866	3,496	68	4,817
Total	688	12,483	72,860	1,109,925	4,083	1,199,351	
Tenterfield	A	141	1,368	9,148	10,723	651	21,890
	B	35	589	7,473	53,236	182	61,480
	C	11	51	227	.....	26	304
	D	9	349	16,006	27,212	18	43,585
	Total	196	2,357	32,854	91,171	877	127,259
Tumut	A	276	3,614	22,433	48,571	1,864	76,482
	B	141	1,899	19,278	44,460	846	66,483
	C	6	30	83	.....	46	159
	D	41	267	1,347	27	195	1,836
	Total	464	5,810	43,141	93,058	2,951	144,960
Tweed River	A	49	128	711	.....	325	1,164
	B	1	18	280	.....	.....	298
	C	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	D	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	51	147	991	.....	325	1,463
Wagga Wagga	A	263	4,550	49,012	381,183	1,521	436,266
	B	117	2,999	26,480	808,414	528	838,421
	C	22	264	1,885	43,921	41	46,111
	D	57	1,777	2,962	497,346	104	502,189
	Total	459	9,590	80,339	1,730,864	2,194	1,822,987
Walgett	A	4	42	180	400	62	684
	B	2	34	9	80	12	135
	C	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D	42	2,672	112,025	398,711	369	513,777
	Total	48	2,748	112,214	399,191	443	514,596

Name of Police District.	No. of Stockholders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Warrialda.....	A	148	3,866	53,403	261,765	828	319,862
	B	72	3,549	82,160	482,998	332	569,039
	C	45	1,816	40,319	120,319	132	162,586
	D	23	1,689	56,129	131,521	126	189,465
	Total	288	10,920	232,011	996,603	1,418	1,240,952
Wellington.....	A	208	2,742	3,947	50,533	820	58,042
	B	156	3,233	7,459	188,032	1,065	199,789
	C	1	3	6	.....	.....	9
	D	15	134	524	16,351	107	17,116
	Total	380	6,112	11,936	254,916	1,992	274,956
Wentworth.....	A	29	821	2,255	60,704	145	63,925
	B	11	700	4,943	331,595	48	337,286
	C	2	22	36	4	5	67
	D	7	337	3,387	221,100	4	224,828
	Total	49	1,880	10,621	613,403	202	626,106
Windsor.....	A	33	203	548	41	269	1,061
	B	385	3,032	8,529	1,128	3,862	16,551
	C	8	39	109	.....	40	188
	D	310	1,822	3,943	467	2,329	8,561
	Total	736	5,096	13,129	1,636	6,500	26,361
Wollombi.....	A	59	473	2,862	220	387	3,942
	B	108	1,450	8,320	867	1,006	11,643
	C	5	18	44	.....	44	100
	D	75	532	2,430	157	623	3,742
	Total	247	2,473	13,656	1,244	2,060	19,433
Wollongong.....	A	50	124	684	16	163	987
	B	206	912	7,966	667	1,516	11,061
	C	7	8	60	.....	13	81
	D	323	1,108	11,633	172	2,903	15,876
	Total	586	2,152	20,343	855	4,655	28,005
Yass.....	A	407	4,429	13,665	133,358	1,704	153,156
	B	175	3,738	17,465	132,027	903	154,193
	C	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D	73	884	3,469	38,010	444	42,807
	Total	655	9,051	34,599	303,395	3,111	350,156
Young.....	A	517	4,742	24,741	430,542	2,282	462,307
	B	99	1,149	3,400	122,537	289	127,375
	C	10	92	242	100	17	451
	D	11	96	302	40,902	60	41,360
	Total	637	6,079	28,685	594,081	2,648	631,493
TOTALS—							
A	14,029	147,601	963,032	6,188,883	79,345	7,380,861	
B	9,470	129,771	1,209,402	10,946,227	67,821	12,353,221	
C	1,102	12,362	161,774	642,802	5,621	822,559	
D	6,671	63,741	791,949	6,541,780	46,764	7,444,234	
Miscellaneous (3 Districts—Deniliquin, Metropolitan, and Tamworth).	.....	4,221	5,929	62,844	399	73,393	
General Total.....	31,272	357,696	3,134,086	24,382,536	199,950	28,074,268	
Year ending 31st March, 1875.....		346,691	2,856,699	22,872,882	219,958	26,276,230	
Increase.....		11,005	277,387	1,509,654	.....	1,798,046	
Decrease.....		.....	.....	.....	20,008	20,008	

A.—Freeholders under Conditional Purchase.
 B.—Other Freeholders.
 C.—Leaseholders of land Conditionally Purchased.
 D.—Other Leaseholders.

Registrar General's Office,
 Sydney, 12th June, 1876.

E. G. WARD,
 Registrar General.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK.

(REPORTS FROM STOCK INSPECTORS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 June, 1876.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 April, 1875; That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ 1. Copies of the Reports of the various Stock Inspectors throughout the Colony, furnished in compliance with the Circulars issued to them by the Chief Inspector of Stock, under date 28th August, 1st September, and November, 1874, and which were directed to be furnished on 1st February, 1875.

“ 2. Maps of the various Districts forwarded to the Inspectors of Stock as per these Circulars, and showing the information marked on such in compliance with the fourth paragraph of Circular of November, 1874.” *

(*Mr. T. G. Dangar.*)

SCHEDULE.				
NO.	District.	Name of Inspectors.	Dates of Reports.	PAGE.
1.	Albury	Norman P. Lockhart.....	16th September, 1874; February, 1875	2
2.	Armidale	Arthur J. Maister	15th June, 1875	6
3.	Balranald	John M'Leod	20th September, 1874; 24th February, 1875.....	6
4.	Bathurst.....	T. L. P. Croaker.....	15th June, 1875	11
5.	Bourke	Thomas W. Foott	14th November, 1874; 30th January, 1875	12
6.	Braidwood.....	James Aldcorn	30th January, 1875	14
7.	Carcoar	George Rowlands	15th September, 1874; 10th and 12th October, 1874; 14th February, 1875.	14
8.	Cooma.....	Stewart Rynie.....	16th September, 1874; 25th January, 1875	16
9.	Coonabarabran ..	John Kennedy.....	29th October, 1874; 9th May, 1875	17
10.	Corowa	Ephraim Howe	18th and 22nd September, 1874; 29th January, 1875.....	18
11.	Deniliquin	Alexander M'Collough ..	26th September, 1874; 16th February, 1875	20
12.	Dubbo.....	John S. Brown	15th September, 1874; 19th and 21st January, 1875; 12th April, 1875.	23
13.	Eden	John T. Tresilian	14th April, 1875	27
14.	Forbes.....	W. Whitten Davis.....	11th February, 1875	27
15.	Glen Innes.....	Charles B. Lowe	12th October, 1874; 8th March, 1875.....	28
16.	Goulburn	F. M. Charteris	11th and 15th September, 1874; 20th February, 1875	30
17.	Grafton	Inspector resigned.	No report received.	
18.	Gundagai	Inspector resigned.	No report received.	
19.	Hay.....	John A. Keighran	23rd June, 1875	31
20.	Maitland	Thomas Burness	16th September, 1874; 3rd February, 1875	32
21.	Menindie	John N. Wilkinson	7th December, 1875	33
22.	Merriwa	John Roper	29th January, 1875	34
23.	Mudgee	Henry Single	21st December, 1874; 9th April, 1875	36
24.	Narrabri.....	J. W. Jones.....	14th September, 1874; 3rd and 17th October, 1874; 31st March, 1875; 16th June, 1875.	37
25.	Port Macquarie...	John Ducat	15th and 26th September, 1874; 3rd May, 1875	40
26.	Singleton	Edward Alford	21st September, 1874; 16th June, 1875.....	42
27.	Tamworth	Thomas Dowe	21st September, 1874; 9th February, 1875	43
28.	Wagga Wagga ...	C. J. Brentnall	25th September, 1874; 16th February, 1875.....	44
29.	Warialda	F. W. Ridley	21st June, 1875	45
30.	Wentworth	Andrew M'Clymont	19th September, 1874; 12th March, 1875	47
31.	Windsor.....	George A. Cleeve	7th October, 1874; 13th October, 1874	49
32.	Yass	Thomas Turner	26th April, 1875	51
33.	Young.....	C. C. Wildash.....	26th October, 1874; 1st March, 1875.....	51

* Ordered to be printed without Maps.

LIVE STOCK.

1.—ALBURY DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR LOCKHART to THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Albury Sheep District Office,
16 September, 1874.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of obstructions being offered to travelling stock, through water reserves being fenced in, or partially so, by pastoral tenants or others, and from other causes.

In answer thereto, I do myself the honor to state that, nowhere within the limit of my district are stock detained by the narrowness of the gates from proceeding on their journey, nor am I aware of any of the main routes being closed, thus obliging stock to be taken many miles round.

I am aware, however, that water reserves left expressly for the use of travelling stock, are being diverted from the objects for which they were dedicated, by being continually used by the squatters and free selectors in their immediate neighbourhood, and are practically of no use to those for whose special benefit they were intended.

This is felt by owners of travelling stock and teamsters to be a very serious hardship, and one for which, at present, there seems to be no redress.

The land has been, as I think most unfortunately, alienated right up to the main roads, and as the country is being rapidly fenced in, upon these water reserves, small in extent, and situated at great distances from each other, do drovers and teamsters depend for the sustenance of the stock in their charge.

In very many cases also, the pastoral tenants and others have fenced in these reserves, thus depriving the public of the use of them altogether.

I am informed by Mr. District Surveyor Wood that he is recommending in many cases the cutting up of the reserves for sale, simply because they are being diverted from the use for which they were originally dedicated, and are of no benefit to those who were really intended to profit by them.

It would appear to me, that the only practical solution of the difficulty would either be by fencing in these reserves, and charging a small sum for their use, or giving some Government officer the charge of them, and furnishing him with ample power to see that they are being only used by those parties for whose benefit they were actually intended.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN P. LOCKHART,
Inspector of Stock.

MR. GORDON BRUCE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Upper Murray, 15 September, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your inquiries in circular of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I do not find any of the reserves for travelling stock fenced in, or in any way cut from the use of the public.

It has, however, been the practice of settlers holding land adjoining those reserves to depasture their stock on them, so that little or no grass is left for travelling stock.

I find that (with very few exceptions) every settler along the line of road between Waleregang and Bowna has erected gates, and in some cases put up sliprails only of a width not exceeding 10 feet, which are a very great obstruction to travelling stock.

I am not in possession of a sufficiently accurate map of the roads to say, with certainty that any of the public roads have been completely shut up, but it was stated to me that Mr. B. Gray, pastoral tenant of Waleregang, had shut up the old route which had been in use for years, and thus compelled the traffic to be sent some 5 miles round.

I would also call your attention to the surveyed road through the conditional purchases of John M'Intyre, in the parish of Fantier, which is impassable for some months every year from the overflow of the Murray, and would suggest that a new line of road be marked out along the higher bank, which could be done at a very trifling cost, and would be a great boon to those travelling stock along that route.

I have, &c.,
GORDON BRUCE.

Albury Sheep District,
February, 1875.

REPORT on the state of the Roads, Reserves, &c., in the Albury Sheep District, by Norman P. Lockhart,
Inspector of Stock.

No. I.

1. Main Southern, from Albury to Kyamba Gap, 59 miles.
2. Upper Murray Road, from Albury to head of Murray, 100 miles.
3. Deniliquin Road, from Albury to Howlong, 20 miles.
4. Road from Germantown, joining road from Albury to Wagga Wagga at Cookardinea, 20 miles.
5. Road from Albury towards Wagga Wagga to the limits of district, 60 miles.
6. Road from Gerogery to limits of district *via* Walhalla, 22 miles.
7. Road from Albury to Piney Range *via* Jindera, 40 miles.
8. Road from Main Southern Road to Tumberumba *via* Carabost and Glenroy, 44 miles.
9. Road from Germantown to Piney Range *via* Carabubula, Round Hill, and Walla Walla, 45 miles.

10. Road from Main Southern Road to Tumberumba *via* Neal's, Yarrowan, and Copabella, 40 miles.

11. Road from Jengellin on the Murray to Tarcutta *via* Copabella, 25 miles.

Those are the main tracks used in this district. There are, of course, by-roads and bridle tracks, to which in this report it is unnecessary to refer.

No. 2.

There are no roads or tracks running on both sides of the same creek in this district.

No. 3.

This is a question most difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy, and I fear much that I can only give an approximate estimate. I shall deal with the roads as numbered.

1. On this main road there is not nearly as much traffic as might be expected, and during ordinary seasons I do not estimate that more than 3,000 head of cattle and perhaps 20,000 sheep pass along. No doubt this number will be much increased as railway facilities are opened up.

2. This road is very little used by travelling stock, the Upper Murray cattle almost invariably cross at Walerangang, whether bound for the Beechworth or Melbourne markets. Probably not more than 1,200 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep pass along this road in any one given year.

3. I am probably within the mark when I say that only 700 or 800 head of cattle and possibly 5,000 sheep use this road in any ordinary year.

4. This road has only been recently opened up, and is at present used by teamsters.

5. A considerable quantity of stock would be brought along this road were reasonable facilities offered for their travelling along in comfort. As it is, what with the land being alienated right up to the main roads on the one hand, and the reserves being either fenced in altogether or eaten up by the stock of settlers in their immediate vicinity on the other, the travelling of stock is attended with much difficulty and depreciation in value. I do not think that more than 2,000 head of cattle and 12,000 or 14,000 sheep use this road in ordinary seasons.

6. This road is little used for stock travelling, a few sheep-owners from Walla Walla, Wallandool and the vicinity send stock sometimes by this road to the Beechworth and Melbourne markets, but I don't think we can safely say that more than 800 or 900 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep annually pass along this road.

7. On this road there is no traffic of stock, it is now however very much used by wool teams, many from Urana, Mahunga, Wongaline, Brooking, and the Murrumbidgee.

8. In ordinary seasons little or no stock pass along this road; a few hundred head of cattle, say 500; may pass down for fattening purposes, and possibly 4,000 or 5,000 sheep. Of course now immense bodies of sheep are fleeing to the mountains, and the traffic will be very great for some months, but such a season as this has not been experienced for many years, and it is to be earnestly hoped may not occur again.

9. This road at this dreadful juncture is being lined with travelling stock; in general seasons it is scarcely used.

10. This road also is but seldom used for travelling stock; some hundreds, probably about 700 head of store cattle come down from the mountains by this route, and possibly 3,000 sheep.

11. I don't think this track is ever used for travelling stock; buggies and drays sometimes pass along, but it is most frequently used by horsemen.

No. 4.

I consider a very serious mistake has been committed in not having roads much wider. They should have been 5 chains wide; for the last thirteen years I have been lifting up my voice (feeble though it may be) on the subject. It is too late in many cases to undo the evil that has been committed or rectify the mistake, the land has been alienated on both sides in most places right up to the roads, which are generally two chains wide. None of the roads in my district are sufficiently wide, I should strongly recommend that even now where practicable roads should be proclaimed five chains wide.

No. 5.

None of the roads in my district have been, from causes stated in the fifth interrogatory, rendered unfit for travelling stock.

No. 6.

This question is disposed of by the answer given to No. 5.

No. 7.

If the reserves already in existence, and those which in the course of this paper I shall recommend, be properly looked after and appropriated to the uses for which they are intended, and to that use alone, travelling stock will be tolerably well provided for, although not nearly so well as might have been had action been taken before so much land was alienated.

No. 8.

I think the facilities for moving stock are in this district ample so far as roads, tracks, &c., are concerned, provided reserves, camping grounds, and watering places are properly supervised.

No. 9.

I do not think so.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. One broad gate is much preferable to two folding ones. Gates ought to be made of light sawn material, 12 feet wide in the clear, and fastened to the posts with very strong bolts passing through the posts and screwed with powerful screws. The round posts ought to be of a very substantial description, at least 18 inches square, charred, and put 4 feet in the ground; where to be had, they ought to be red-gum and bound with iron. The lighter a gate is, always supposing it to be well put together and strapped, the longer it will last; the very weight of gates framed of heavy materials tears them to pieces. The gates should be self-closing.

11. There are no public gates in my district.

III.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. There are no crossing-places in my district which require to be dealt with in the way indicated in this question.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. There are not at present sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock in my district either in the vicinity of towns or anywhere else. If my recommendations be attended to, and officers be appointed to see that those reserves are applied to the uses for which they were dedicated and to those uses alone, then travelling stock and the cattle of teamsters would have something like fair play dealt out to them.

14. On separate enclosure the question has been very fully answered.

15. Travelling stock have not in many cases access to the half-mile to which they are entitled, and reserves are in many cases fenced off so that they are of no use to travelling stock. The remedy appears to me a very simple one: let officers be appointed with full powers conferred upon them to put all these things on a proper footing, and once put to rights to keep them so.

16. In this district the reserves set apart for travelling stock are invariably used by the stock-owners in their immediate vicinity, and are utterly useless for the purpose for which they were intended. There appears to be two methods by which these reserves and watering places may be properly utilized: either by having them fenced in and placed under the supervision of trustworthy and competent men, who might charge an almost nominal sum for their use (I question, however, whether this would answer), or appointing officers part of whose duty it would be to look after these various reserves and watering places.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, OR WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

17. I have fully answered this question on separate enclosure.

I have made this report as full as possible, and have, to the best of my ability, marked on the maps the various reserves, both those which at present exist and those which I have recommended. The county of Hume is on such a scale that I have found it almost impossible to indicate all the reserves I would have wished; it would have been much better that a similar plan to those of the counties of Goulburn and Selwyn.

From my own knowledge, and from information which has reached me from various sources, I have no hesitation in stating that throughout the whole of the Colony reserves are fenced in, and used by lessees of the Crown who do not pay for them and have no right to them, and that in very many cases parties who are legitimately travelling their stock to market have very great difficulties to contend with through the obstructions that are thrown in their way. No doubt some trouble and difficulty will be experienced in putting these matters on a proper footing; parties will be unwilling to give up what they have so long been using, and using too free of expense, and small farmers in the vicinity of reserves, who think they have acquired a sort of pre-emptive right to them, will demur to relinquishing them. Nevertheless a very great boon indeed will be bestowed on owners of travelling stock, teamsters, and others, if the results of these investigations have the effect of placing the reserves, watering places, &c., under the supervision of officers who will be responsible for their being properly utilized.

NORMAN P. LOCKHART,

Inspector of Stock, Albury District.

Main Southern Road—Reserves, &c.

1. Mungalareena Reserve, extent about 125 acres.
 - a Proposed to be extended by the addition of about 100 acres, making in all 225 acres.
- N.B.—A most valuable reserve, from its proximity to Albury.
2. Watering-place, about 40 acres, Thurgoona.
3. About 700 acres, at Bell's Nine-mile Creek, *Gazette* No. 72. A most invaluable reserve, at present completely monopolized by the neighbours round.
4. Watering-place, about 60 acres.
5. Temporary reserve for passage to water, about 600 acres, No. 73 *Gazette*.
I propose this should be made a permanent reserve.
6. Mullengandra reserve, 500 acres at least, No. 32 *Gazette*.
No use except to immediate neighbours.
7. Woomagamo reserve, about 160 acres.
 - b Proposed addition of about 40 acres.
8. 320 acres over gap, No. 579.
9. Near Forty-mile Hill, Nos. 643 and 454.
10. Public reserve, No. 33.
 - c Proposed addition, about 60 acres, part of No. 339.
11. Gazetted reserve, No. , Four-mile Creek.
 - d Proposed reserve, about 240 acres.

Upper Murray Road, No. 2.

12. Watering reserve, about 60 acres, No. 611.
13. Reserve gazetted, but number illegible, about 40 acres.
14. Dora Dora reserve, No. 97, withdrawn from lease.
 - e Proposed reserve about 320 acres (Seven-mile Creek), part of reserve No. 233.
 - f Proposed reserve of 320 acres, if land vacant.
 - g Proposed reserve about 60 acres, part of reserve No. 236.
 - h Proposed reserve of about 640 acres, Murray River, part of No. 247.
 - i Proposed reserve of about 640 acres, Murray River, part of No. 249.
 - k Proposed reserve of about 320 acres, Murray River, part of No. 250.
 - l Village reserve at Webragang. Proposed to be made public. No. 973.
 - m Proposed reserve of about 40 acres, portion of No. 255.

Deniliquin

Deniliquin Road (to Howlong), No. 3.

- o* Proposed reserve of about 10 acres, for watering purposes. Can be very imperfectly shown.
15. Reserve No. 51, about 100 acres, enclosed by fence by Dight Brothers. Obstruction shown on plan.
16. About 60 acres, reserve No. 56.
17. About 960 acres, No. 36.

Road from Germantown to road from Albury to Wagga Wagga, No. 4.

18. Reserve at New Billabong Bridge for watering purposes, about 50 acres, No. 554.
19. Reserve at bridge over Back Creek, No.

Road from Albury to Wagga Wagga, No. 5.

20. About 60 acres, No. 68.
- p* Proposed reserve of 320 acres on Gerogery Creek, with access to reserve of 40 acres at Springs. Part of No. 159.
21. Reserve of 320 acres, No. 161.
Fenced in by Samuel Watson, Esq.
22. Reserve of 40 acres, No. unknown.
23. Reserve of 640 acres, Nos. 644 and 947.
This reserve is, I think, fenced in by Messrs. Henty and Balfour.
24. Village reserve, extending on both sides of the creek, consisting of about 640 acres. Not gazetted.
This is a most valuable reserve, not only for this road but also the road from Germantown to Piney Range, which intersects it. The run of the flocks of Matchett and Culnane upon it, however, renders it quite useless to the public.
25. Reserve 655.
This ought to be a very valuable reserve, as there is a never-failing spring upon it. This is however fenced in, to the very serious injury of travelling stock.
26. Village reserve, No. 112, about 1,280 acres.
This reserve would be invaluable if it were applied to its proper use. I think this is a place where a dam might be very beneficially constructed at a probable cost of £450.
27. Portion of reserve 624, about 400 acres.

Road from Gerogery to Walla Walla, No. 6.

28. Reserve No. 162. Fenced in by Samuel Watson, Esq.
29. Reserve No. 607. Fenced in by Samuel Watson, Esq.
30. Reserve No. 894. Used by the lessees of Walla Walla Station, about 1,000 acres.
31. Reserve No. 158. At crossing-place, 40 acres.

Road from Albury to Piney Range, No. 7.

32. Reserve No. 63, about 120 acres. I think this is a place where a dam might be very usefully made, at a probable cost of £350.
33. Reserve No. 67, about 200 acres.
q Proposed reserve of 400 acres if it can be obtained, in order that a dam may be made. This is a most important place for a dam, as in such a season as this many miles might be traversed without finding water. Probable outlay £630.

Upper Tumberumba Road, No. 8.

Branching off the Main Southern Road at the "Little Billabong Reserve," traverses thence about 15 miles; then at the dividing range between Williams and Carabut enters the Wagga Wagga District, runs through that for about 15 miles, and then at the dividing range between Carabut and Glenroy re-enters the Albury District, and on to Tumberumba.

- r* Proposed reserve at Springs of 320 acres.
34. Reserve 848. Considerable size.

Road from Germantown to Piney Range, No. 9.

This (in seasons of drought such as this is unfortunately turning out) is a road of great importance, and requires ample reserves to be left for the use of the travelling stock that flee to the mountains; at present it is most inadequately supplied with facilities for stock travelling.

35. Reserve No. 456, about 100 acres.
- s* Proposed reserve of 640 acres, portion of 327.
- t* Proposed reserve of 640 acres, portion of 325.
36. About 3,200 acres, village reserve, Wallandry.

Road from Main Southern Road to Tumberumba, via Riads, Yarara, and Copabella, No. 10.

37. On Four-mile Creek, portion of reserve 201.
38. Yarara, portion of reserve 241.
39. Copabella Reserve.
- u* Proposed reserve at Boggy Creek, 640 acres.

Road from Jingellie to Tarcutta, via Copabella, No. 11.

40. Jingellie Reserve, or any portion of it that may be available.
41. Portion of reserve No. 328.

It will be observed that there are three localities where I have recommended the erection of dams for the use of the public:—

1. On the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga, near Cookkindinea.
 2. On the road from Albury to Piney Range, near Jindera.
 3. Also on the road from Albury to Piney Range, near Burranbuttock.
- Those proposed sites for dams are marked on the plans with asterisks.

2.—ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR MAISTER TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Sheep Inspector's Office,
Armidale, 15 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of the 30th November last, and memo. of 12th instant, requesting me to visit the different droving roads and reserves used in the passage of stock through my district, I have the honor to report as follows:—

I have visited all the chief roads, and am otherwise acquainted with the requirements of my district as regards the passage of stock.

The reserves proclaimed from time to time in the *Government Gazette*, and which I have marked upon the general map herewith in red, are those in use, and are in my opinion suitable, and meet all the requirements in that portion of my district.

I have, however, suggested on the respective county maps herewith additional routes for the coast districts, which I beg leave to recommend for your approval.

These routes are shown in red lines, and numbered 1, 2, and 3, on the maps of the counties of Sandon, Vernon, Hawes, and Sandon; and general maps and separate description of each route I beg also to enclose.

The camping reserves made along the routes on the creeks and rivers are suitable, and will provide pasturage in time of floods; in other localities the width of the stock routes afford their own camping sites.

In a district like New England, where grass and water are abundant, I consider 20 chains sufficient for the principal stock routes, and 5 chains on less important ones.

Stock from the coast and that bred in this district form for the most part the stock that travels through it, and they may be variously estimated at (say) 10,000 cattle and perhaps 30,000 sheep.

I do not think the droving roads laid down on general map can be shortened or improved, and I think they are all the district requires. I am not aware of any obstructions on any of them.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MAISTER,
Inspector of Stock.*Reserve No. 1.—Counties of Sandon and Vernon.*

The Crown Lands $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains on either side of the road from the already proclaimed cattle route at reserve 29, Salisbury Water, to the road from Walcha to Nundle, as shown on map herewith.

N.B.—I think from the abundance of feed and water on this road, and also from the nature of the soil, that the width proposed will be ample for all stock travelling.

Reserve No. 2.—Counties of Vernon and Hawes.

The Crown Lands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains, on either side of the road from reserve No. 1, at Walcha, to Mount Sea View, *via* Yarrowich, as shown on maps herewith marked stock route No. 2.

N.B.—I think, from the abundance of feed and water on this road, and also from the nature of the soil, that the width proposed will be ample for all travelling stock.

Reserve No. 3.—Counties of Sandon, Clark, Raleigh, and Fitzroy.

The Crown Lands within 5 chains on either side of the road from Blicke River, on the Armidale and Grafton Road to Woolomombi, and 5 chains on the left-hand side of the same, from Woolomombi to Armidale, by the new surveyed line by the Snowy Mountains.

N.B.—I think, from the abundance of feed and water on this road, and also from the nature of the soil, that the width proposed is ample for all stock travelling.

A. J. MAISTER,
Inspector of Stock, Armidale.

3.—BALRANALD DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'LEOD TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Euston, 20 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo., accompanying a letter from the Officer in charge of the Occupation Branch of Crown Lands, relative to the fencing in of water reserves, main routes entirely closed against travelling stock, and that gates only 10 feet are left on stock roads.

I reply, I beg to state, that so soon as I can obtain the desired information upon the various matters above stated, I will communicate the result.

If I may be allowed to express an opinion with respect to the 10 feet wide gates, I cannot see that wider ones are necessary, unless in exceptionable instances, where the country is very boggy. I put 200 head of cattle through a gate that width a few days since; they went through the gate in about ten minutes, and without the slightest difficulty.

As for sheep, it is absurd to say that a gate ten feet wide is not sufficient for any travelling mob of sheep, even if they numbered 20,000. As you are aware, where large lots of sheep are driven from one part of the Colony to another, they are not brought up to a gate in a lot of 20,000, but (say) in eight different flocks, of something over 2,000 each; and I think you will agree with me, that a gate of the width in question is sufficiently large to carry a flock of that size through in ten minutes, which should be sufficiently quick not to outrage the patience of any drover.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the drovers, as a class, have every consideration shown them, but unfortunately there is a sprinkling of bush lawyers among them who will not be pleased, and so make unfounded assertions.

I have, &c.,

J. M'LEOD,
Inspector of Stock.

Stock

STOCK INSPECTOR M'LEOD TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Euston, 24 February, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded by this mail my report in answer to the various subjects contained in your circular of the 30th November, 1874, so far as it affects the Darling part of my district. I did expect that the whole of the report would have been forwarded, but I find that I cannot complete it until I obtain some further information.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'LEOD,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'LEOD TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Euston, 24 February, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 30th November, 1874.

In replying to the questions submitted to me, I am afraid there will be some difficulty in explaining clearly the labyrinth of roads traversing this district, and regret that I am not closer to Sydney, when a personal explanation would do more to enlighten you upon the various subjects than pages of writing.

You will notice that, in framing the maps that there are portions of other districts, in addition to my own.

My reason for including parts of other districts was that you might see how roads recommended by other Inspectors suited the roads advised by myself, or those roads at present running through my district.

I shall now endeavour to make my explanations as clear as possible, and commence with the western end of my district, or that portion adjoining the Wentworth District, at Colwang, on the river Murray.

Those very important roads—the one from South Australia, and the other from the Darling, meet at Wentworth, follow the Murray, and enter my district at Collwang, on the Murray.

This road is much used by stock from the Darling and South Australia—the Darling stock being fat ones for the Melbourne market, and those from South Australia store stock for sale. I have known 180,000 sheep and about 4,000 head of cattle to travel this road during one season.

Of late years the store stock from South Australia has greatly fallen off; there is still a considerable number of Darling and Queensland stock that make use of this road—say from 40 to 50,000 sheep and 3,000 head of cattle.

The country between the Wentworth and Euston is of inferior description, there not being an average of more than 3 miles in width of decent country between the river and the mallee. I am of opinion that a road a mile wide should be reserved from selection and sale along this line of route, and be given up to travelling stock if you deem it expedient to do so. I cannot see the use of reserves; the mile wide would give stock access to water, which is all that would be required.

There are two roads coming into Euston from Wentworth, one leaving the river at Bengallow Creek, and the other at Mount Desperation, as shown in the tracing.

The road leaving Bengallow Creek passes through some 8 or 10 miles of mallee, then middling country into Euston—(this is the road used by the mail)—but in ordinary seasons without water. There is at present a lake, called Lake Prill, filled during the high flood of 1869 and 1870, 8 miles from Euston, but that cannot last for any length of time.

The other road leaves the Murray near Mount Desperation, and passes through 10 miles of mallee, when it again strikes the river, and is the road generally used by travelling stock.

To follow the river round from Mount Desperation to Euston would lengthen the road quite 40 miles, there being a very deep bend between Mount Desperation and Euston, as shown in tracing. A great saving in distance could be made between Collwang and Euston, but quite unfitted for stock as it would be through dense mallee. I therefore consider it would be advisable to leave both of the roads before mentioned open, reserving the one *via* Mount Desperation 1 mile wide, and when the road reaches the Murray, 5 miles from Euston, to be so laid out as to head the waters during flood-time.

Should you think it advisable to leave the other road open, a reserve of 320 acres should be left on the north-west side of Prill Lake, as shown in the tracing.

There has been a great mistake made in the manner in which the township of Euston has been laid out, and if it could be remedied in any way I think it deserves some attention.

During high floods, in fact even ordinary flood, the town is within an area of 100 acres.

The town is built upon the most eastern boundary of the reserve, that being the only dry spot; the telegraph office, which is situated about the centre of the township, is within 100 yards of the boundary, along which runs a post and rail fence recently erected by the Crown lessee of Euston Station, thus hemming in the township in a small triangular piece of ground, as I previously mentioned, of about 100 acres; the land on the outside of the fence in question, or on the north-eastern side of the township boundary, is a good plain and the only high land where the township could have extended; this land has been recently alienated from the Crown, and is now in the hands of the Crown lessee of Euston Station.

The land in question has been parted with without reserving a road to Wentworth, which should have left the township boundary at the same place that the Balranald Road leaves the boundary of the township. This is a road which cannot be done without during even ordinary floods. I would therefore recommend that a road be run through this land. It is only through the courtesy of the late purchaser that people can reach the Wentworth Road without going some distance round. I would therefore strongly advise that a road be run through the land in question, and the reserve extended in a north-westerly direction beyond the purchased land.

During ordinary floods a great part of the reserve is under water, and that not under water is the most distant from the township, consequently of little use to the inhabitants.

The first 9 miles of the road leading to Balranald after leaving Euston, is fenced on the right hand or river side, with the exception of a small river frontage about half-a-mile above Euston station, and 3½ miles from Euston; this piece of land should be secured as a stock and water reserve; it has a frontage of about half-a-mile to the river, and is high land. I have marked its position in red dotted lines at the point of a bend in the river.

With

With regard to the 9 miles of fencing between Euston and Lake Benanee, I will leave the first 3 miles, as that encloses the horse paddock belonging to the station, and draw your attention to the next 6 miles, viz., from Euston Station to Lake Benanee. The whole of the land enclosed by this fence is Crown Lands; so far as I know, the country left for travelling stock is of inferior character, but as the distance from Euston Station to Benanee Lake is so short (6 miles) I cannot see that any very great good would be obtained by causing the fence to be removed. The country around Lake Benanee is very good, being open salt bush plains. There is a small reserve on the above lake, as shown in the tracing, on the western side. I do not know for what purpose the above reserve was left for, if not for stock purposes. I would advise a reserve 320 acres adjoining and on the north side; I would also recommend a reserve of 320 acres on Lake Proa, north side. Lake Proa is 3 miles nearer Balranald, and also close to the road.

When the road leaves Lake Proa it does not again touch the river until arriving at Mcilman Station, a distance of 7 miles: if a reserve were made there, it would be within a hundred yards of the home station; the river at this point takes a bend to the right, and this bend is the station horse paddock; 3 miles further on and the boundary is reached where a reserve was proclaimed during the high flood of 1870, for crossing stock by steamers; perhaps this would answer for a stock reserve—it is doubtful if it will ever be again used for the purpose it was reserved.

The reserve above mentioned is at the boundary of Meilman and a block not named but immediately under Merowa. The reserve is shown in the tracing.

The road leaves the Murray at the before-mentioned reserve and does not again touch that river, but follows creeks and branches of the Murray and Murrumbidgee until it reaches Lake Waldeara, between the last-mentioned reserve and Lake Waldeara. I have dotted in two reserves at distances of from 8 to 10 miles apart. There is a reserve at the lake, but for what purpose it was left I cannot say. I would advise a reserve on the north-west side of the lake and adjoining the present one; I have marked its position on the map. I believe the present reserve was marked by Mr. Surveyor M'Cabe many years since. Lake Waldeara is 16 miles from Balranald; if a reserve were left half way (1 square mile), I think it would meet all requirements.

The road from Euston to Balranald could be shortened quite 15 miles by following the telegraph line; it would be through Malee; the greater part of the way would necessitate the construction of tanks, as there is no water. The telegraph line is used by the mail and other vehicles.

Before leaving Balranald I may mention that I think it advisable to increase the size of the reserve by extending it up the Murrumbidgee say for 1 or 2 miles, not to be used by the inhabitants, but to be altogether a travelling stock reserve; the reserve only to extend up the river on the north side.

Balranald is a most important crossing-place; and when the approach, a wooden structure on piles, half a mile in length, is completed, and now in course of erection, a vast number more stock will travel that route.

Stock that now travel from the Darling *via* Booligal and Hay, during the flooded seasons will take the more direct road by Balranald, where they will be sure of a crossing *en route* for Victoria, I therefore consider that every facility should be afforded travelling stock at Balranald.

I have now concluded my observations upon the road leading from Wentworth to Balranald, but, before leaving the Darling district, would ask you to follow me into the back country between the Darling and Murray, and Darling and Murrumbidgee:—

The first road which I shall bring under your notice is the Great Northern Road, or main road leading from the Darling to Booligal. You will notice on the tracing that this road skirts the most northern end of my district, and is the road upon which tanks and wells have been made by the Government, and is a road over which a large number of fat stock travel to the Victorian markets. Immediately under the above described road is another travelling route for stock, tending in the same direction and joining near Booligal. This road also carries a large number of stock, and leaves the Darling close to where the upper road strikes out from that river.

I shall now draw your attention to one of the most important roads in this district. You will notice by the tracing that it leaves the Great Northern, or Main Booligal Road, on Kilfera block H, passing through Kilfera block F, D, and A, until it reaches Miparo, or Manfred, when it turns to the east *via* Clare block B; thence through the corner of Dolmore and Till Till, Yhoul, Chnowe, Saharra No. 2, to Darling block D; here it takes a westerly direction through Nillebad to Bedina, thence east by south through Toylandbool to Paika Lake and Balranald. There is another branch of this road leaving Darling block D, and passing through Juanbung and Yarrawal to Paika Lake, and thence into Balranald; this is something shorter than the other road.

The last-described roads bring more cattle and sheep to the crossing-place at Balranald than all the other roads put together; large numbers of fat stock from Queensland and the Upper Darling use this route as their most direct road to Melbourne; when the approach at Balranald is completed I calculate that three times as many stock will travel that road, for the reason that they are sure of crossing at any seasons of the year.

The above roads pass through excellent country, and after crossing the Murrumbidgee at Balranald continues its course (as shown in tracing No. 2) to the crossing-place at Tooleybuc or Swan Hill.

You will notice that I have drawn a red dotted line from Paika Lake to Clare block B, where there is a junction of a number of roads; the red dotted line is then continued to the fresh-water well marked in green; this proposed line would pass through good country, and curtail the distance very materially.

The reason why these back country roads are so crooked may be accounted for by teamsters and others following the improvements for the purpose of obtaining water, &c.

The number of stock that yearly make use of the above road cannot be less than 10,000 head of cattle and from 50,000 to 60,000 sheep, nearly the whole of these being fat and destined for the Victorian markets.

This is one of the roads which should receive the attention of the Government; in fact if that road was made a thoroughly practicable road for stock there would be but little more wanted in the way of water improvements.

The distance, if the road was made straight, would not exceed 100 miles, say seven tanks or wells. I cannot at present lay down the exact spots where these wells or tanks should be placed, but there will be no difficulty when it is determined the distance they shall be apart in finding suitable places.

Tanks

Tanks should be placed in such a position as to secure as large a shed of water as possible, at the same time giving every attention to the description of ground in which it is placed, clay being the best for such a purpose.

The next road in importance which I shall bring under your notice is one leaving the Darling at Pooncary and running a south-easterly course until it reaches Arumpo, when it turns direct south to Euston; there is also a branch of this road running east from Boomarecool to the Bedena Block, and thence south-east into Balranald; that part of the road leading from the Darling to Euston passes through very good country with the exception of a few miles after leaving the Darling, and also for a short distance before reaching Lake Benanee.

The branch road which leaves Boomarecool block also passes through fair travelling country. This is a line of route which would require tanks or wells—but I think for the present only the direct line into Euston—and for the reason that stock leaving the Darling at Pooncary can reach Swan Hill in the same distance *viâ* Euston that they can by going *viâ* Balranald if their object was the crossing place at Balranald, during the flooded season of the year, then there is generally sufficient surface water for travelling stock purposes.

Should you consider this road of sufficient importance to place wells or tanks on it, six tanks or wells would be sufficient for all purposes; the distance is about 100 miles.

You will notice that by making the road straight a considerable saving could be effected, but as it would be nearly all through malee perhaps it would be advisable to leave the road as it is.

There is a belt of malee following the Darling and Murray in a parallel line for a very long distance, and the nearer it gets to the confluence of the two rivers the more dense it becomes, and at last the open country ceases and there is nothing but malee, excepting a narrow strip along the rivers; it is the same on the Victorian side of the Murray as far up as Swan Hill. The number of stock which travel the above described road will be about 2,000 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep.

The next road which I shall bring under your notice is a branch road starting from Golgolon, on the tracing, and running in a south-easterly direction to Balranald. This road is occasionally used by stock from the Upper Darling; it is through very bad country, and a road which I do not consider of sufficient importance to induce the Government to make any improvements.

There is a road entering my district at Oxley, on the Lachlan, as shown in the tracing, and running north until it joins the road from the Upper Darling on Clare block B. This is a road which could be made much shorter, as shown by the red dotted line, and it is through excellent country; the only difficulty is a creek on Juambung, over which a stock bridge would be required.

This road is not made much use of at present, but in course of time will doubtless become an important road, as it leads to Hay; or by crossing at Maude, on the Murrumbidgee, is a direct line to Deniliquin or Moama.

There is another road in the Darling part of my district which I have neglected to mention; it leaves the Main Darling Road to Balranald on Meparo or Manfred Block, running through Meparo or Manfred, West Muruluru, Gol Gol, and upon reaching Golgolon strikes a road leading to Balranald, or by keeping the west and by south course intersects the road from Pooncary on the Darling to Euston. A great many stock take this route, more especially sheep coming into the frontage to be shorn, or fat sheep from the back blocks intending to cross at Euston for the Victorian markets.

This road should be reserved, but I cannot see that the Government are called upon to make improvements.

In concluding my remarks on the Darling portion of my district, I would strongly recommend that those great arteries for the supply of fat stock to the Victorian markets, such as the Great Booligal Road, and the road leaving the Booligal Road on Kilfera block D for Balranald, be the first to receive your attention; and I would recommend that those roads be reserved from selection and sale 1 mile wide, or reserves at each tank or well of 2 square miles.

I may here remark that the number of goats and other useless animals kept on the reserves belonging to the various townships require the interference of the Government. People are not content with keeping a sufficient number of goats to supply their wants with milk, but individuals go in for hundreds; the consequence is that useful animals are driven to find their food on the surrounding stations. I should think there must be from 800 to 1,000 goats at Balranald, Euston, and Moulamien in proportion.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LEOD,

Inspector of Stock.

PUBLIC GATES.

It is almost impossible for me to show the gates in the tracing, it being upon too small a scale, and would cause confusion; but I may explain that, with the exception of the unoccupied country, gates are to be found about every 5 miles, or as follows:—From Coultong to Euston, 5 gates; from Euston to Balranald, 14 gates; from Balranald to Moulamien, 9 gates; from Balranald to Swan Hill, 11 gates; from Balranald to Tooleybut, 5 gates; from Euston to Pooncary, 5 gates; from Euston to Kilfera, 18 gates; from Balranald to Oxley, 9 gates.

The gates vary in width from 10 to 12 feet; they are generally made of sawn stuff, and swung upon strong iron hinges that go through the posts, with a nut to prevent them coming out. Others are made of round stuff cut from the bush. I am of opinion that the gates are quite large enough, at all events those 12 feet wide, for the passage of stock. I occasionally meet with a gate that, from accident or carelessness on the part of the Crown tenant, has become disarranged and out of order, and consequently some trouble in opening and shutting from the fact of it not swinging truly, but upon the whole the gates in this district meet the requirements.

TANKS AND WELLS.

I have endeavoured to obtain an opinion from a number of people to whom I have spoken, how these wells or tanks are to be cared for when they are made, but it appears to be a question not easily answered; in fact, I have not got an idea from any of those that I have spoken to that is practicable.

I have two suggestions to make. The first is that when a line of tanks or wells is completed—for instance, from Balranald to Kilfera block H—they be put up to tender, the successful tenderer to keep the

the tanks or wells in order, for which he shall be paid by the owners of stock so much per 1,000 for sheep and per head for cattle:

The other suggestion is, that where the tanks or wells are finished, and properly secured by good substantial fences, that the Government appoint some one to each line of route upon which wells or tanks are placed. His duties would be to see that the property under his charge was kept in proper order, and receive fees from stock requiring water, say a farthing a head for sheep and 2d. for cattle.

Tanks should not be less than 15,000 to 20,000 yards. The present cost of that description of labour is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per yard according to situation.

Boring costs 5s. per foot, while tank and troughing will cost about £200.

Well-sinking in the back blocks costs about 35s. per foot. There is then the uncertainty of procuring good water. I am of opinion that tanks would be preferable; the supply of water would then depend upon the size of the tanks.

A Mr. Toohay is said to have patented an invention in Melbourne which will very much lessen the cost of tank-sinking. By his invention tank-sinking is calculated to cost about 2d. per yard. Each machine is supposed to take out 30 tons per hour. The machine costs about £120.

I understand that the Hon. William Taylor, of Overwinton, Keilor, Melbourne, has purchased two of the above machines, and that they have been satisfactorily tried upon his property at the above place. The machines are intended for his back blocks in this district, and from whom you would gain every information.

The first road which I shall bring under your notice in the Murrumbidgee portion of my district, and making direct for Swanhill and Toollybuc crossing-places, at a distance of 25 miles from Balranald, the above road crosses the Wakool, a very large stream in the flooded season. The above crossing is known by the name of Talbett's Crossing-place. Nearly all the stock from the Darling and the intervening back blocks between the Murrumbidgee and Darling, which cross at Balranald, also cross at the above crossing. I find that I have laid down the road in the accompanying tracing slightly too much to the west; the pencil line in the tracing will be nearer its position. The two reserves which I have laid down between Yanga Lake and Talbett's Crossing-place should be on the west side of the road. It is 9 miles from Talbett's to the crossing-place at Toollybuc on the Murray. You will notice that I have recommended a reserve half-way between the two crossing-places. Stock can cross at Toollybuc when they cannot cross at Swanhill, and there are better appliances for the passage of stock; for instance, there is an excellent punt and good poutoon bridge. I would strongly advise that a road 1 mile wide be reserved from sale and selection between Balranald and Toollybuc, and do away with reserves. This will always be a very important road.

There is another road leaving Talbett's Crossing-place for Swanhill, which follows the Wakool for some 23 miles when it enters the Murray Downs property. For 13 miles the land is purchased on the river side of the road, in fact until it reaches Swanhill. There are two reserves left, one close to the Spewan Creek, as shown in the tracing, and another 5 miles further on nearer Swanhill. The road through the purchased land is 3 chains wide. You will notice that I have recommended three reserves between Talbett's Crossing-place and where the road enters the Murray Downs property. I understand that all the reserves on the Murray Downs property have been specially included in the run for assessment.

The two reserves inside the purchased land, the one in black close to the Spewan Creek, and the other in red and black 5 miles nearer Swanhill, should be made stock reserves if the road is to be made any use of as a stock road. The country is very flat on the New South Wales side of the river at Swanhill, and consequently in flood time the water flows out for a long way. Were it not for a bridge, erected by Mr. Officer on this purchased land, it would be impossible to reach Swanhill without swimming. I do not think that a permanent roadway could be made to the Swanhill Crossing-place under £2,000, if for that sum; the distance is about 1 mile.

The average number of stock that cross at Toollybuc and Swanhill cannot be less than 10,000 head of cattle, and from 60 to 70,000 sheep.

The next road I shall bring under your notice is one leaving the Main Balranald Road at Yanga Lake and crossing Yanga Creek by a private bridge. This line of route shortens the road to Moulamein, but there is a distance of something like 25 miles without water; there are some lakes about half-way that have water in them at present, and which were filled during the high floods of 1869 and 1870. Those lakes must have been dry for many years previous to the extraordinary flood of '69 and '70 and will shortly be dry again.

The road which stock take at present that wish to reach the Moulamein from Balranald, or *vice versa* is from Balranald, *via* Yanga Lake to Talbett's, and up the Edwards. The distance from Yanga Lake to Talbett's is about 20 miles, also without water; so, perhaps, it would be advisable to sink a tank half-way between Talbett's and Yanga Lake, and make that the stock road to the Moulamein as well as Swanhill; the distance saved by the first-named road, viz., by crossing the Yanga Creek, over which a bridge would be required, is not more than 7 or 8 miles. I may mention that no fat stock would take that road, as it is not in a direct line to any market. There are two or three squatters in the Deniliquin District who have back blocks between the Murrumbidgee and Darling in this district that would make use of the road, but with the exception of those persons, and perhaps an odd lot of store sheep purchased by some one, there would be little traffic on the road. There is another road that leaves Balranald and crosses the Yanga Creek at the private bridge before named, which winds its way up the Murrumbidgee to Maude and there to Hay. This is another useless road, and scarcely ever used by legitimate travelling stock, for the simple reason that it is not a direct road to any market or place; being a good frontage, loafers are the principal stock that take advantage of it.

The next road that I shall draw your attention to is the road from Talbett's Crossing-place up the Edwards to Moulamein, and thence to Deniliquin. This road is very much in want of two bridges, one over a creek about half-way between Moolpar and Talbett's. I do not know the name of the creek, but the cost of placing a bridge over it would not be much—say £150.

There is also a bridge very much required over Forest Creek, between Moolpar or Salisbury Plain and Moulamein. This a dangerous creek, more especially for strangers, and there is a considerable amount of traffic on the road. There is plenty of timber for building purposes close at hand. I do not think the cost would be more than £200.

I must now ask your attention to a very important road in this district, viz., the direct road from Moulamein to Moama, at present almost shut against the public.

A petition to the Minister for Lands is, I understand, in course of signature for the survey of the road in question. I may quote the following from a letter I received from an influential gentleman in that part

part of the district,—“ On Saturday last I received a petition addressed to the Minister of Lands requesting him to open up the road from Moulamein to Moama *via* Chowar; owing to these matters being in your hands I decline to sign it at present. It appears that about six years ago a road was surveyed from Moulamein through Nyang *via* Chowar on the Neimur to the centre of the Chowar Run, and there abruptly stopped; this road was only five chains wide. What is required is for this road to be proclaimed the usual width for stock, viz., a mile where not prevented by purchased land. From Chowar the road goes by North Wakool to Thule Lagoon, thence to Perecoota through Toorangabby and on to Moama. There is so much alienation of Crown Lands going on that you will see the necessity of speedy action.” I wrote to you concerning this road some years ago; there have been continual complaints as to the difficulty in getting through to Moama; if I recollect rightly, Mr. Cameron, of Chowar, purchased land at the crossing-place on the Neimur for the purpose of preventing stock travelling that way.

This road, if opened, would be much used by fat stock for the Melbourne market, and would be a great saving in distance, as stock from that neighbourhood have now to travel *via* Deniliquin, which I suppose must be quite 50 miles out of their direct route. I am sorry that I have not had time to inspect the line of route; I am quite unacquainted with the road excepting to the boundary of my district. You will observe on the tracing that the road crosses the Edwards at Moulamein, then following the Edwards up until it reaches the boundary of Nyang with Balpool, it then runs south-east through Chowar to Thule. I know nothing of the road after it leaves Nyang, but have marked it to Thule in the direction I suppose it would take. I would strongly advise that this line of road be reserved from selection and sale until it can be surveyed. I presume that Mr. Inspector M'Cullough, of Moama, has brought this road under your notice.

There is another road going direct south from the Moulamein to the Murray, and passing through Nyang, Noorong, and Gonn; this road has never been used by stock to my knowledge, but being a direct road to Sandhurst may at some time or other be made use of.

There is a road marked on the tracing leaving Swanhill and running through Murray Downs, Willikool and Melool to Gonn; this road is seldom used by travelling stock, still it is a road which should be kept open.

The road from Moulamein to Maude should be a mile wide; there will no doubt be a large number of stock travel that road when they can cross at Moulamein and make direct for Moama *via* Nyang, Chowar, and Thule.

In conclusion I may state that, as large areas of country are continually being alienated from the Crown by purchase and selection, that it is quite possible that some of the reserves laid down in the tracings may encroach upon such lands. I trust you will excuse the very rough manner in which the tracings have been got up, it being my first attempt at such work.

I do not know of any new roads required in the Murrumbidgee part of my district, but would recommend that neither sale nor selection be allowed where important stock roads are laid down, until the Government have determined upon what they will do in the matter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'LEOD,
Inspector of Stock, Balranald.

I shall now answer the questions contained in your circular of the 30th November, 1874, *seriatim*:—

1. The roads and tracks for travelling stock will be found in general report.
2. The Murrumbidgee and Edwards are the only rivers that have roads on both sides. The road on the west side is the one used by travelling stock; the road on the east side is seldom or ever used excepting it be by loafers. Neither can be used in the flooded season. The road on the north side of the Edwards, which is the main road to Deniliquin, is the road in general use. If the road is opened from Moulamein to Moama, the road on the south side will be made use of for a short distance.
3. This question is answered in general report.
4. All droving roads should be 1 mile wide.
5. Does not apply to this district—no metalled roads.
6. Any alteration is mentioned in general report, and shown on the tracing.
7. More direct roads shown on tracing, and mentioned in report.
8. Attended to in report and tracing.
9. If obstruction means when a road is fenced on one side and not on the other, there are several cases of the kind; but in all cases they have plenty of room on one side, by which I mean they can (the drovers) get the width allowed by law. There is a fence between Euston and Coltwang which runs along Bengallow Creek, which I think should be removed, or travelling stock allowed to go inside, for the reason that there is nothing but mallee scrub on the side they have to travel upon.
- 10 and 11. Will be found answered on a page headed “Public Gates.”
12. The crossing-places at all the punts, with the exception of Swanhill, are abrupt; an expenditure of £20 at each crossing would improve them very much.
13. The reserves recommended will be found in general report.
14. Refer to general report.
15. Answer given; refer to question 9.
16. When stock are running at large or in paddocks I cannot see how reserves are to be protected, unless they are fenced.
17. Wells and tanks are recommended in general report.

No. 4.—BATHURST DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR CROAKER to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

SIR,

Bathurst, 15 June, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 12th instant, in reference to your circular of instructions dated 30th November last. I beg to state that my report would have been sent in months ago, but that after many ineffectual attempts to mark the roads upon the maps I was convinced of my utter incapacity to comply with this request.

I

I enclose a report written in January last, but the maps (which are sent by this post) are not marked, for the reason stated—that I cannot understand them. Admitting my incompetency in this direction (which I exceedingly regret), I am conscious of having performed the duties of my appointment, as far as the means at my disposal would allow, with care and consideration.

I have, &c.,
T. L. P. CROAKER,
Inspector of Stock.

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

No. 1 *a*. From Shepherd's Creek, *via* Mulyan, Ophir, Icely, Swallow Creek, Mary's Lane, Bathurst, Macquarie Plains, Dirty Swamp, Mutton's Falls, Sodwalls, Rydal, to Wallerawang.

b From Orange, *via* Lees Paddock, Pretty Plains, Dungeon Creek, and along Rodd's line of road to Evans' Plains and Bathurst, running nearly parallel with main macadamised road, and always used by drovers.

c From Lachlan, *via* No. 1 Swamp, Caloola Creek, Back Creek, Mitchell's Plains, O'Connell Plains, Mutton's Falls, Sodwalls, Rydal, to Wallerawang.

d From Mudgee, *via* Crudine Creek, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Limekilns, Clear Creek, Winburndale, Kelso, to Bathurst.

e From Mudgee, *via* Blackman's Crown, Ben Bullen, Cullen Bullen, Lithgow Valley, and along Bell's old line to Currajong and Sydney.

f From Rockley, *via* Swallow's Nest, Native Dog Creek, Oberon, Duckmaloi, Marsden's Swamp, One-Tree Hill, along old mountain road to Sydney.

No. 2. No roads or tracks following rivers or creeks in this district continuously.

No. 3. On No. 1*a*, 8,000 sheep and 2,000 cattle; on No. 1*b*, 35,000 sheep, 10,000 cattle; on No. 1*c*, none, or very few indeed; on No. 1*d*, from 800 to 1,000 sheep and a few stud cattle; on No. 1*e*, 50,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle; on No. 1*f*, none, an occasional mob of cattle.

No. 4 (1). Half-a-mile on either side of road should be enough.

(2). Where the land is unalienated they are right; where it is not, of course no alteration can be made.

No. 5. The Main Orange Road is the *only* one rendered so, but it is not used for drovers. See remark No. 1*b*.

Nos. 6, 7. From Orange No. 1*b*, as already described, should be secured, and reserves made wherever practicable. Bell's line, all through to Currajong from Wallerawang, should also be reserved for stock travelling; and the line from Shepherd's Creek (No. 1*a*) to Bathurst *via* Ophir should be marked, and reservations made. There are no other roads in frequent use.

No. 8. I think not. But the present roads and tracks, wherever the land is not alienated, should be marked 1 mile wide, and good-sized reserves made at least every 10 miles, for the exclusive use of droving stock.

No. 9. None.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

No. 10. The size and same description as those used at the Government tolls would answer very well; if double, the two supporting and centre posts securely capped.

No. 11. None.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

No. 12. Crossing-places good enough for stock passing.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

No. 13. No.

No. 14. Large reserve needed at or as near as possible to Wallerawang. At Raglan and Orange railway stations no land is available, nor within any such distance as would make it of any service to stock waiting for passage. Answered in Nos. 6, 7, and 8.

No. 15. Yes.

No. 16. I can find no reserves in this district set apart for travelling stock. Free selectors and other owners of lands are in the habit of using the commons, but as far as my information goes there are no obstructions.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

No. 17. Nothing of the sort necessary. Plenty of natural water.

Memo.—All the sheep now sent from here to the Sydney markets go by rail, and as soon as available preference will no doubt be given to this mode of transit from Orange. Only cattle and horses will be driven.

T. L. P. CROAKER,
Inspector of Stock.

No. 5.—BOURKE DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR FOOTT TO OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Bourke, 14 November, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to circular 74-1636 M, I have the honor to state that I am not aware of the existence of any such obstructions as those specified, on the main travelling roads in this district.

I have, &c.,
T. W. FOOTT,
Inspector of Stock.

Forwarded through Chief Inspector.

Stock

STOCK INSPECTOR FOOTT TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Bourke, 30 January, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish the information concerning droving roads, &c., required in your circular of 30th November, 1874.—(74-1,820, S.B.)

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. *a* Road from Queensland Boundary, west of meridian 146°, crossing Culgoa and Darling Rivers, proceeding up the Bogan River, thence to Dubbo.
 - b* Road from same point, diverging from former at Erringonia, crossing Darling River at Bourke; thence *via* Oxley's Tableland to Pink Hills, where it rejoins the other road.
 - c* Road from Queensland boundary on the Paroo River, crossing Warrego River at Ford's Bridge, crossing Darling River at Bourke, and then joining *a, b*.
 - d* Roads from Queensland boundary down the Culgoa, Birie, and Bokhara Rivers, joining *a, b, c*.
 - e* Road up the Marra Creek.
 - f* Road from Bourke to the Lachlan *via* Cobar.
 - g* Roads on both sides of the Darling River through the district.
 - h* Road from Queensland boundary down both sides of the Paroo River to Wilcannia.
 - i* Road diverging from *h*, at Wurrumutty; thence to the Darling River.
 - j* Road from Queensland boundary down east side of the Warrego River to its junction with the Darling River.
2. *a* West side of Bogan River preferable in all seasons.
 - g* Both necessary.
 - h* Both necessary, as the one most used (east side) is impassable by stock in flood-time.
3. *a* Cattle, 5,000; sheep, 100,000.
 - b* Cattle, 1,000; sheep, 130,000.
 - c* Never knew of any. Sheep, 50,000.
 - d* Cattle, 3,000; sheep, 50,000.
 - e* Cattle, 5,000; sheep, 80,000.
 - f* Not long opened. Sheep, 100,000.
 - g* Cattle, 5,000; sheep, 100,000.
 - h* Cattle, 8,000; sheep, 120,000.
 - i* Sheep, 10,000.
 - j* Cattle, 4,000; none of late years.
4. Half-a-mile on each side of the road (3 chains wide), and in cases where a fence bounds the track on one side, a mile should be allowed from such fence to constitute the road? Yes.
5. None.
6. None unfit.
7. No change necessary at present.
8. None at present.
9. None.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. One pair swing-gates, 12 ft. wide, for general traffic, with two slip-panels, each 10 ft. wide, adjoining for stock.
11. Seventy-one gates at present (indicated on map by blue stroke); number increasing, as fencing is progressing rapidly in this district. Those erected are of various sizes, generally as recommended in 10; but a few are too small for stock traffic.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. No alterations required in present crossing-places.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. No.
14. *a* Reserve on Birie Creek recommended, as that on the west side is useless to travelling stock, being on the wrong side of the river. 2 square miles.
 - b* Yes, at Culgoa Crossing-place, 1 square mile.
 - c* Yes, on north side of Darling River, at Brewarrina. 2 square miles.
 - d* Yes, at Pink Hills, on west side of Bogan River. 1 square mile.
 - e* Yes, at Gongolgon, on west side of Bogan River. 1 square mile.
 - f* Yes, at Mulrey, on both sides of the Bogan River. 2 square miles.
 - g* Yes, at junction of Marra Creek and Darling River. 2 square miles.
 - h* Yes, commencing on Darling River above Bourke, at boundary of permanent common, and extending up the river to junction of Bogan River. About 3½ miles frontage, and extending back to Sydney road. Very necessary.
 - i* Yes, on road to Ford's Bridge, about 15 miles from Warrego River. 1 square mile.
 - j* Yes, at each of the springs on road from Ford's Bridge to Paroo River. Small reserves sufficient.
 - k* Yes, at Two Waterholes, on Lachlan Road, between Bourke and Cobar. 1 square mile.
 - l* Yes, at Werrinia or Yellow Waterholes on same road. 1 square mile.
 - m* Yes, at Nullamut, same road. 1 square mile.
 - n* Yes, at Erringonia, on east side of Warrego River. 2 square miles.
 - o* Yes, at Ford's Bridge, on both sides of Warrego River. 2 square miles.
 - p* Yes, at Thauapatcha, on both sides of Paroo River. 2 square miles.
 - q* Yes, at Mullinia, commencing on Paroo River, 1 mile below boundary of Effluence Nos. 3 and 4. Both sides of the river. 2 square miles.
 - r* Yes, at Bilpa, on both sides of Paroo River. 2 square miles.
 - s* Yes, at Wurrumutta, both sides of the Paroo River. 2 square miles.

Yes

t Yes, at northern end of Kapabria Lake road from Paroo to Wilcannia. 2 square miles.

u The whole frontage to the Darling River on both sides, should be reserved.

15. The reserve at junction of Bogan and Darling Rivers has been, for the most part, fenced off, but is not adapted to the requirements of travelling stock, being inaccessible in flood-time.

16. The above reserve is trespassed upon by Messrs. Hope & Scott's sheep, it being partly included in one of their paddocks. The reserve at Ledbrinappa Tank on Warrego Road is trespassed upon by Messrs. J. and J. Doyle's sheep, but they do not use the Government tank. The reserve at Birie Creek is trespassed upon by Messrs. Gilchrist & Watt's sheep, being included in one of their paddocks. See IV. 14 *a*.

17*a*. Three required between Bourke and Cobar, on Lachlan Road. Marked K.L.M. on map.

b. One on road from Paroo River to Wilcannia. Marked T on map.

Probable cost of the above £1,000 each.

I would draw attention to the state of the Government tanks on the roads between the Darling and Warrego Rivers. Through misusage and neglect they have, with one exception (Ledbrinappa), become almost useless for watering stock. The roofs have fallen in, and the fences seem to have been appropriated as fuel. The repairs necessary to each of the three tanks would cost from £150 to £200.

I have, &c.,

T. W. FOOTT,

Inspector of Stock.

6.—BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR ALDCORN TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Nowra, Shoalhaven,

30 January, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of 30th November, 1874 (74-1,820 s.B.) in regard to droving roads, &c., I have the honor to state generally that the travelling of stock in my district is very limited, consisting of occasional small lots of fat cattle brought by the butchers of the small coast towns, from the neighbourhood of Braidwood or Sutton Forest, near Berrima; and also for the last two years of small lots of young cattle purchased in the Illawarra District and taken to Braidwood or Goulburn Districts, the roads used being quite sufficient for the traffic, well watered and free from obstructions, viz. :—

The coast road from Wollongong to Ulladulla. The road branching therefrom at Nowra to Braidwood, and the roads from Sutton Forest, Berrima, &c., over the coast range to Nowra, Kiama, and Gerringong. The only difficulty on any of these roads is at the crossing of the Kangaroo River on the line from Nowra to Sutton Forest, &c., and the Government have recently advertised for tenders for the construction of a bridge at this point.

All the roads referred to are kept in repair either by annual grants from the Government or, where they pass through Municipalities, by the several Municipal Councils, and having regard to the limited traffic in stock I do not consider that any special expenditure is necessary.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ALDCORN,

Inspector of Stock.

7.—CARCOAR DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR ROWLANDS TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Carcoar, 15 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for your information, that I have just received your memo. and circular from the Officer in charge of the Occupation of Lands, referring to reserves for travelling stock, and have written to the district surveyor for some information on the subject, and as soon as I receive the same I will forward you my report.

I also received your Report on Live Stock for the year 1873.

I have, &c.,

GEO. ROWLANDS,

Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR ROWLANDS TO OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Carcoar, 10 October, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 1st September, referring to obstructions on the water reserves on the travelling stock routes, I have the honor to inform you, for your information, that I have made strict inquiries on the subject, and I cannot find that any of the difficulties complained of exist in this sheep district, as none of the water reserves are fenced and no gates have been erected across the travelling stock routes.

The owners of land adjoining reserves for travelling stock are depasturing their stock on these reserves.

I have, &c.,

GEO. ROWLANDS,

Inspector of Stock.

Stock

STOCK INSPECTOR ROWLANDS to OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Carcoar, 12 October, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you for your information that there is a number of men cutting and splitting timber on the Church and School lands in this district; these men are employed by the contractors for the erection of the Bathurst and Orange Railway, for which purpose the timber is being cut and split.

A large portion of these lands are now sold, and a very large portion of them is now being surveyed for the purpose of selling them; and as the men are getting the timber for road-making, will you be so good as to inform me if they are to be interfered with, or if they are to be compelled to obtain a wood-cutter's license.

I have, &c.,

GEO. ROWLANDS,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR ROWLANDS to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Carcoar, 14 February, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 30th November, 1874, referring to droving roads and reserves for feeding, watering, and camping travelling stock, I have the honor to inform you for your information that I have examined the various roads and tracks used for that purpose, and have marked with red ink on the maps, which I now return, the places where I think reserves are required.

The principal roads used for stock from Forbes to Bathurst is by Bandon to Goolagon, Cowra, Wargoola, Number One Swamp, Caloola, into Bathurst; on this route there is a water reserve at Sapling Corner, about 2 miles from Goolagon on the Lachlan River; a reserve is required at the Back Creek new bridge, near Collet's and Flood's selection; also at the Cowra reserve, at Coota, on or adjoining the village reserve; one at or near the village reserve of Tintern; one at or near the village reserve of Wangoola; one about 2 miles from Grubbenbong Creek and about 7 miles from Wangoola; one about a mile from Mendumera Ponds; one at the Dead Man Flat, near the Yellow Swamp; one at Number One Swamp, near or on the village reserve; one at the Three Brothers, about 2 miles from G. Chesher's 640 acres; one at No. 162, T. Pye's 49 acres 1 rood 16 chains, in parish of Bringellet; one at the foot of the Oak Range, near B 192, J. Burnes's 85 acres on to Bathurst.

2. Some travel from Cowra to Number One Swamp by Sheet of Bark, by Lyndhurst and Mandumera Ponds, which route I have marked with red, for which route reserves are required at No. 12, adjoining Ausby's dam station, Cowra Road; at No. 13, near Flanagan's selection Sheet of Bark; at No. 14 near or at village reserve, Limestone Creek; at 15 on or near the village reserve of Lyndhurst; at 10 at Michael Burke's 28, 29 acres 2 roods, parish Somers, on the Number One Swamp, on to Number One Road.

3. Some travel from Forbes to Number One Swamp by Canowindra and Mandumera Ponds, for which route a reserve near Eugoura Creek No. 16 is required; at Nyrang Creek No. 17, near King's selection; on or near the village reserve at Canowindra No. 18; at No. 19, near Mat Dooley's selection, Jack's Creek; at No. 20 village reserve, Liscombe's Pools; at 21, midway between Limestone and Mullen-gulla Creeks; at No. 22 village reserve of Somers; on to Number One Swamp to Bathurst. About 10,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep besides loafers travel these three routes; the last described is most used, and the reserves marked are from 6 to 8 miles apart.

The route by Carcoar, Blayney, to Bathurst, being the high road, is not much used for driving stock.

The three routes that I have described are quite sufficient for the travelling stock that passes through this district, and (only in very dry seasons) there is plenty of grass and water, and not many lanes for them to pass through.

There is a route to Rockley, which requires a reserve about 2 miles from Joseph Pye's 640 acres in the parish of The Three Brothers, and one at or near Porter's 2,000 acres on Pepper Creek, parish of Arkell, on to Rockley, from which there is a good road to Bathurst or Macquarie Plains, which no doubt will be fully described by the Sheep Inspector of Bathurst. No very great number of stock travel this route.

There is a track used by drovers with stock from Mandumera Ponds to Goulburn by way of the Crookwell, for which a reserve is required near Harris's selection on Mandumera Ponds, parish of Lucan, and near Plum Pudding Creek; one at M'Kell's 30 acres at Tea-tree Springs, parish of Rosebery; one at the crossing-place at E. Ridley's, on the Abercrombie River, parish of Rosebery; one at B. Clement's sheep station, Davis's Creek; one at William Tranter's selection, Kangaroo Creek; one at Markdale; one at Long Swamp, near Henry Carr's selections; one near T. Bray's 1,147 acres; and so on to Crookwell, which no doubt will be fully explained by the Inspector for Goulburn.

There are several other minor tracks along which a few sheep and cattle are driven, which I have not marked, as they would require a large number of reserves to be made on them.

Question 2. There are no roads or tracks on both sides of the rivers or creeks in this district.

3. About 5,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep (not including loafers) pass along the three first roads that I have described in about equal portions.

4. Droving roads and tracks ought to be 2 chains wide. There is a lane at Macquarie Swamp, parish Neville, which requires widening.

5. The road from Cowra to Mandumera Ponds, and from Canowindra to Mandumera Ponds has been metalled, and so are the main high roads, but are used for travelling stock.

6. The best route for travelling stock from Cowra is by the old Lachlan Road to Number One Swamp. I do not see any way of making a new track from Canowindra only by a track that I have marked from Canowindra to Cowra.

7. The roads and tracks cannot be improved upon only in the way I have described above.

8. I do not think that any new droving roads or tracks are required.

9. There are no obstructions on the stock travelling roads or tracks.

10. There are no gates on the droving roads or tracks in this district.

11. Where there are any, they ought to be double swing-gates, each gate 10 feet so as to give an opening of 20 feet.

12. No alteration or improvements are required at crossing-places.
13. There are not sufficient reserves for feeding or watering travelling stock.
14. I have described where reserves are required. No reserve should be less than 150 acres, but larger if possible.
15. Travelling stock have free access to the Crown lands and reserves in this district.
16. The reserves are trespassed on by stock belonging to the neighbours. I do not see any way of protecting them unless by fencing.
17. No dams or wells are required in this district, as it is always well watered except in a very dry season.

The above are all the particulars that I have to make at the present time respecting the routes and reserves for travelling stock, with the exception of a track from Cowra to Canowindra, which I omitted to describe in the proper place, and which you will find marked on my sketch of the road from Forbes to Canowindra.

The track from Canowindra to Cowra is much used by sheep; about 50,000 passed along it last year. A reserve is much required near to Mrs. Sloan's Currajong Station, adjoining the North Logan estate, about 5 miles from Canowindra, from which place to Warwick Plains is about 9 miles, when they have the Lachlan River into Cowra, about 7 miles.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE ROWLANDS,
 Inspector of Stock.

No. 8.—COOMA DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR RYRIE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Cooma, 16 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Report for 1873, and also of a memo. from you, accompanying a circular from the Occupation of Lands Office.

In replying to the latter I shall address myself to you, as I am quite unable to read the signature to the above-mentioned circular.

So far as I know there is not a reserve in this district wholly fenced in, though some of them may be partially fenced, where land has been purchased or selected alongside.

A large reserve is a great attraction to selectors, who select alongside of it on account of the run it will give them, as they consider they have as good a right to it as any one else.

For this reason reserves are generally the barest portions of country to be met with along the public roads.

I do not see how this is to be remedied unless by enclosing the reserves, as it would be utterly impossible otherwise to prevent the continual trespass of stock.

I am not aware of any public road having been closed in this district.

With respect to gates, I consider that a 10-feet gate is wide enough for all purposes, as a flock of sheep of 3,000 could pass through it easily in ten minutes.

I beg to observe that, if the Sheep Inspectors are to have anything to do with the reserves, or are expected to give information about them, it will be necessary for them to have a correct list of all the reserves in their respective districts, distinguishing those that are withdrawn from lease from those that are not so withdrawn, and mentioning the position and extent of each reserve, and the purpose for which it was made.

I have, &c.,
S. RYRIE,
 Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR RYRIE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Cooma, 25 January, 1875.

SIR,

I now beg to forward my report on the different droving roads, tracks, and reserves in this District, and shall reply to the questions contained in your circular of the 30th November, in the order in which they are asked:—

DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. The principal roads in this district used for travelling stock are,—

1st. The road from Micalago to Nimitybelle *via* Cooma; this is the Main Sydney Road.

2nd. The road from Cooma to Buckley's Crossing *via* Bobundarale, and from the Crossing *via* Nigebryrale to the boundary of Victoria; this is the Gippsland Road.

3rd. The road from Cooma to Kiandra *via* Adaminaby, being joined at the latter place by another track from Eden and Bobundarah; this is the Tumut Road.

4th. The road from Cooma to Braidwood *via* Big Badja or Jingery. This track is very little used.

There are of course, besides the above, other tracks too numerous to mention, along which stock may be driven now and then, as in this district people ask no questions but go wherever they please.

2. No case of the kind mentioned in number 2 occurs in this district.

3. Sydney Road,—Cattle, 4,000; sheep, 25,000; horses, 300. Gippsland Road,—Cattle, 18,000; sheep, nil; horses, 150. Tumut Road,—Cattle, 1,000; sheep, 6,000; horses, 100. Braidwood Road,—Cattle, 500; sheep, 2,000; horses 50.

4. Two chains wide, when fenced on both sides. No fenced in roads as yet in this district.

5. No road metalling to any large extent, only two or three hundred yards here and there, and no necessity for the stock to travel on it.

6. No need to make any change.

7. Do not see how they are to be improved.

8. No new roads required.

9. No obstructions by fencing.

II.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. A common swing-gate is the handiest, and 10 feet is wide enough for any gate, unless where large bodies of stock are frequently passing.
11. No gates anywhere.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. Nothing of the kind required in this district except a good punt at Buckley's Crossing.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. Yes, when the temporary commons are allowed to be used. I am told by the trustees that travelling stock may stay on the Cooma temporary common for 48 hours.

14. I have marked on the maps in red dotted lines the places where I think it is advisable to have new reserves, or the old ones added to, but I cannot be certain that the land is not already taken up, or will not be taken up next land day.

15. Travelling stock have free access to the half-mile and to the reserves if the drovers choose to use them. I do not know of any obstructions.

16. Yes, constantly, by all the neighbours, but chiefly by the selectors, to whom the reserves are a great attraction for the sake of the run they afford.

17. Nothing of the kind required.

I shall now make a few remarks on the principal droving roads:—

1. The Sydney Road. From the peculiar position of this district, the road from Micalago to Nimitybelle will always be the main road, on which it is of the greatest importance that ample reserves should be secured at once from alienation, as in days to come they will be the sole dependence of stock going to market. If the reserves are made in time they will be there when they are wanted, but not otherwise; and I think that for the present, and perhaps for some time to come, it will not be necessary to reserve the land from lease, but only from sale, for the following reason:—At present the drovers neither know nor care about the reserves, but camp where they please, and feed their stock where they please, even on purchased land, without hindrance from any one. But such a pleasant state of matters will come to an end some day, and timely provision should be made in the prospect of such an end.
2. The Gippsland Road. This is the main cattle road of the district, and I would apply the above remarks to it also, at least as far as Buckley's Crossing. Soon after crossing the Snowy River the country becomes wild and rugged, and reserves are not of much consequence, as the country is not likely to be more than partially fenced for many years to come. I have however marked on the map the most desirable places for reserves in red dotted lines.
3. The Tumut Road. This road is used by stock going to and coming from the Western districts. I have marked on the map the most suitable spots for reserves, but it is only in a dry season like the present, when stockowners are sending their stock to their mountain runs for the summer season, that they will be required.
4. The tracks to Braidwood. One by Big Budja, the other by Braelbo and Jingery. Both of these tracks are very little used, and there need be no hurry in marking reserves that may perhaps never be required in such a wild rough country. I desire again to remark that the roads from Micalago to Nimitybelle and from Cooma to Buckley's Crossing are the two most important roads in the district; and as the country through which they run is all good, it is for that reason the more likely to be soon taken up and no more left for reserves. In fact, some of the land I have marked for reserves or additional reserves may be already taken up. I have made all due markings in pencil so that they can be rubbed out without any injury to the maps.

As the principal tracks diverge from Cooma I think it is desirable that a suitable slice of the large temporary common, which contains 24 square miles, should be permanently set apart for the use of travelling stock, or that the trustees should be instructed that travelling stock should be allowed to graze over the whole of it without its being considered a matter of favour.

I cannot give any reliable information with regard to roads, tracks, or reserves in other parts of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
S. RYRIE,
Inspector of Stock.

9.—COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR KENNEDY TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Coonabaraban,
29 October, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your memo of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have consulted Mr. Licensed Surveyor Conder, relative to the boundaries of the travelling stock reserves in this neighbourhood, and he informs me that he only knows of one instance where these reserves have been encroached upon by the lessee, namely,—at a place known as Honeysuckle on the Coolah Road. Mr. D. M'Master has fenced off a portion of one of these reserves, but allows travelling stock to take an equal scope on the opposite side of the road, which is unenclosed. He also allows travelling stock to water at his dam near by, which if closed in time of drought would render this route impassable. There is therefore, in this instance, no obstructions to speak of.

I have, &c.,
JOHN KENNEDY,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR KENNEDY TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Coonabarabran, 1 May, 1875.

Sir,

74/820—S.B.

In reply to your circular dated 30 November last, and numbered as per margin hereof, I have honor to forward you the following information :—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. The road from Tambar Springs to Mudgee and Cassilis, *viâ* Bomera, Oakey Creek, Binnia, Coolah, and Denison Town, or Tungy to Cassilis, *viâ* Turce Creek, and Talbragar. The road from Coonamble to Mudgee along the right bank of the Castlereagh River *viâ* Galargambone, Breelong, and Mundooran, thence by Murrigon or Cobbara.

The road from Barradine to Mudgee, *viâ* Coonabarabran, Beelar, Greenbah, Rampadules, Butheroo, thence to Denison Town. Also the road branching off at Coonabarabran, *viâ* Ulimambra, Box Ridges, Ulindale Springs, Weetalabar to Coolah.

These are the principal roads and tracks used by travelling stock.

2. I think a road should be left on both sides of every main stream throughout the Colony.

3. Tambar Springs Road to Coolah, about 150,000 sheep and 6,000 head of cattle. Coonamble to Mudgee *viâ* Mundooran, sheep 50,000, cattle 5 to 6,000. Coonabarabran Road to Coolah *viâ* Belar and Greenbar, sheep 12,000, cattle 1,000.

4. 6 chains. All right except those on purchased land.

5. All fit for travelling stock but one.

6. The road from Oakey Creek to Coolah *viâ* Binnia is almost unfit for stock traffic, especially in wet weather, through the land being purchased and fenced along the road for miles. I think a better road could be made from Tambar Springs to Coolah, by cutting across Bowen Plains *viâ* Premer, through Bremen's Gap, thence down the Coolah Creek through the Boogamurra Plains to Coolah.

7. No alterations desirable.

8. New road required from Liverpool Plains to Coonabarabran *viâ* Bomera, Salt Water Creek, Purliwah, and Ullamambri.

9. No obstructions to speak of.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. A double gate of wood, with iron hinges, 14 ft. wide.

11. There are five gates on the road between Coolah and Denison Town, 10 to 12 ft. wide.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. Repairs are necessary at crossing-place, Coolah Creek, on the road to Denison Town; estimated cost, say £30. Reserves are required at both sides of creek at crossing. Repairs required at Bremen's Gap, should that road be opened up for travelling stock; estimated cost of same, £200.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. A few more reserves are necessary at the undermentioned places, viz. :—

14. At the Little Plain, half way between Bomera and Oakey Creek. A dam could be made at this place at a cost of £150. At Oakey Creek, about 1 mile from homestead on the west side of road leading to Coolah. At the "Black Stump," on the east side of Coolah Road; on the road from Coonabarabran to Coolah, *viâ* Belar; at crossing of Belar Creek on both sides; at the "Reed Beds," about 6 miles from Belar, on the road to Greenbah; on the road from Coonabarabran to Coolah, *viâ* the "Box Ridges," at crossing of Baby Creek; at Box Ridges, east side of road; at the Ulindale Springs, at crossing of Weetalibah Creek, near Weetalibah.

15. Travelling stock have free access to the half-mile in width to which they are entitled on Crown Lands, but a great deal of purchased land intervenes.

16. No encroachments worth mentioning. These reserves could be protected by the Government impounding all stock found depasturing on them, other than travelling stock.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS, ON DROVING ROADS.

17. A few tanks and wells would be beneficial. The map is so imperfect that it is impossible for me to describe or mark their position with any degree of accuracy; neither can I show the position of the reserves on it. There are names on the map that I never heard of, while there are many others left out altogether. A reserve and well required at the crossing of Bogledi Creek, on the Baradine Road, 8 miles from the Baradine Township.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KENNEDY,
Inspector of Stock.

No. 10.—COROWA DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR HOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Corowa Sheep District,
18 September, 1874.

SIR,

Your report for the year 1873, and circular from Occupation of Lands Office dated 28th August, with your memorandum of the 1st September, came to hand only yesterday, on my return from Urana District, and I will do myself the honor to forward through you, as soon as possible, a report as to any obstructions to travelling stock in my districts, and reply to your memorandum, after making some necessary inquiry into matters referred to.

I have, &c.,

E. HOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

Stock

STOCK INSPECTOR HOWE TO OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Corowa Sheep District,
22 September, 1874.

SIR,

Having been requested by the Chief Inspector of Stock to make strict inquiries into matters referred to in your circular to me of the 28th August, I now do myself the honor to report for your information,—

The water reserves on the travelling stock routes in the Corowa and Urana Districts are not fenced by the pastoral tenants or others, and none of the routes in my districts are entirely closed.

The gates on the travelling stock roads at the boundary fences are from 10 to 15 ft. wide, and the breaks so made as to prevent sheep from seeing from one paddock to another, viz., serpentine lanes or brush fences, or roadways in the place of gates, and some few feet wider; in some instances where the narrow gate-ways or lanes have been poached in wet weather, and difficult to pass stock through, drovers have pulled down fences.

Some of the difficulties complained about have been experienced to my knowledge.

I have, &c.,

E. HOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR HOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Corowa, 29 January, 1875.

SIR,

In compliance with your instructions I have travelled over the droving roads and tracks in my district, and, as far as the time fixed for me to report allowed, I have examined them. I enclose a tracing showing the roads that come under my instructions, and I have marked with red dotted lines three proposed new roads which I think it would be a public benefit to open, and half a mile reserved on each side to supply a present deficiency of reserves for travelling stock, particularly near Corowa, and secure access to North-eastern Railway (Victoria).

In memo. A. I have recommended dams to be made at Coreen and Burryjaa, a dam and well at Murray Hut, and large tank at the Boundary Gums. An outlay is necessary to clear a portion of new road near Urana; and the dam at Turnback Jimmey, between Holland's Inn and Jerilderie, requires improving.

I wish to recommend to be reserved for the use of travelling stock, and will send to you as soon as possible a description of some land near Corowa; reserves should be made with as little delay as possible, as selection is going on.

I have recommended watering-places only where they are absolutely necessary, and rendered so by the distance from other water.

The most important road in my district is that from the Murrumbidgee to the Murray; it has lately been made more direct by passing through Widgwa. The Surveyor General's Department have already reserved half a mile on each side of the proposed road; it will be surveyed within a very short time now, and the sooner it is opened the better for travelling stock.

I have, &c.,

E. HOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

Answers to Questions.

1. I have marked in red ink the roads or tracks used in my district for travelling stock. See maps and tracing.

2. I see no necessity at present for any change.

3. Estimate of travelling stock annually on road from Narandera to Corowa—Horses, 400; cattle, 18,000; sheep, 80,000. From Wallandool and down Billabong—horses, 200; cattle, 9,000; sheep, 20,000. From Jerilderie to Tocumwal—all horses that cross the punt, 740; sheep, 8,350; cattle, 4,356.

4. All main droving roads through the pastoral interior, and important outlets, should have half-a-mile reserve on each side. I consider a width of 5 chains on each side of other droving roads sufficient; the greater portion of the roads where the land has been sold are too narrow, particularly down the Billabong (not an agricultural country), but too late I presume to alter.

5. None at present; sufficient width now; will prevent this in the future.

6. See No. 5.

7. Yes. See map and tracing from Jerilderie to Corowa, from Wallandool to Corowa, and from Coreen to Mulwala.

8. See No. 7.

9. Yes; but I think any obstructions would be removed without the necessity of reporting to the Government.

PUBLIC GATES.

10. Great variety of opinions about the best kind of gates. I would recommend a light but strong double gate of simple construction, made to fall back in line of fence when opened. Gate posts cannot be too large or too deep in the ground. It is very necessary to have 50 yards of timber fence on each side of gates, with wide slip-rails on both sides to use when required in wet weather when gateway gets poached. Boundary riders have to visit gates, and will at times find them open, however well or expensively the gates may be constructed.

11. The whole of the stations and farms in my district being fenced, there are many gates on the roads, and some brush fences with serpentine brush roadways; the latter much objected to by drovers, and should be done away with if possible; very difficult at times to get cattle through them.

12. Nil.

13. I have not yet succeeded in obtaining much information from surveyors as to reserves. Roads and reserves along rivers and creeks have been so long established that any further provision beyond what has already been made would be impossible; but I beg to draw your attention to what I now recommend, and in answer to next No.

14. Additional are required, and marked on the map and tracing.

15. Yes, as far as I know; see answer to question No. 9.

16. Yes, by free selectors, small holders. Authority given to inspectors or their assistants (any person they may appoint in their absence) would, I think, in a great measure put a period to the evil, and greatly benefit travelling stock, for the most of the reserves are kept bare.

DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON ROADS.

17. Yes, see memo. A. hereto.

2. Matters occurred to me when passing over the roads that I could not attend to, as my time was limited, and other matters may occur that I should bring under your notice.

3. Drovers tell me (what I believe is the case) that cattle can be brought better to the Melbourne market from Mulwala Crossing-place than any other in my district, and I have recommended a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile reserve road from Coreen. I am informed that squatters in many instances feed bare the travelling stock roads, but such is not the case in my district.

E. HOWE.

Memorandum—Estimate of Travelling Stock.

Question No. 3.—The greater portion of the stock before named pass into Victoria. About an equal number travel through the Urana district *via* Jerilderie to Deniliquin, and from the Wagga and Yanko Roads. The number of stock up and down the Murray bank road has been few during the last twelve months—about 15,000.

Memo. A.

Dams required to be made at Coreen near township reserve, blind creek here.

Dam required at Burryjaa, blind creek here, both of the above places are on the main travelling stock road from Murrumbidgee to Corowa.

Well and dam required at the Murray Hut, on road from Jerilderie to Tocumwal; good water 12 feet down.

Dam required at the Boundary Green; see tracing.

On part of the road lately surveyed from a point about 2 miles from Urana on the north side, to a point 7 miles from the same place on the same side of it, should be cleared for a width of 1 chain, as the country is very scrubby, and the surveyed line could not easily be followed without.

Some outlay is necessary to improve the dam between Simon Holland's Inn, Yanko and Jerilderie.

STOCK INSPECTOR HOWE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Corowa, 17 February, 1875.

Sir,

In my report to you, dated 29th January, I stated that I would forward a description of some land near Corowa that I would recommend to be reserved for the use of travelling stock.

Without the means of reference to any maps, I now do myself the honor to inform you that this land is situated about 5 miles from Corowa on the main travelling stock road, and occupied as grass rights; it is bounded on the south by John Dye, selector; Monohan's purchased land on the east, and Perrit and others on the west and north.

On a portion of this land near the roadway stock can and do generally get water, but with some outlay it may be made a permanent and most useful watering place.

1,500 acres of land may still be reserved hereabouts; there is a great deficiency of reserves near Corowa. This spot is much used and required for stock going to market and wool teams, and I bring the locality particularly under your notice for reserve at once, for if not it will certainly be selected before very long.

I have, &c.,

E. HOWE,

Inspector of Stock.

No. 11.—DENILIQUIN DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR GALL to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Moama, 26 September, 1874.

SIR,

Referring to your memorandum of the 1st instant, attached to the letter of the Officer in charge of the Occupation of Lands Branch, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows:—

1. In my district, so far as I can ascertain, there are none of the water reserves fenced in, either wholly or in part, by the pastoral tenants or others.

2. There are no such obstructions as gates of any description in this district, neither are any of the main routes closed by fencing; although no doubt great inconvenience is caused to stock by being compelled to travel through lanes 3 chains wide—which are almost impassable in bad weather—the land on both sides having been sold.

3. The Conargo reserve is now and has been used for years by owners of adjoining land depasturing their stock thereon. I may mention two parties, viz., James M'Rees and D. Rogers, residing in above locality who have from 2,000 to 3,000 sheep constantly on the reserve, in consequence of which there is no grass left for the use of travelling stock; and carriers with teams are also seriously inconvenienced from the same cause.

I have, &c.,
JAMES GALL,
 Acting Inspector of Stock.

TELEGRAM FROM ACTING STOCK INSPECTOR GALL TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

2/10/74.

SINCE sending my report, find Parker of Quiamong has fenced in from 50 to 100 acres best portion of Conargo Reserve.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'COLLOUGH TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Moama, 16 February, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant (75/268 S.B.), and in reply beg to enclose you the maps with the reserves marked.

Finding I was unable to mark them with accuracy, I got one of the surveyors to mark it for me, and am getting a tracing made on a large scale for my own guidance. Since answering your queries in the first, I have been informed that the reserve at Conargo, on the Billybong, is made useless to the public, part of it being fenced in by Mr. B. L. Parker, the lessee of Quiamong, and the balance of it used by two selectors as a sheep run. Please inform me if it is my duty to take notice of it.

I have, &c.,
A. M'COLLOUGH,
 Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'COLLOUGH TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Stock and Brands Branch,
 Department of Lands,
 Sydney, 30 November, 1874.

(Circular, '74-1,823 S.B.)

No. 1. Say what tracks or roads are used in your district for travelling stock.

The principal roads used by travelling stock in the district of which I have the honor to be in charge, are the Wanganella or Hay Road, the Billybong or Wagga Wagga Road, the Tocumwal or Albury Road, the Moulamein or Edwards Road, all of which converge at the crossing-place—the bridge Deniliquin—from which there is only one road to Moama, where they cross into Victoria, and on which 95 per cent. of all the stock travelling to market are obliged to travel. The only other track used is from a few stations on the south bank of the Edwards, and the stations on the Murray River, 40 miles below Moama, which in all do not amount to over 5 per cent.

No. 2. Where there are roads or tracks on both sides of the same river or creek, state particularly to which the preference should be given, and if different sides are preferred at different seasons say so.

There are only tracks or roads on one side of each creek or river, with the exception of the Edwards, which could be used by travelling stock, and which for the last twenty-five years have been preferred by drovers before the country was fenced in to the extent it is now, nor do I, with twenty years experience, see how the other sides of the rivers could be made available for travelling stock.

No. 3. Give an estimate of the number of cattle and sheep which, in ordinary seasons, annually travel on each of these roads or tracks.

I consider the traffic of the year 1874 must be taken as a fair average, in which 611,800 sheep and 23,330 cattle travelled to market, which would give as near as possible as follows:—Wanganella Road, 45%, 275,310 sheep and 10,498 head of cattle; Billybong Road, 33%, 183,540 sheep, and 6,999 head of cattle; Tocumwal Road, 10%, 61,180 sheep and 2,330 head of cattle; Moulamein, 10%, 61,180 sheep and 2,330 head of cattle; south bank of the Edwards and stations on the Murray below Moama, 5%, 30,590 sheep and 1,166 head of cattle.

No. 4. What do you consider a sufficient width for droving roads or tracks; are those in your district right in this respect; if not, say which are not?

I consider where the country is good the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is ample; all the roads in my district have got this, and I consider drovers have no cause of complaint, but in the 50 miles between Deniliquin and Moama, in which 95% of all the stock travelling to market are obliged to travel, 25 miles of which lays through forest country, and most of the land on each side sold and fenced in, with the exception of the reserves for the use of travelling stock, nor can I see how this can be altered, or where another road could be made, as the stock must come to Moama, and the road at present used is the only one to insure water in the summer months. I consider even on this road eight months out of the year it is quite possible to maintain the condition of stock.

No. 5. Are any of these roads or tracks, through being metalled, or by reason of the large general traffic or otherwise, rendered unfit for travelling stock traffic; if so, state which?

There is no metal used in any part of my district but in the streets of Deniliquin. In very wet seasons the road between Deniliquin and Moama gets a good deal cut up by the general traffic, but, as I remarked in my answer to No. 4, I cannot, now the land is sold on each side, point out how this can be avoided, and even in such seasons it reduces itself to an item of expense, as the owners of the land allow travelling stock to go through their land at a reasonable charge.

No. 6.

No. 6. If any of them are unfit for stock traffic, say whether it is possible to make new stock roads in the place of those which are unfit, and divert the traffic to the new roads.

I can only refer you to my remarks in Nos. 4 and 5. The road from Deniliquin to Moama is the only road in my district of which I consider drovers have cause to complain, and at present I cannot point out how it can be remedied.

No. 7. Can the droving roads or tracks in your district be made more direct or turned through other country for feed or water; if so, state how and in what direction, and show the direction by marking it in red dotted lines on the maps.

These roads or tracks were all chosen in the early times as being the best situated for grass and water, as also being the most direct route to the Victorian market, and in my opinion cannot be changed for the better.

No. 8. Are any new droving roads or tracks required in your district; if so, say in what directions, and mark them in red dotted lines on the maps?

The same answer will serve as for No. 7, and when any new droving roads are required from back blocks or new country, they are always made without any obstructions from the run-holder whose leased land they go through.

No. 9.—Are there any portions of the roads or tracks in your district obstructed by fencing or otherwise; if so, state the nature of the obstructions, and how they should be removed?

I do not think there are any obstructions, but cannot possibly say; but my reasons for thinking so are, that a great many of the drovers using these roads are men who have been many years on the roads, and are well acquainted with what the law gives them, and if obstructed would at once bring it under notice, and in the position I have the honor to hold I feel sure I would have known of it, and should such a complaint be made to me I will at once bring it under your notice.

No. 10.—What ought to be the size and description of public gates on droving roads and tracks?

I would not advise gates being allowed on public roads, but slip-panels, and to open as follows,—



No. 11.—Are there any gates on the roads in your district; if so, report as to number and fitness, and position, marking same on map?

There are no gates on any of the public roads in my district, but such as described in the diagram of No. 10.

No. 12.—Say whether any of the crossing-places at the rivers, or gaps, or sidings, or gullies, or mountains, can be improved; and if so, at what expense; and state where, at one or both sides of any of the important crossing-places, reserves are necessary for improving the approaches to these crossings, and mark them on the maps.

There are now bridges at all the important crossing-places, all of which are used by sheep and in some cases by cattle. The most important crossing-place for cattle, long known as Maiden's Yards, Moama, have for a long time been both unfit and unsafe for the crossing of cattle or horses; the posts and rails are all rotten; the forces or crushes into the river washed down by the falling in of the river banks,—to remedy which would require new yards, which I consider could not be put up and proper approaches made at a less cost than £400. Mr. M'Intosh, the late lessee, after spending over £100 last year on the old yards, has erected new yards on his private property higher up the Murray, but it yet remains to be proved if they will answer as well as the site of the old yards.

No. 13.—Are there sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock in your district, especially in the neighbourhood of towns and crossing-places?

The principal crossing-places are at towns, where the reserves cannot be increased, and at such places as Deniliquin, where the reserves are in the hands of the Town Council, and who give their herdsmen orders to oblige travelling stock to keep to the road, where a day's rest would be most useful.

No. 14.—If not, state what additional reserves are required, and their extent in each case, and mark their position on the map.

No. 15.—Have travelling stock, passing through or along Crown Lands in your district, in every case free access to and through the half-mile in width to which they are entitled, and also to all reserves that may have been notified for feeding and watering travelling stock; if not, how are they obstructed, and how is the obstruction to be removed?

No. 16.—Are the reserves set apart for travelling stock trespassed upon by other stock; if so, say by whom, and how these reserves should be protected for the use of travelling stock?

Since the receipt of the circular to which this is a reply, I have made it my business to bring about conversations with the most experienced of the drovers as to any grievance they might have, and have heard no complaints; and I would most respectfully suggest that it be notified to the droving public by advertisement to them to lodge complaints where they consider they have grounds, as they alone can be judges as to whether they get their rights or not, and as I said in No. 9 I feel sure if they did not I would have heard.

No. 17.—Are any dams, tanks, or wells, required to be made on any of the roads or tracks in your district; if so, state their position on the maps and probable cost?

At present I am not in a position to advise on the above, but with more experience, if I see the necessity of tanks or dams, I will bring the matter under your notice, with the probable cost.

A. M'COLLOUGH,
Inspector of Stock, Moama.

12.—DUBBO DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR BROWN to OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Dubbo, 15 September, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, with reference to water reserves on travelling stock routes being partly fenced, also treating of gates of insufficient width, and fences erected across main roads,—I do myself the honor to state that a report as to such will be forwarded, and receive my earliest attention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. BROWN,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR BROWN to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Dubbo, 29 January, 1875.

SIR,

As requested per circular of the 30th November, last, I do myself the honor to lay before you the following report:—

DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS IN THE SCAB DISTRICTS OF DUBBO AND CANNONBAR.

Question No. 1.—The roads and tracks used by travelling stock in these districts are as under:—

The Bogan and Macquarie Rivers, The Duck, Gunningbar, Marra, Marthaguy, Merri Merri, and Talbragar Creeks, also part of the west side of the Castlereagh River; these run parallel to the streams. Those approaching to right angles or cross country are as follows:—

From Wingaden, on the Castlereagh, to the main Merri Merri Road, at Quambone, in some instances continuing a south-west course to the Marthaguy, and thence to the Macquarie River.

From Coonamble, *via* Tooloom and Bringesse's, on the Merri Merri; Tonaung, on the Marthaguy; and thence to Mayabone, on the Macquarie.

From Gelargumbone, on the Castlereagh, to Colli, on the Marthaguy; and thence down the Marthaguy until its intersection with the main road from Warren to the Marthaguy.

Again from Collic to Timberabongie, on the Macquarie, *via* Coalbaggin and Burrowan.

From Galgandra to Dubbo, on the Macquarie, *via* Coalbaggin.

From Mundooran to Wellington, *via* Cobbera; and from Mundooran to Dubbo, *via* Cobbera and the Talbragar.

From Wellington to Obley, *via* Curra Creek.

From Dubbo to Obley, *via* Wanbangalang.

From Narromine to Obley, *via* Wallaby Springs and Dilladerry; and from Narromine to the Bogan, at Balgandramine, *via* Wallaby Springs and Tomingly Creek.

From the junction of the Gunningbah with the Billeringa Creek to Nyagin on the Bogan.

From Cannonbar to Nyagin on the Bogan.

From Boggabadah on the Bogan to the Lachlan River, *via* Pangie and Craway Creek.

No. 2.—The main road from Bourke up the Bogan River is generally on the west side, especially in flooded time, until it arrives at a point on the river known as Nyagin; there it crosses to the east side, and to this particular point I would draw your attention: Sheep in going down the Bogan often omit crossing at this point to the west side; the result is that they get entangled between the river and the Gunningbar and Duck Creeks, which in many instances is a serious cause of delay, and in flooded times much loss might occur, as a succession of watercourses flow into the Bogan from the eastward. Therefore I would advise the closing of the present track on the east side of the river from Nyagin to a point about 1 mile below the junction of the Duck Creek with the Bogan; at that the main road from Cannonbar to Bourke is cut; to make to this point travelling stock in flooded times would necessitate a bridge over the Gunningbar and Duck Creeks, which, in addition, is a very low flooded country. On the other hand, a bridge at Nyagin would at once give all stock free outlet to the west side of the river, and also do away with all risk in time of flood.

From Nyagin up to Tabratong the road crosses and recrosses the river several times, and again from Tabratong to Derribong or Terribong; over from there it adheres to the west side of the river until it reaches Genanagay, thence on to Forbes; but returning to Nyagin I would advise the road on both sides of the river up to Bulgandramine being reserved for travelling stock: for instance, sheep have been detained for many days at Derribong, those going down the river were not allowed through Mrs. Martell's West Bogan blocks, and those coming up the river were stopped by Mr. Kerr from travelling further on the east side. This matter has been much complained of as a serious loss to fat stock, they being much knocked about,—when a track up the east side of the river to Balgandramine would have removed all difficulties,—or otherwise a bridge at Derribong.

The main road from Bourke or the Darling up the Macquarie is divided until it reaches Warren, one line keeping what is known as the Marra Road and the other the Duck Creek; that which comes across to the Duck Creek is most used—not being so flooded.

Taking Warren as a starting point upwards, and although the west side of the river is mostly used, still I would recommend the roads on each side of the river as at present being retained.

No. 3.—In ordinary seasons I consider the number of cattle and sheep that travel the Bogan Road is fully 300,000, and the number that travel the Macquarie 250,000, on the Talbragar, 400,000; about half the Queensland stock make for the Bogan, and the other half cross the Macquarie near Dubbo.

No. 4.—I consider a main droving road should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but intersecting roads of short lengths might be reduced to 1 mile.

The second question in No. 4 is peculiar to answer, for the droving roads or tracks are being reduced continually by selectors, so that stock have to travel on half their allotted width,—nor are any such boundaries defined.

No. 5.—I consider the main road down the Talbragar, as it gets near Dubbo, much injured for travelling stock purposes, owing to the large quantities of land that have been taken up, and is being now rapidly fenced in.

No. 6.

No. 6.—And I consider it quite practicable at present, to make a “new” stock route, by a slight deviation.

No. 7.—One of the droving roads from the Northern Districts has been much injured as it draws near Dubbo; no reserve of any extent has been made near that township, and consequently large mobs of sheep and cattle are hurried when they get within a few miles of the town and river, pushed across and driven away; and I would propose, as now shown on the chart (county of Lincoln), that a stock line should be reserved, commencing at the junction of Mitchell's Creek with the Talbragar, and taking a south-west course to the Macquarie River, a distance of about 18 miles to Murrumbidgee; there the stock would have the advantage of those large reserves lately proclaimed for stock purposes, and adjoining each other, situated in the county of Lincoln, parish of Murrumbidgee, No. 23, 5,900 acres, and No. 24 in the county of Lincoln, parish of Gueric, 712 acres; this would be a fine route for stock going to the Southern markets, and the large reserves above mentioned would be on the direct line, and by crossing the river just below Cornish and Cruikshank's portion of 320 acres, to the west side, the stock would still be on a large reserve, having the advantages of a fine country to travel through, and thinly populated. This route must soon become of great value to stockowners, as on both sides of the river there is plenty of spare country to proclaim large stock reserves, and on this line there will be an immense stock traffic, as the reserves would be of very great value to stock travelling up the Macquarie to the Sydney or Bathurst markets.

The next droving road is one also coming from the north, and leaves the Castlereagh at Galgandra; thence on to the Macquarie, crossing either at Dubbo or some of the falls below; thence to the south *via* Obley or Balgandramine.

Another road of great importance is that from the Marthaguy, leaving it at Colli, touching at Baggabah and Burroway, on the Macquarie, to Timberabangie; at that part there is a fine fall, and much stock are constantly crossing from both up and down the river, and from the Northern Districts.

The next line that I would bring under your notice is that which leaves the Castlereagh at Coonamble, making for the Lachlan River some few miles below Condoblin, and touching at the following places,—Toooloom, Burgess's, on the Merri Merri, Marthaguy, at Wild's, *via* the Back Creek; thence to Tananbong; thence on to the Macquarie, at Mayabone; thence keeping a westerly direction, crossing the Marra, Middle, Crooked, and Duck Creeks; thence crossing the Gunningbah, a short distance below its junction with the Billeringa, making the Bogan at Nyagin; thence following the course of that stream upwards to Muda or Mudall Large Waterhole—here the river should be crossed, or not higher up than Bagabah, and a southerly course held for the Lachlan River *via* Crawing Creek. This route from the Bogan has been travelled by stock, and is considered much better than the route from Dandaloo to the Lachlan; and from my own knowledge I would prefer it; one has been tested, the other offers many difficulties, and drovers are afraid to attempt crossing.

The next road is only 22 miles long, but is a main channel from Cannonbar on the Duck Creek, to Nyagin on the Bogan. Stock very often in coming up from the Darling turn off at Cannonbar, taking this track for the Bogan; and on the other hand, stock coming down the Bogan often require to make the main Bourke Road, *via* Cannonbar; this track is much used by travelling stock, and I would advise its being retained for that purpose, although, I believe, objected to. I would also draw your attention to a portion of road between Limestone Gully, in the parish of Gueric, county of Lincoln and Wellington. In time of flood, stock have to travel through portions of purchased land owned by Mr. John Brown, of Cannonbar, causing much annoyance to fat stock drovers. I have marked a proposed line, and I have also shown a double dotted line, which I believe has been lately surveyed, and which goes just round the corner of the paddock; this is a very bad piece of country to get over, it being excessively hilly, broken-up, and traversed with rugged limestone ridges, quite enough to cripple any fat stock going to market; this, if adopted for that purpose, will be the worst piece of road between Dubbo and Wellington, and must be very expensive to make and keep in order; the track I have pricked out is one that is used, though objected to by the “Crown tenants,” and also by people of business on the main road from Ponto to Wellington; it is however a fine level tract of country, and a quiet line of road, just suitable for travelling stock purposes, and on that I should strongly advise being reserved for that purpose.

The old road from Wingaden on the Castlereagh to Quambone on the Merri Merri has been obstructed by several fences; the owners of the runs through which that road passed have objected to stock going that way, turning them some 10 miles round; the original line was from Wingaden to Carribeah or Quambone, *via* Caniamba, on the Nedgera Creek and Tundee; this road was much used, and is one that I would advise being retained for the use of travelling stock.

PUBLIC GATES.

Public gates, in my opinion, should be double, each gate 7 ft. long, making an opening of 14 ft. for vehicles, and on each side of the gate there should be a dead panel, and then three slip-panels, to admit of stock drawing quietly through the roadway, though the gate should be well logged in flat country, but if timber is scarce, then have the clay well burnt, and such should be raised in the gateway at least 10 in. above the general level of the country, and 20 ft. on each side of the gate; this is very necessary, as without, the gateway becomes hollow, and a deep pool of water is the consequence, quite preventing one from opening the gate when in a buggy, without getting wet to the knees.

A public gate does not require to be very high, nor of heavy timber, 4 ft. is plenty high enough for top-bar, four bars, 4 in. x 1 in., mortised into a 2½ in. head and 6 x 3 butt, diagonal brace to each gate, bolts to be used instead of nails. The above description of gate, if well put together, will last for a long time.

There are gates in my districts—those on the droving roads number about 80, the slip-panels over a hundred; some of the gates are very well got up, opening and shutting easily; others are of the worst possible description, in fact disgraceful; some are only about 11 ft. wide, and badly hung; gates should shut back so as to be out of the way of stock.

The slip-panels in many instances are quite as much as a man can put up, and each panel having five rails.

The crossing-places on the Macquarie, and also on some of the trivial streams, require improving, but the expense would not be great. A bank on one side might require cutting away of the Macquarie, or the bottom of a creek logging or stoning; the banks of the Macquarie would only require looking to, as the bed is quite sound. It would not entail the same expense in making these cuttings as dam-making, and I believe one shilling per cubic yard would be the outside value.

RESERVES

RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

This is a most important question, and I would advise that each side of the river at Timberabongie be reserved up to 4,000 acres, also one at Minan, on the north side, 2,000 acres; one at Brilbah Fall, or as near it as can be procured on the south side, 2,000; one on the Magraguy, which is the main track from the Castlereagh at Galgandra to Victoria *via* Dubbo, 2,000 acres; one at the junction of Mitchell's Creek with the Talbragar or Erskine—this should be a large reserve of at least 4,000 acres; one at Drilmarrannah Creek near Campbell's selection, about 2,000 acres, embracing each side of the creek; one at Byandra Creek, where the road crosses, of 2,000 acres. This is a large stock route between Dubbo and Obley, the greatest portion should be on the west side of the road, but embracing each side of the creek, the largest portion being on the south side; one at the crossing-place on Towingley Creek of 2,000 acres, adjoining the village reserve; one at Bulgandramine on the Bogan south side of 4,000 acres; one at Derribong, each side of the Bogan River, 2,000; one when the road crosses the Bogan, near the boundary of Lower Tobaratong at the old station, each side of river, 2,000 acres; one large reserve at Old Maddall Waterhole. This should be large, as then the great road to the Lachlan and Southern Districts must cross the Bogan, directing its course for Craway Creek, and through the best Bogan country, 8,000 acres would not be too large, say 4,000 acres on each side of the river: one at Nyagin, 3,000 acres on the west side, also the same on the east side of the Bogan; one where the Bogan Road junctions with the Duck Creek and Macquarie Road (that is the great high road to Bourke) on the west side of the river—this should also be a large reserve, and embrace each bank of the Bogan, area 6,000 acres; one on the north side of Duck Creek, commencing a quarter of a mile below the Cannonbar Bridge and running upwards, keeping the creek as a frontage for 2 miles, then crossing to the south side, and continuing a line from the creek south 1 mile; thence by a line west until it crosses the continuation of a line forming the eastern boundary of the suburban blocks of the Cannonbar township.

There are not sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock in my districts, and the following are certainly necessary in addition to those already mentioned:—

A large reserve is necessary on the main road between Narromine, on the Macquarie River, and Wallaby, commencing at a little blind creek or watercourse running across the main Wallaby Road, upon the Euromedah side of the clear ridges of Rylie and Alexander's Obley station, and running for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile fronting each side of the road leading to Wallaby, and running back about 1 mile from each side of the road. This reserve would be on the Mount Park Euromedah Run and known as "Obley Ridges and Springs." Stock have to travel 12 miles from the Macquarie River before reaching water except that situated on the proposed reserve; this is the only water between the Macquarie and Wallaby, and is always made for by drovers.

Another that I should propose and one that would be very valuable to travelling stock, is situated at the main crossing place on the Cookaburra Creek, on the main road to Bourke, between Timberabongie and Minore Falls. This reserve should run up the creek on *each side* from the road, and its area should be 2,000 acres—this would secure the only lasting water.

Another that I would strongly advise would commence from where the road from Gunningbar Creek (this is on the new proposed route from Coonamble to the Lachlan River), and running down the west side of the creek, so as to secure the Cookendoon Waterhole, which is situated about 3 miles below the junction of the Billeringar with the Gunningbar. This reserve should be 6,000 acres, as soon it must have a great deal of travelling stock to support, and here is the only lasting water in time of drought.

Another reserve that I would advise is situated on the Macquarie River, commencing at the south-east corner of Wemebar Run, and running up the river to Mr. D. M'Killop's fence; about 4,000 acres.

I would also advise, when the new proposed stock line leaves the Talbragar at the junction of Mitchell's Creek, to proclaim a reserve of 2,000 acres midway between that and the Macquarie River, near a place known as the "Pine Camp"; here at some future date a Government tank could be constructed, as this line must ultimately become of much value to the stock drover.

Another large reserve on the Macquarie River, where the proposed stock route crosses the reserve, should be 4,000 acres on each side of the river if possible; this is very necessary, as stock may require to wait pending sale transactions that may be carried on in either Wellington or Dubbo, and which may direct their route to the Sydney or Victorian markets.

Another reserve which is much required would be on the Macquarie River, just where the Wellington "Ten-mile Circuit" touches that stream, county of Lincoln, parish of Guerie, Limestone Gully; this would join the present small reserve there, and would be well situated, as it would be just a nice stage from Wellington *via* the "new recommended stock track" from Limestone Gully to that township; the area should if possible be 2,000 acres.

Also a reserve on the Merri Merri at Burgess's (new proposed stock route), 2,000 acres; one on same route at Mayabone on the Macquarie River of 4,000 acres, each side of river; one at Mingeto on the Bogan, junction of Buri Creek (new proposed stock route marked on chart), 4,000 acres.

Travelling stock have not free access to half mile on each side of all tracks, and consequently I have advised the "new stock routes," namely,—from the junction of Mitchell's Creek to the Macquarie River at Murrumbidgee; from the Ten-mile Waterhole to the junction of Buri Creek with the Bogan. The first avoids much fenced-in country and small farms, driving through the township of Dubbo, &c.; the second some 5 miles of road much fenced in each side, with bog and slush in winter. This would also refer to the proposed line from Limestone Gully to Wellington.

With reference to removing any obstructions that may interfere with travelling stock, I would propose that whatever is allowed on each side of any stock route should be reserved for such, no fencing permitted within that boundary, and if fenced on one side extended on the other.

The reserves for watering and feeding travelling stock are in many instances fenced in, that is, enclosed in large paddocks of 10,000 acres or more; these reserves are rendered almost useless to the public, many are not known, but the majority are so eaten down with the paddock sheep that fat cattle can only take a drink and then leave. These reserves become very valuable to the run-holder especially near towns, and of little to the public; complaints are very rife under this head, teamsters can hardly make use of them for a day's rest, but must water and move on; a simple watering area of 10 acres would be of as much benefit as the present reserves, so eaten down are they by the holders on whose runs they are proclaimed, and this seems to increase as the country is more fenced in.

The reserves set apart for travelling stock purposes are in every case trespassed on by adjoining owners, so that travelling stock reap no benefit, and unless the reserves and roads for those purposes are respected, the gazetting of additional reserves will be of more value to the Crown tenant than the drover; and I am of opinion that some officer should be appointed to attend to this matter, and instead of impounding the stock (unless stray stock), about which there is much difficulty, as the distance in some cases would be 50 miles to the nearest pound, I believe fine would answer every purpose, making it progressive.

Some dams are required, and those on the main stock line from Coonamble to the Lachlan River I would direct your attention to. A dam could be erected at little cost in the Tooloom Creek—this would make the water more lasting; and another on the Merri Merri—this would be quite sufficient to pass stock on to the Macquarie at Mayabone, from the Macquarie they would have plenty of water and grass *via* Cookendoon Waterhole to Nyagin on the Bogan.

Tanks would be necessary after leaving the Bogan in some seasons they could be done cheaper than in others, and it would require judgment in selecting the spots of ground in that country. From 13d. to 18d. would be the probable cost per cubic yard; when removed far from the river it would entail additional expense, but all could be easily carried out by appointing a person to examine the country and report; local advice would be beneficial; the tanks would require to be about 12 miles apart—this would allow sheep water every other day.

The crosses in red denote gates on the main tracks, but the scale of map is so small of the Duck Creek and Marthaguy country, that it is impossible to place them in anything like position.

I know of no reserves but what are in use, that is, either used by the public generally or monopolized by the Crown tenant.

As far as experience has gone, wells are quite a failure in these districts,—that is, in the salt bush country, for salt-water is always procured, excepting in the "Monkey,"—a tract of country between the Castlereagh and the Macquarie,—which appears to have been in ages past a large river, now filled with sand; in that formation water is procured at from 10 to 18 feet in depth, of fine quality, but the supply in very dry seasons seems to fall short, and the opinion is that it is a channel of large holes filled with sand.

In conclusion I would add, that I have found it quite impossible to procure all the information required; some of the charts give little information, nor are the reserves on some of them marked, neither have I had an opportunity of receiving information which would have given much assistance, from the resident Government Surveyor, as that gentleman was on leave of absence.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. BROWN,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR BROWN TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Dubbo, 31 January, 1875.

SIR,

I would solicit your attention relative to the cost of "tanks," which should more properly have been entered in that report forwarded in connection with "charts"; such merely mentioned the probable cost per cubic yard, but estimating the number of sheep that would travel up the Bogan to Muddall and across to the Lachlan in one year to be 200,000, and cattle 12,000, with tanks placed at distances of 12 miles, and each tank capable of watering 17,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle, and allowing each sheep three gallons a day for twenty days, and each bullock twenty gallons per day for twelve days, would require eight tanks of about 10,000 yards each; these at 15d. per cubic yard would amount to £625 each, or a total of about £5,000; this would allow a good margin for evaporation and soakage, as the sheep would only drink every other day. The tanks would require to be about 15 feet deep, 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, fenced on each side and across the watering ends, which should be logged and made fan-shape. In some instances 15d. might be considered too high or not enough, but I believe it could be fairly accepted as an average.

I would advise that the tanks should not be more than 12 miles distant from each other, as at greater distances stock would become so excessively thirsty in hot weather that all control over them would be lost, consequently they could not be brought steadily to the water.

The approaches to the water should slope 1 to 3, the fencing and logging would cost about £35 or £40 per tank, and the inclination of the side banks would depend on the nature of the soil; but 1 to 1 would suit well in the West Bogan country.

I am of opinion that each tank could be finished ready for public use at an outlay of £665; this would include, perhaps, all unforeseen items, leaving the tanks in a thoroughly durable condition for a total sum of £5,320.

I have mentioned eight tanks as the distance across from Boggabadah on the Bogan, to the elbow below Condoblin on the Lachlan, is, I believe, about 120 miles; but as the line gets nearer the Lachlan River, dams perhaps (if the nature of the country would admit) could be adopted instead of tanks, which would reduce the expenditure.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. BROWN,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR BROWN TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Dubbo, 12 April, 1875.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to advise the reservation of the following portions of country for the use of travelling stock, namely:—4,000 acres situated on the eastern bank of the Bogan River, about half-way between Mr. Andrew T. Kerr's Derribong Station, and the junction of the Tomingly Creek on the Oaks Run, now occupied by Stracharn Brothers.

Also one on the Tomingly Creek, about 7 miles from its junction with the Bogan River, area 2,000 acres, and to embrace each side of that watercourse.

Another

Another on the main road between Dubbo and Forbes, situated about 6 miles from Wambangalang Station, and 3 from Old John's station. This piece of country is known as the Gum Flat, and is much used by travelling stock. The largest portion of the reserve should be on the west side of the main road embracing each side of the watercourse, area about 2,000 acres.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. BROWN,
Inspector of Stock.

13.—EDEN DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR TRESILIAN TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Eden, Twofold Bay,
14 April, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your circular, as in margin, referring to circulars of 28th August and 1st September last, in regard to the droving roads and reserves for feeding stock, &c., in my district, I do myself the honor to reply as follows :—

1.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. Main roads, Eden to and from Bega, to and from Cathcart, and Cathcart to Delegate *en route* to Gippsland.
2. None.
3. About 5,000 head of cattle to Gippsland, and 1,000 to Eden for exportation. No sheep.
4. Two chains wide. Yes.
5. The roads in my district are good, with the exception of Pambula to Cathcart.
6. None unfit for travelling stock.
7. From Cathcart to Little Plain *via* Bald Hill and Maharatta. On this line there would be better feed and water if land not selected.
8. Answered as above.
9. None of the main lines. There has been a great deal of selection of land between Cathcart and Little Plains, and this might be an obstruction to stock travelling that way.

2.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. 12 feet wide and self-acting.
11. None.

3.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. The crossing-places are all good, unless in times of great floods, which are rare.

4.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. No.
14. Reserves are required at Cathcart, Maharatta, and Delegate.
15. So far as I know they always have.
16. Having no reserves in my district there is no trespass.
17. None, the country is well watered.

I have, &c.,
JOHN T. TRESILIAN,
Inspector of Stock.

14.—FORBES DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR DAVIS TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Forbes, 11 February, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your circular dated the 30th November last (74-1,820 S.B.), I have the honor to forward to you the following particulars, with all the maps you sent to me with the above-mentioned circular :—

DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. I have marked all the droving roads generally used in my district for travelling stock thus —
2. There is a road on both sides of the Lachlan River, and the preference is given to the north side, which is the best in flooded time, but the south side is the safest in dry weather.
3. I estimate the stock passing along these roads during the year at 300,000 sheep and 20,000 cattle.
4. I consider all droving roads should be reserved and left open, say 20 chains on each side, the whole length of the road, and additional reserves at the principal watering-places. All the roads that are fenced, in my three districts, are wrong in this respect. A road 2 chains wide is not suitable for large numbers of stock.
5. There are two roads to which I would beg to call your attention, viz., the road leading up the Lachlan River; from the bridge on the south side it is enclosed for the first 6 miles, and no feed or water all the way, and there is another very bad place at Reagan's, on the Bland, where many cattle and sheep get bogged between the fences, and teams cannot travel, and have to camp for many weeks at a time. The former could be remedied by turning the stock road round at the back of Mr. J. B. Farrand's selection, and the latter by diverting the traffic to the left side (in going from here) of Mr. Reagan's paddock, and I may mention here that all the roads near Orange, Molong, and Wellington, and in all places where roads are fenced, they are totally unfit for stock traffic, especially fat stock going to market.

6. I have stated in answer 5 how the stock traffic might be diverted to avoid two bad places, and in my opinion the Government should not alienate land within a quarter of a mile on each side of all the main roads.

7. I do not know of any roads that could be improved, or made more direct, except those I have mentioned, and those I have marked on the maps.

8. I have marked a new road leaving the Bogan River at 'Bogabeda,' and leading across country to the Lachlan River, at Euabalong, marked thus in red, - - - -; also a new road from Parkes to the Upper Bogan, also marked in red dotted lines, These roads would be a great convenience to travelling stock, and would save great distances, the former about 160 miles and the latter about 40 miles. It may not be out of place to mention here, that I have marked, and strongly recommend, a road all the way on both sides of the Bogan River. I have marked it in red, - - - -. Stock (fat and store) are often compelled to camp at the various crossing-places on the Bogan when the river is up, whereas if there was a road all the way on both sides they could move along all right.

9. A road leading to the water on south side of river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Forbes, is obstructed by Mr. Thomas Tozer. This road is measured 2 chains wide, and Tozer has fenced it in to about 9 feet at one place, and at another place he has placed a haystack upon it, and ultimately fenced it right across so that travellers and stock cannot go to the water. The season is dry and water scarce, and travellers make sad complaints of this road being closed. I should think it would not be a difficult matter to compel Tozer to remove the obstruction. Marked thus in red on the map, R over J conjoined.

10. The size of gates on public roads and tracks should be not less than 18 feet wide, and properly and substantially hung, with strong hinges, and kept in good order, and the gateways should be kept well metalled so as to prevent the usual bog-hole in the roads at nearly all public gates.

11. There are seventy-three gates on roads in my districts. Most of them are wide enough, but sadly out of order and neglected. They are mostly made in two posts (which is right), but so badly hung that they will neither stay shut or open unless they be fastened, and cattle often knock the props away, when the gates will swing half to and stop the stock; besides, there is in wet weather a boghole in nearly every gateway, so bad that one can only reach the gate on horseback, and a person driving has no alternative but to go to his hips in mud and dirty water at nearly all the gates on public roads in my districts. Sheep will not readily face this water and dirt, so that there should be wide slip-panels left for stock a little away from the gates. I have marked all the gates in numbers with red ink, placing the numbers nearly as possible where the gates are. No. 1 to 73.

12. I do not think the crossing-places or sidelings in my districts could well be improved, owing to floods at times. Reserves at both sides at all the crossing-places would have been a wise provision, but unfortunately the land has been alienated by the Crown in most places and reserved in others, so that there is not much to be done in that way.

13. There are not sufficient reserves for travelling stock in my districts. I have marked fifty-eight new reserves in my districts, indicating the area by red dots. They are all very much wanted, and would be a great advantage to persons sending stock to market. In making reserves it is advisable to make it known that such has been withdrawn from lease, otherwise squatters drive off travelling stock and do not allow them to camp. The reserves which I have marked with black dots are not used, because people do not know whether they are withdrawn from lease or not.

14. I would recommend that reserves for travelling stock to feed and water upon be not less than 2,000 to 3,000 acres; when we consider that two or three different mobs may be on the same reserve the same night it might be wise to make the reserves larger, say 4,000 acres.

15. Travelling stock have free access to the half-mile on each side of the roads in my districts, but not to reserves in all cases, for unless reserves are withdrawn from lease the lessee of the run will not allow travelling stock to feed, water, or camp on them.

16. Reserves set apart for the use of travelling stock are constantly trespassed upon, either by the owner of the run upon which the reserve has been made or by the nearest free selector, and I think it is the best way to protect them for the purpose intended, would be to instruct all poundkeepers to impound all stock found trespassing upon such reserves.

17. I recommend seven new dams for the use of travelling stock, and have marked them + on the maps. They are much needed, and would be a great blessing to all travellers; and I may add here that there is a very waterless piece of road leading into Wagga Wagga from here. I am informed upon good authority that there is no available water for stock from Wagga Wagga to Jerriwa, a distance of 45 miles, and in dry time the distance is 15 miles more on to Cummings's, and those who go that way from here always suffer much, and some sheep are always dropped on the way. I am informed also that these dams would probably cost 1s. 6d. per yard; and I am inclined to think so, for labour is very scarce and dear, and men would require to cart water for their own use a long way while constructing the work.

I have, &c.,

W. WHITTEN DAVIS,

Inspector of Stock.

15.—GLEN INNES DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR LOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Glen Innes, 12 October, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you inclosing me a letter from the Officer in Charge, Crown Lands Occupation Branch, asking for information respecting the water and other reserves in my district.

In reply thereto, I beg to state that I wrote to the district surveyor for information on this subject, and his reply was that *none of the reserves in my district adjoining main or other roads were fenced in*; and from my intimate knowledge of the district I can corroborate this statement.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES B. LOWE,

Inspector of Stock.

Stock

STOCK INSPECTOR LOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Glen Innes, 8 March, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your printed circular of 30th November last, asking for information about the droving roads and reserves in my district, I beg to furnish you with the following information.

1. I return map of district showing in red lines over the black the roads already in use as stock roads, and in red dots those proposed as necessary.

2. There are no rivers or creeks in my district having a road on both sides of them.

3. I enclose separately an estimate of the number of sheep and cattle which pass annually through and on the different stock roads in the district.

4. I consider about 10 chains a fair width; some of the roads being through purchased land have only 2 chains. Where the land has not been alienated they are wide enough as far as I can ascertain.

5. None of them are unfit by reason of metalling, &c.

6. None.

7. They cannot be improved.

8. Only one. On the road from Ashford to Glen Innes a branch road is required, turning off at Strathbogie and passing through Vegetable Creek, thence through Ranger's Valley to the Great Northern Road at Dundee.

9. None of the roads are obstructed by fencing.

10. There should be two gates, each 12 feet broad, on all droving roads, or else a gate and slip-rail to allow plenty of room. Gates of the description in diagram enclosed seem to answer best.

11. There are no gates on the Great Northern Road except through the Tenterfield paddocks, and they are never closed. On the road from Warialda to Ramornie there are on Bannockburn two double gates, one single gate (as per diagram), and one slip-rail. On Waterloo two large single gates about 12 feet wide. From Ashford to Inverell on Bukulla there are three double gates about 12 feet wide, and on the Glen Innes line to Grafton through Newton Boyd, two slip-rails 10 feet wide.

12. There are no bad crossing-places on any part of the rivers or creeks in my district.

13. I believe that reserves of 640 acres should be proclaimed about every 10 miles along stock roads, arranging them so that they would occur as often as possible at crossing-places to creeks and rivers and on both sides of same.

15. Stock have every access to the half-mile on both sides of the road. As to reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock, I can see no notice of them on the map, so cannot tell. Water reserves are considered by the squatters to have been made especially to protect them, and they reserve to themselves the sole right to graze over them, and indeed they are included in the area of Crown Lands for which they pay rent.

17. On the road from Inverell to Glen Innes one tank is required, as there is a stretch of country nearly 20 miles without water in dry seasons. I could not mark the exact position on the map, but it would be somewhere about 10 miles from Inverell. The cost would be about £100 or £150.

There is no other information with reference to roads or reserves that I can think of that would be interesting or useful to the Government.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES B. LOWE,

Inspector of Stock.

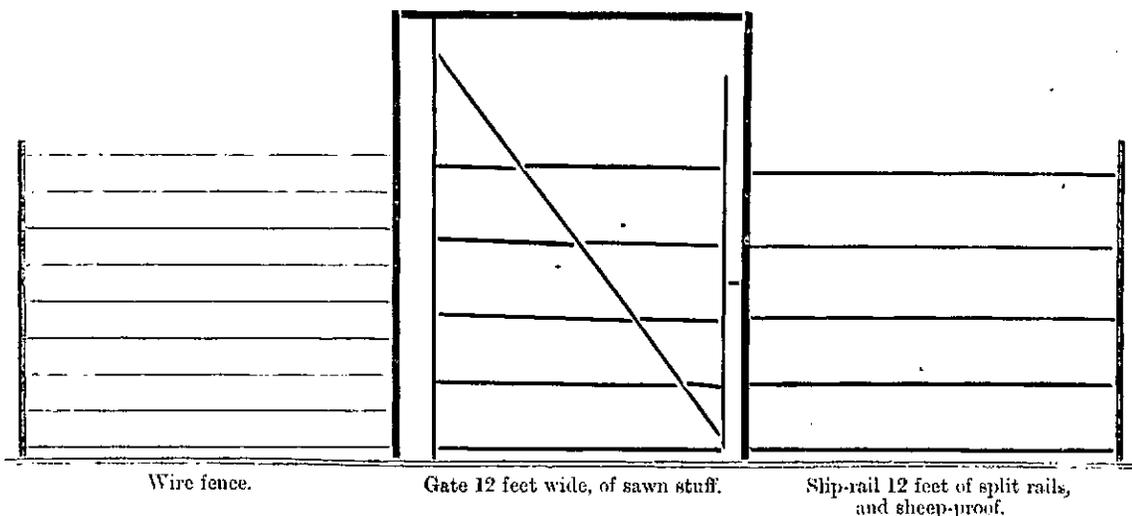
Rough estimate of the number of travelling sheep and cattle passing along each of the stock roads in Glen Innes District.

By the Great Northern Road *via* Tenterfield and Glen Innes, going south to Riverina, sheep (store) 10,000; cattle (store) 2,000. From Bonshaw side, *via* Tenterfield to Ramornie, cattle (fat) 1,000. From the Clarence through Tenterfield and Bonshaw, cattle (store), 2,000. From the Clarence by the Newton Boyd line through Glen Innes and Inverell, cattle (store), 2,000. From Inverell side to Ramornie and Grafton, *via* Glen Innes, sheep (fat), 3,000; cattle (fat), 1,000. From Bonshaw and Ashford side to Ramornie, through Glen Innes, cattle (fat), 1,000; sheep (fat), 2,000. From Inverell side to Armidale, say cattle (fat), 500; sheep (fat), 1,000. From Bonshaw side, *via* Ashford and Inverell, going south to Liverpool Plains, &c., cattle (store), 1,000; sheep (store), 8,000.

Memo.—the numbers of cattle and sheep passing through to Ramornie vary very much, according to the price of stock; when fat cattle are cheap, the number going down is larger by far than when they are dear, and the same with sheep. I have endeavoured to give a fair average.

C. B. LOWE.

Plan of gate and slip-rail to be used on crossing roads.



Wire fence.

Gate 12 feet wide, of sawn stuff.

Slip-rail 12 feet of split rails,
and sheep-proof.

16.—GOULBURN DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR CHARTERIS TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Goulburn, 11 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 1st instant, just come to hand, enclosing circular dated 28th ultimo from Occupation of Lands Office, also your own report for the year 1873.

I beg to state, with regard to the matters referred to in the accompanying circular, I shall make every inquiry, and shall also attend duly to your own request with respect to reserves, and report to you at some early date.

I have, &c.,

F. M. CHARTERIS,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR CHARTERIS TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Goulburn, 15 September, 1874.

SIR,

Referring again to your circular 74/1,636 with accompanying memo. of 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that, upon making inquiries, I find that nearly every reserve is trespassed upon, some of them fenced or partly fenced in, and that minor roads in all parts of my district are encroached upon and obstructed.

To ascertain the extent of these encroachments would take months, and I wish to understand how far my instructions extend. Am I to visit all these reserves and obstructed roads, and report upon the facts, or am I to take action only when these matters are brought before me?

The amount of work necessary to enable me to report upon these matters would absorb my time for at least three months, and I wish to have more definite instructions, because if my information were to entail the necessity for my appearing at Court to sustain actions against persons unlawfully occupying Crown lands or reserves, there is no saying how long I may be engaged in that duty alone.

I have, &c.,

F. M. CHARTERIS,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR CHARTERIS TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Goulburn, 20 February, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of November 30th, 1874, I have the honor to make the following replies:—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

Nos. 1 & 3. From Goulburn Main Southern Road towards Yass. Estimated number of stock travelling, sheep 30,000, cattle 15,000. From Goulburn Main Southern Road towards Berrima, sheep 10,000, cattle 8,000. From Goulburn to Bungonia, sheep 3,000, cattle 1,000. From Goulburn to Boro, sheep 3,500, cattle 1,200. From Goulburn to Currawang, sheep 4,000, cattle 1,500. From Goulburn to Lake Bathurst, sheep 2,000, cattle 1,000. From Goulburn to Collector, sheep 1,000, cattle 400. From Goulburn to Gurrundah, sheep 1,500, cattle 700. From Goulburn to Gullen, sheep 15,000, cattle 5,000. From Goulburn to Pijar, Crookwell, and Binda, sheep 10,000, cattle 2,000. From Goulburn to Laggan and Cooksvale, sheep 1,100, cattle 3,000. From Goulburn to Laggan and Bolong Level, sheep 3,000, cattle 4,000. From Goulburn to Taralga, sheep 3,000, cattle 5,000. From Berrima to Moss Vale, sheep 6,000, cattle 2,000. From Cross Roads to Taralga, *via* Banarby, sheep 5,000, cattle 3,000. From Taralga to Abercrombie, sheep 2,000, cattle 1,500. From Marulan to Bungonia, sheep 6,000, cattle 5,000. From Bungonia to Lake Bathurst and Boro, sheep 8,000, cattle 4,000.

2. Only one case in which roads run nearly parallel on two sides of the Wollondilly, viz., one to Gurrunda and the other to Pomerooy, the latter scarce ever used for stock.

3. See above, No. 1.

4. 1 chain to 1½ chain. All right.

5. Only the Main Southern Road metalled to any extent, but all quite fit for stock to travel over.

6. Answered by No. 5.

7. 1st, certainly not. Chiefly through purchased land.

8. The present roads are ample.

9. The following roads are obstructed by gates and slip-rails:—From Goulburn to Lake Bathurst, by one gate at Bronti; from Taralga to Cross Roads, by gates and slip-rails; from Goulburn to Gurrundah gate near Currie's 2,000 acres; from Bungonia to Lake Bathurst and Boro, two slip-rails at Balcomb's now Fulljame's and gate at Bronti. These should be removed by instructions issued from the Lands Department to the proper officer.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. Not less than 10 feet. Gates should be single, and as light as compatible with strength.

11. Only one, at the boundary between Bradley and Faithfull. In parish of Gundry a good and sufficient gate, sheep-proof, 10 feet wide, well hung.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. The crossings are quite sufficient for stock, though most require improving for general traffic.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. The reserves for stock are very insufficient.

14. At Bungonia fronting Bungonia Creek on its north bank. At Yarralan Creek in the parish of Yarralan, on road from Bungonia to Lake Bathurst. Not less than a section in each case.

15. The roads with very few exceptions run through purchased lands, and I am not aware of any reserves left exclusively for feeding and watering travelling stock. Any reserves that I have visited are village reserves and other small reserves; and these are in some cases enclosed and in all trespassed upon. Reserve No. 13, parish of Goulburn, enclosed, claimed as part of the Rossi Estate. At junction of Yass and Collector Roads, parish of Wologorang, trespassed upon by Cahill and the neighbours' cattle and horses. At 2nd Bredalbane Plain, of the *vr* about 500 acres are enclosed by Mr. Chisholm, and 100 acres left open on north side of road. Reserve at Wollandilly River, Pajar, trespassed upon by R. Siggs, with sheep. On road to Gurrundah *vr*, at J. Chisholm's 931 acres, enclosed by Mr. Chisholm. On road from Goulburn to Boro, in parish of Gundry *vr*, east of Bradley's 1,179 acres, fenced in by Mr. S. Emanuel of Landsdown, enclosed in a 5,000-acre paddock.

16. Answered in No. 15.

V. 17. Not required.

Par. 2. No further information to give.

3. Not in possession of any reliable facts.

4. In reply to the 4th par., I would state that I have marked as nearly as possible on the maps the position of the various obstructions on roads, reserves, or recommended reserves. Obstructions by a blue \times on roads. Reserves enclosed or obstructed by red cross \times . Recommended reserves, blue border. Droving roads in Argyle, black and red. The maps which were forwarded to me from your office last November I now beg to return to you.

I have, &c.,

FRED. M. CHARTERIS,
Inspector of Stock, Goulburn.

19.—HAY DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR KEIGHRAN TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Hay, 23 June, 1875.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions conveyed in your circular 74-1,820 s.b., of the 30th November last, I beg to report on the various matters to which my attention was requested therein, viz. :—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. The roads used for travelling stock are the main road from the Darling, *viâ* Mossgiel, Booligal, and the One-tree, thence to Hay, and from Hay going south, *viâ* Sixteen-mile Gums, Pine Ridge, Black Swamp, and Wanganella, to Deniliquin.

Stock travelling from the Upper Lachlan and that part of the district go by way of Euabalong, Hillston, Wheelbah, and Booligal, thence to Hay. In favourable seasons large numbers of stock leave the Lachlan River at Hillston and Wheelbah, and travel by way of Gunbar, Gillah, and the Gum Swamp, striking the Murrumbidgee River, between Illilawa and Hay. This latter road has been greatly used by drovers and others since 1870. Also, stock travelling to market from the Upper Lachlan sometimes turn off at Uabba, and go by Scrubby Ranges, Cocopara, to Darlington Point, on the Murrumbidgee River, thence to Cudgee, Urana, and from there to the Springs, on the north-eastern line. I am not aware that this route is a proclaimed road, that is from Uabba to Darlington Point, but it is a great convenience to settlers and other residents in the Upper Lachlan district. Although in summer seasons water for stock is not procurable, it is only used in wet seasons. Stock from the Lower Lachlan district travel by Oxley, Maude, crossing the Murrumbidgee at the latter place, thence to Tehelery or Dry Lake, and on to Deniliquin.

2. There are roads on both sides of all the rivers, and the stock travel on either side according to the season, but the south side of the Lachlan is generally preferred—no choice on either sides of the Murrumbidgee.

3. I estimate the number of stock that travel these roads annually—sheep about 800,000, and cattle 12,000.

4. I consider that a road 2 chains in width sufficiently wide to travel stock, and the roads in my district are correct in that respect.

5. There are no metalled roads in this district, and the roads are quite fit for travelling stock.

6. None of the roads are unfit, and it would be difficult to better them.

7. The droving roads or tracks cannot be made more direct, and could not be diverted so as to better them.

8. There are no new droving roads or tracks required.

9. All the roads have fences intersecting them, but none that will interfere with the traffic in any way.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. Gates should not be less than 13 feet in width (double gates), and for the benefit of travelling cattle there should be at each side of the gate not less than six panels of post and rail fence, with two slip-panels in close proximity to the gate, as fat stock get greatly knocked about by trying to force them through swing gates, especially when there is nothing only naked wire on each side of the gate.

11. There are 142 gates on the roads in this district, from 12 to 13 feet wide; most of them are double gates, and the remainder single. Their positions are quite suitable, but for fitness they require the post and rail fence as before mentioned.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. It is impossible to improve on the present crossing-places.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. Plenty of reserves for the purposes mentioned.

14. No additional reserves required.

15. There are no complaints whatever of obstructions to travelling stock going through Crown Lands, and they have free access to everywhere they are entitled to travel.

16. The reserves are not fenced in, and the sheep belonging to the station on which the reserves are situated feed over it when on that part of the run.

V.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

17. One large tank is much required between Hay and the One-tree on the road to Booligal, to be placed at a distance of about 15 miles from Hay, as the travelling stock in summer-time, through not being able to procure water on the One-tree Plain, have to travel down the Lachlan River to Oxley, and thence to Maude, or *vice versa*, as their destination requires, making an extra distance of 50 miles between Booligal and Hay. There are Government wells and tanks on the road leading from Booligal to Wilcannia *via* Mossgriel.

18. I have no other information to give with respect to roads, tracks, or reserves; drovers make their camping-places to suit their stages, which greatly depends on the season; and as to reserves, if there were twice as many more reserves they would be useless to legitimate stock travelling to market, as they would be taken advantage of by those parties who annually travel their sheep, commonly called "grass-caters." The squatters in this district allow a deal of latitude to legitimate travelling stock.

19. I have been droving stock on nearly all the roads and tracks throughout the Colony, and always found it the same; there never was grass on any of the reserves to feed cattle—eaten down by travelling sheep, or sheep from the settler's run. There is no part of the road between Wilcannia and Deniliquin so bare of grass as the reserves.

20. I don't pretend to understand mapping, therefore you will please excuse any mistakes that I may have made. On the map the One-tree is made to appear on the eastern side of the road from Hay to Booligal, whereas it is on the western side, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the road. There is no indication of a road leading from Oxley to Booligal on the south side of the Lachlan River, whereas there is, and it is mostly used by travelling stock; it comes out at the One-tree and joins the road which I have dotted out. I have dotted the Gillah Road, as it is called, from Hay to Hillston, also the road or track from Uabba to Darlington Point. The runs in this district are all fenced, and, where the fences intersect the roads, are on an average of about 5 miles apart, except about the homesteads, when they are much closer, say from 2 to 3 miles. Overall Plain and Wallaby Run (Moore's) has only a ring fence, so that the road from M'Evoy's boundary to Booligal is not intersected by any fence whatever. I have had no occasion to use the map for the county of Boyd, therefore return intact.

I have, &c.,
JOHN A. KEIGHRAN,
Inspector of Sheep.

20.—MAITLAND DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR BURNES TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Maitland, 16 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that there are no difficulties in bringing stock to market through this district, there being plenty of water on the route.

There are no gates on the roads within the coast district of Maitland, and through the Port Stephens district there are one or two gates across the road, but very few stock travel on that line, and I never heard any complaints made by the drovers.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS BURNES,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR BURNES TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Maitland, 3 February, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that a reserve for travelling stock could be got on a piece of Crown land about a mile and a half beyond Bishop's Bridge, on the south side of the road leading to the Wollombi. There is a good deal of Crown land on the south side of the road towards the Tulumby Mountain, and I think nearly extends to Millfield, and there is water on that back country. At the Black Waterholes 6 miles beyond Bishop's Bridge, and on the south side of the road, there is Crown land, but of a very poor description; if the trees were ringbarked it would answer. There is a great deal of good timber on it that I should say would pay for the ringbarking. The next place is near Cessnock, known as the Bell Bird Creek; there is Government land there, and a little water. The Pigsties, 2 miles further on, and nearer Millfield, is a better place. Near Millfield and on the south side of the road there is a good deal of poor land belonging to the Crown; I also saw water on it. Ringbarking would do it a great deal of good. Beyond Millfield, and towards the Wollombi there is no land fit for a reserve. At Laguna on the west side of Mr. R. Wiseman's 800 acres, between the road and Mount Finch, there is Crown land that ought to be reserved. The next place is at or near Mount Manning, where a large reserve should be left; there is water on it. I find there are several small reserves on the road, but I could not find them out, as there is no person living on the road but those interested in keeping the land. There is a small reserve near Simpson's Pass that ought to be enlarged. The country is very barren and of no value; and at Twelve-mile Hollow there ought to be a reserve left, I think, twelve miles from Wiseman's Ferry.

I now proceed from Maitland to the Paterson. There is a piece of Church and School land on the Maitland side of Tocal—this ought to be reserved; I think Mr. Nowlan rents it. The next place is after crossing the river at Mowbray, and about a mile and a half beyond and joining the Gostwick Estate (Cory's), there is Crown land and a reserve could be got there. A small dam made across the creek would save water. There is fine timber on the ground. There is another place beyond Wallaroba, and joining Mr. James Hook's place (Wine Gully), where a small reserve could be got. After passing the river at Dungog all the land is purchased, belonging to the A.A. Company, along the road as far as the head of the Manning, the Church and School lands run on the west side of it all the way. A reserve ought to be left at Cox's Creek, about 6 miles from Dungog, on the way to Gloucester.

A.

A road for travelling stock could be made from Berrico to Dungog (it certainly would be rather rough) through Church and School Lands.

I may as well mention that the charts for my district are on such a small scale that they are of no use to me.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS BURNESSE,
 Inspector of Stock.

DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. The road from Maitland to Wiseman's Ferry; the road from Singleton to Maitland, also the road by the Cockfighters' Creek to Maitland; the road from Gloucester to Maitland.
2. The roads in this district are not near a river.
3. The cattle on the Singleton and Cockfighters' Road, coming to market, are about 16,000, and sheep about 55,558. The Gloucester Road, cattle (store) 10,000.
4. Width for stock travelling, 1 mile on each side of the road where it can be got.
5. Roads that are not metalled are best, but where the road is a chain wide they do not suffer.
6. No, the land is all purchased, but stock are all brought by the old road from Singleton.
7. No.
8. No; from the land being all purchased the roads could not be altered.
9. The roads are generally fenced on both sides, so that no alteration could take place.
10. There are no gates on the roads in this district, and as gates are used for counting stock, it is not necessary to have them over 12 feet wide, and that is as large as they could be made to stand; but two of that width could be placed on the road where large numbers of travelling stock pass.
11. None.
12. The road to Wiseman's Ferry is very narrow in some cases, but from the nature of the country it could not be improved. The rivers on the Gloucester line can be crossed easily if not flooded. In a short time the rivers will all be bridged on that line.
13. There is not sufficient reserves near Maitland, in fact there is none, and stock are kept in the auctioneer's paddock, where there is plenty of water—otherwise water is scarce.
14. On the road from Singleton there is no Crown land. I have marked several places on the map on the Sydney Road.
15. Does not apply to this district, as all the land is occupied.
16. There are no reserves for travelling stock in this district. One or two small reserves have been left beyond the Wollombi, but the country is so very poor that they are almost worthless. After passing Mount Manning the whole of the country ought to be left for stock travelling—it will never be occupied for any other purpose.
17. A few dams might be made on the reserves marked on the map, although the country is generally well watered.

THOMAS BURNESSE,
 Inspector of Stock.

21.—MENINDIE DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR WILKINSON to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Menindie, 7 December, 1875.

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. Roads used for travelling stock, as marked on map with red and black lines.
2. Used on both sides of the river. Stock cross from one side to the other when the river is low—no preference.
3. Cattle annually travelling on roads through district, about 3,000. Sheep travelled on river roads during 1874 were 134,192; on Barrier route, *via* Thackeringa, 91,399. During 1875, up to date, on river road 94,938, on Barrier road 86,466.
4. One mile? Yes.
5. No metal in district; roads only unfit in time of heavy floods.
6. None. New roads marked on map.
7. See maps—proposed roads.
8. See map.
9. There are fences crossing all roads, but there are gates or slip-rails so as stock can pass.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. 12-foot double gates, or 9-foot double slip rails.
11. Yes; fourteen gates on east side of Darling, nine on the west side of river, and six on the Barrier route, from Menindie to Thackeringa. The gates are not, on the whole, good; as timber for rails or gates is difficult to procure in this district. Iron gates would be preferable, as the intense heat in summer destroys the wooden ones.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. There are only two crossing-places in this district, viz., Menindie and Wilcannia, both worked by punts; that at Wilcannia well looked after, the one at Menindie very indifferent.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. Yes.
14. None.
15. Yes. Gates are on all roads; no other obstructions, except in time of floods.
16. Yes; station sheep depasture on all these roads. Could not protect them without fencing in the roads, or shepherding the station sheep.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

17. Yes; tanks as marked on map. Thackeringa, Silestra, and Inkerman, Acacia Creek, Quandong, and Bechecha Lake; cost 1s. per yard, plough and scoop work.

In reference to proposed tank at Thackeringa, it has been suggested to me by many owners and drovers, that a quarantine reserve should be made from the boundary of South Australia up to proposed tank at Thackeringa, there is a good watercourse for tank.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Tank, 100 yards by 30 yards by 10 feet deep, 10,000 yards @ 1s. per yard	500	0	0
Fencing { 150 posts } 300 @ 1s.	15	0	0
{ 150 rails }			
Five wires, 5 cwt.	7	10	0
Two gates	2	0	0
Erecting fence	5	10	0
Estimated cost	£530	0	0

JOHN NORTON WILKINSON,
Inspector of Stock.

22.—MERRIWA DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR ROPER to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Merriwa, 29 January, 1875.

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your circular, dated 30th November, 1874, I have now the honor to report that I have personally examined the different droving roads and tracks in my district and the reserves thereon so far as practicable, and as explicitly and concisely as lies in my power I beg to reply as follows to the seventeen subjects you have placed before me:—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

- The most eastern droving road in my district crosses the range over a gap near the head of Branch Creek, down that creek to Ellarston, on to Belltrees, Bellevue, and Segenhoe, to Aberdeen.
Road No. 2 crosses the Great Dividing Range, the northern boundary of my district, over a gap named Crawney's Pass, *via* Arndell's, M'Donald's, F. R. White's, Timor, Waverley, Gundy, Bellevue, and Segenhoe, to Aberdeen.
Road No. 3 follows the Great Northern Railway Line, crossing the Dividing Range near Murrurundi.
Road No. 4 crosses the Dividing Range at the head of Miller's Creek over to Coulson's Creek down that Creek to Merriwa, and to Peberdy's, on Hall's Creek, the southern boundary of my district; there is a branch of this road from Merriwa to Scone, crossing the Wapunguy, Hall's Creek, Wybong, Cuien, and Dartbrook.
Road No. 5 enters my district from the north-westerly, over the Dividing Range, about 8 miles from Cassilis, on to Collaroy, Bogabri to Merriwa, where it junctions with road No. 4.
Road No. 6 crosses the divide after passing Elliot's, of Turree, and Fitzgerald's, of Tongay, and goes on to Armstrong's, of the Green Hills, where it joins the road to Mudgee from Cassilis, along that road past M'Donald's, and over the head of the Goulburn River, the west extremity of my district.
- Owing to the conformation of rivers and creeks it will be found preferable sometimes to be on one side and sometimes on the other; as regards some of the creeks in my district, there is no proclaimed road on either side—even down the Merriwa or Smith's Rivulet I believe there is no road.
- My estimate of the number of cattle and sheep annually travelling on each of the stock roads above enumerated is as follows:—
Road No. 1. Sheep 5,000, but this number would be much increased by seasons of drought forcing stock to travel to the ranges for grass and water; and 1,500 head of cattle, chiefly, if not altogether, the property of Messrs Campbell & Hungerford.
Road No. 2. Say 40,000 sheep and 20,000 head of cattle.
Road No. 3. Along Railway Line. I have no means of ascertaining the number, even approximately, as so many small lots for local trade pass along to and from, and so many reach the railway stations on their way to Maitland, Sydney, or other markets.
Road No. 4, on Coulson's Creek Road; say 50,000 sheep and 25,000 cattle, but the number varies so in different seasons. A wet season the number would be less than I have given; a dry season, more.
Road No. 5. 50,000 sheep and 25,000 head of cattle, travelling Cassilis Road. Three years since there were many more.
Road No. 6, or Rylstone and Mudgee Road; say 50,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle.
- A droving road should be at least 3 chains in width, with reserves every 6 miles. None of the droving roads in my district are right in this respect.
- Only the Great Northern Road can affect cattle travelling in my district, owing to its being metalled. The black soil which prevails here is favourable for travelling in the dry weather, and the very reverse in wet weather.
- I cannot say any of the roads are unfit for stock traffic at present, but believe that they will become so as settlement progresses, unless provision is made to prevent it.
- I have marked in red dotted lines on the map the droving roads or tracks which can be made more direct.
- I have marked new droving roads or tracks required or may be required in my district, in red dotted lines on the map.

9. Slip rails and gates may be looked upon as obstructions, but they are, I think, preferable to narrow lanes. The only road I have known fenced across here, after being in use by the public for more than thirty years, was the subject of litigation here, but the adjudicating Justices seemed to attach no value to the evidence adduced. It is scarcely for me to state the reasons why.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. The gates on droving roads should be 20 feet in width, slip-rails should not be allowed. The present swing-gate is not sufficiently wide. Why not have a gate grooved on its bottom ledge, so as to run on a rail; where would be the difficulty of running back one of these gates on the rail 10 feet, and the other the same distance in the opposite direction, thus securing the required space for egress and ingress of 20 feet?

11. On road No. 1 there are eight gates; on road No. 2 there are ten gates and one slip-rail, from Crawney's Pass to Bellevue, where it joins road No. 1; on road No. 3 there are only the toll-bar gates; on road No. 4 there are two gates. They are chiefly swing-gates, and (say) 10 feet in width; at Terragong reserve an excellent double swing-gate.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. My district can only be entered from the east, north, and west, by gaps in the ranges; with the exception of the gap near Murrurundi, all are unimproved. Next to Murrurundi westward is a gap at the head of Sparks' Creek, through the cedar brush, and as the best gap in the range was a favourite road for travelling stock years ago, before the Warrah Company fenced their estate on the north and several selectors on the south side of the range, stopping traffic for cattle over this gap.

The next gap westward is Miller's Creek gap—a bad gap, at least not nearly so good as M'Donald's Creek gap, a few miles further west.

The next gap is called the Courage Young Gap, at the Nain, only used by the settlers in the locality; and more westerly is the Moon Rock Gap, near the head of the Krin River, upon which I have long ago reported—as, if a travelling stock road could be formed this way, it would head the Warrah Company's estate, along the western boundary of that estate, through the township at Black Creek, with grass and water everywhere in ordinary seasons.

As regards your request for me to point out wherever reserves are necessary, I would suggest in reply that it be made an established principle that all travelling stock routes be 3 chains in width, with reserves every 6 miles.

At every important crossing a reserve should be made; and, however hopeless it may be to have such a suggestion carried out, I cannot help pointing out how conducive it would be to the interests of stock-owners to have reserves exclusively for travelling stock adjacent to all railway stations where any number of stock are placed on the trains to be taken to market.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. There are not sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock in my district, and my reply on this subject, as well as to the next number (14), will be a repetition of what I stated in answer to subject No. 4, viz., a droving road should be at least 3 chains wide with reserves every 6 miles.

15. Travelling stock passing through Crown lands in my district are not interfered with, nor are they obstructed in making use of the reserves, but the drovers are indifferent about making for reserves with no grass thereon. That is the great obstruction, the reserves being denuded of grass by the stock owned by squatters and selectors residing adjacent thereto.

16. The reserves are in every instance trespassed upon by other stock owned by squatters and selectors located near them, who look upon it as their right. Every one must know that so long as the reserves are as at present managed, so long will they be useless for travelling stock. The only certain way to protect them will be by fencing them in, and charging a small fee from those who use them, to defray the expenses that must necessarily be incurred in securing the grass for travelling stock. It is generally imagined—universally known—that an extensive reserve in any neighbourhood is one of the strongest inducements for an intending selector to fix his *locus in quo* adjacent thereto. I feel assured if it is intended that these reserves should be useful for travelling stock, that ultimately they must be fenced in with gates and locks thereon, and placed under the charge of the inspectors of the different districts, who will have to be empowered to engage men under them, to look after certain lines of road, their actions to be governed by the information easily gathered from each drover that passes; *all statistics relating to travelling stock will then be correct, and sheep and cattle stealing will have become a thing of the past.*

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

17. I do not anticipate any expenditure of this nature will be required in this district. There are some of the reserves made at a distance from water, and it may be found necessary to adopt some method of providing water thereon by artificial means.

In conclusion, permit me to state there are but nine reserves for travelling stock in my district, viz.:—On road No. 1, distance 45 miles, no reserve; on road No. 2, 46½ miles, one reserve; on road No. 3, 36 miles, no reserve; on road No. 4, 44 miles, four reserves; on branch road to Scone, 40 miles, three reserves; on road No. 5, 34 miles, no reserve; on road No. 6, 35 miles, no reserve. And, in the belief that it is of the utmost importance to stockowners and to the Colony at large that every possible convenience should be afforded fat stock while travelling to market, I beg to reiterate my reply to subject No. 4, viz., that all droving roads should be at least 3 chains in width with reserves every 6 miles, and this will make it unnecessary for me to propose any new reserves or to mark them on the maps as you desire.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROPER,
Inspector of Stock.

23.—MUDGEE DISTRICT.

SHEEP INSPECTOR SINGLE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Mudgee, 21 December, 1874.

SIR,

Referring to circulars of August 28th and September 1st, relative to droving roads and reserves for feeding, watering, and camping travelling stock, I now do myself the honor to report on same in accordance with your request :—

DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

- 1st. What roads and tracks used? Answer—Two; one by way of Rylstone, the other Bocoble.
 2nd. Where there are roads or tracks on both sides of creek or river? Answer—There are no roads by side of creeks or river. The free selector and sheep and cattle owner have taken up all the water frontages.
 3rd. Give an estimate of the number of cattle and sheep which travel these roads? Answer—About 6,000 sheep and 300 head cattle weekly.
 4th. What do you consider a sufficient width for droving roads or tracks? Answer—Half-a-mile on each side.
 Are those in your district right in this respect? Answer—No; many miles are fenced in at both sides. If not, say which are not? Answer—Both of them.
 5th. Are any of these roads, through being metalled, &c.? Answer—There are no metalled roads until you come out on the Sydney Road, and then only a few miles.
 6th. If any are unfit for stock traffic, &c.? Answer—There is no possibility of finding new roads.
 7th. Can the droving roads or tracks in your district be made more direct? Answer—The roads or tracks cannot be made more direct or through a better country. (*See marked on map.*)
 8th. Are any new droving roads or tracks required in your district? Answer—No, only those marked on map ought to be surveyed at once, and kept from being taken up by selectors.
 9th. Are there any portions of the roads or tracks obstructed by fencing and otherwise? Answer—Yes, they are obstructed by fences, most of it being purchased land.
 10th. What ought to be the size and description of public gates on droving roads and tracks? Answer—12 feet wide.
 11th. Are there any gates on the roads in your district? Answer—Yes, three; one at Tongbong Gap, one near Rylstone, and one at Round Hill, Bocoble Road.
 Size, description, and position? Answer—The proper size and description, and I think where they should be.

CROSSING-PLACES.

- 12th. Say whether any of the crossing-places at the river or gap, &c., can be improved? Answer—Yes; at Reedy or Wialdra Creek, and at Slasher's Flat, on the Cudgegong, where the bridge is to be erected. I cannot give an idea what the expense would be.
 Where reserves are necessary at crossing-places? Answer—At Reedy Creek at both sides.

RESERVES FOR WATER AND GRASS.

- 13th. Are there sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock, especially in the neighbourhood of townships? Answer—No: all crossing-places on river or creek are fenced to the public road, with two exceptions—Slasher's Flat and Apple-tree Flat. At both places it is the mail road, and not the road stock travels.
 14th. If not, state what additional reserves are required? Answer.—Reserves cannot be made, because the land is taken up. I have marked places for reserve on map.
 15th. Have travelling stock passing through or along Crown lands to half-a-mile in width? Answer.—They have not that width only at places, being obstructed by selectors' fences; the reserves are at a distance from water, with few exceptions.
 16th. Are the reserves set apart for travelling stock trespassed upon by other stock? Answer.—Yes, by free selectors as a pre-emptive right.
 How should these reserves be protected for travelling stock? Answer.—By allowing the pound-keeper of the district to impound therefrom.
 17th. Are any dams, tanks, or wells required, &c., &c.? Answer.—Cannot give any information until the roads or tracks are surveyed where dams or tanks could be made.
 The Government should at once order a survey to be made, selectors are taking up land daily, and if it is delayed those that I have marked out will be taken up. You request me to mark the old and new tracks separate. I cannot do so, as part are old and new, and could not define them accurately. I have forwarded the maps marked at once, thinking that the sooner they were in your hands the better, so that they may be at once surveyed. I shall be most glad to give every assistance to the surveyor. In furnishing the above information, and in marking out the map, I have done so to the best of my knowledge and judgment after having travelled both; the only roads practicable for travelling stock to obtain feed and water are those marked on the map. I have also made every inquiry from drovers and stockowners passing. Hoping the above will be satisfactory,—

I have, &c.,
 HENRY SINGLE,
 Inspector of Sheep.

STOCK INSPECTOR SINGLE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Sydney, 9 April, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to draw your attention to my report suggesting certain roads and reserves for travelling stock in this district, more especially to that portion suggesting that the Crown lands situated between Mudgee and Cullenbone should be reserved from sale, as there are several parties desirous of purchasing.

2. I may state that should the land referred to be sold, parties travelling to market with fat stock will be put to great inconvenience, as there is no other land available for them to camp or graze on for many miles, unless by placing them in paddocks.

I have, &c.,
HENRY SINGLE,
Inspector of Stock, Mudgee.

24.—NARRABRI DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Sheep Inspector's Office,
Narrabri, 14 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your circular of 28th ultimo, having reference to reserves being fenced or partly so, also gates on main roads being too narrow for travelling stock.

I will make a strict inquiry and report at an early date, and will then avail myself of the opportunity of making some remarks with reference to stock (especially cattle) passing this township.

I have, &c.,
J. W. JONES,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Sheep Inspector's Office,
Narrabri, 3 October, 1874.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of 28th August, in reply I have the honor to report as requested for your information,—

1. With regard to reserves on the road from Narrabri to Little Bumble, I have made a personal inspection, and find the Reedy Water-hole Reserve, No. 367, notified 1 October, 1867, is nearly all enclosed by and within the Gundimain fence. Reserve No. 402, notified 28 October, 1867, on Mundi Creek (or Ten-mile Creek) is also enclosed by the Gundimain fence, a small corner excepted, as shown in the plan at the local Land Office. The general reserve, one-quarter mile wide, from Narrabri to Moree, is also fenced on one side close to the road (as now used), from Bald Hills to Ten-mile Creek, thus causing travelling stock some inconvenience, as complained of. It must however be understood that the fence was erected previous to the last reserve for stock being made. I am also informed of some reserves being or about to be fenced on Henriendi, but will visit that locality next week and report.

2. With reference to gates, as complained of, some in my district are not sufficiently wide for travelling stock. I will mention those too narrow, and about the width: One gate, Bald Hill, Gundimain fence, 14 feet wide; Dungalear and Bundaburena (Barwon), about 18 feet wide; Euroka, Yawindah, and Brewon, are, I believe, rather narrow, also about 20 feet wide; Gundebluie, Monie River, is also narrow, and must of necessity cause some inconvenience in bringing large mobs of stock to market.

3. With regard to the main road being entirely closed, causing stock to be taken many miles round, I am not aware of any such inconvenience existing in any portion of my districts.

4. With regard to taking past this township, alluded to in my letter of 14th ultimo, I would strongly urge that the prayer of the Narrabri Jockey Club (or their agents) be not complied with, because it would then be almost impossible to take cattle past this township, as the land they require is not to race upon but to enclose a piece of water most valuable for travelling stock, and thereby leaving only as a road over a lime kiln and brick yard, whereas if the racecourse be retained as it is it will leave more room for travelling and not cause unnecessary delay and inconvenience to travelling cattle.

I have, &c.,
J. W. JONES,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Stock Inspector's Office,
Narrabri, 17 October, 1874.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I have made an inspection of reserves and fences on Baambah and Henriendi.

I find there plenty of reserves for travelling stock, if withdrawn from lease, and some mark to define and point out to travellers where such reserves are to be found.

With regard to fencing, I find from 1 to 2 miles of fence, erected close to the main road, on Henriendi, erected now some considerable time.

Men are, however, preparing fencing stuff, and are instructed to fence in the river side of run close to the road, thus enclosing in the run a valuable water reserve from travelling stock (a lagoon never known to be dry in any season).

I would also recommend a larger reserve near the bridge, on Turrawon Run, as travellers are much harassed by the owner demanding one shilling per team for depasturing on the run. There is already a reserve, but far too small for the use of teamsters and travellers generally.

I have, &c.,
J. W. JONES,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Stock Inspector's Office,
Narrabri, 16 June, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor, herewith, to hand you map referred to in your circular of the 30th November last, together with my report thereon, as complete as possible now, though not to my own satisfaction. We require much larger maps, and more accurate, &c. Should I, however, in the course of my travels find that I have omitted anything important, I will at once communicate the fullest information to you.

I have, &c.,

J. W. JONES,
Sheep Inspector.

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Stock Inspector's Office,
Narrabri, 16 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of 30th November last, having reference to droving roads and tracks, &c., together with maps upon which to mark roads as referred to above. I have the honor to hand you list of roads and tracks now in use, and a few new ones which I think desirable to open up for travelling stock.

Section I.

1. I beg to submit a list of the old roads now in use for travelling stock. Commencing at the upper end of my district, which is about Coocoobindi, or the Rock, on the left bank of the Namoi River; thence by the left bank of that Namoi, *via* Turrawon, Glen Quin, Cooma Molley, Wee Waa, Bulgaree, Bullerawa, Pilliga, Milchomie (old road), Come-by-Chance, near Bunglegully, and Goangra, to Walgett.
2. Commencing at the bridge on the Namoi River; thence *via* Narrabri, on the right bank of that river, Gundimaine, Tuladona, Merah, Drildool, Millie, Bucklebone, Yarraldool, and Kercargo; then crossing the Namoi to Goangra and Walgett.
3. Commencing at Clay's, 4 miles below Narrabri; thence *via* Gallatheral, Boggy Creek, Bumble, and Moree.
4. Commencing on the Ghean Creek, on the Narrabri and Moree Road, and on the Malaraway Run; thence by that creek to Millicy Inn, then crossing the Waterloo Creek near Millie; thence on the left bank of the Millie, or Thalaba Creek, *via* Bunnabuna, Oriel, Merriwinbone, crossing and recrossing the creek several times, as road now in use; thence from Merriwinbone to Pocketaroo; and thence by the left bank of the Barwon to Colerendabri.
5. Commencing at Weetee Waa, about 4 miles below Wee Waa; thence by Loder's fence to Gunderah Creek; thence to Loder's old dam on Piam Creek; thence *via* Burran, and surveyed line, to Collytoodala, on the Thalaba Creek.
6. Commencing at Walgett, crossing the Namoi at Walgett; thence by the left bank of the Barwon *via* Urie Urie, the Brothers, Murkerdool, Collierindabri, crossing Collymongool and Caid Murray.
7. Commencing at Walgett; thence on the left bank of the Barwon, *via* Uroka, Yanwindah, Moorabie, Brewon, thence to Brewarrina.
8. Commencing at Euminingbah, on the right bank of the Barwon; thence up the Barwon, *via* Dungalear, Bundabarina, Collierwindabrie, and Mogil Mogil, and thence to Mungindi.
9. Commencing at Mogil Mogil, thence *via* Gundablueie to Guoolooma, in Queensland; this road will be much used on completion of the Walgett Bridge.
10. Commencing at Euminingbah as above; thence by the Barra Waterhole; thence *via* Leanillo and Gumble Gubbon, on the Narran River.
11. Commencing at Euminingbah, thence down the Barwon, *via* Gingie, Ulah, Milrea, Boorooma, and on to Brewarrina.
12. Commencing at Boorooma; thence *via* the Narran Hut, Wilby Wilby, Gumble Gubbon, Angledool, Yarranbah; thence into Queensland.
13. Commencing on the right bank of the Barwon, about 4 miles above Ulah, on the Gingie Run; thence *via* Comeborrah Springs and Grawin to Wilby Wilby, on the Narran.
14. Commencing at Gindibline, on the Moonie River; thence *via* Boorara to the Narran, joining road No. 12.
15. Commencing at Walgett; thence to Kilgar, on the Castlereagh; thence by the right bank of that river, *via* Kedgor, Billa, North Takom, Bimble, to Coonamble.
16. Commencing at Coonamble; thence by the left bank of the Castlereagh, *via* Buggle, Wingadee, Comogolan, Newgal, Pollybrenon, Boggera, then crossing the Castlereagh, and thence to Brewon on the Barwon.
17. Commencing at Kidgor, as in road No. 15; thence Heness to Moorabie, on the Barwon.
18. Commencing at Come-by-Chance, near Bungie Gully; thence, *via* Boolerrora, *via* Taroon to Coonamble, or *via* Tyronebone to Urawilkee.
19. Commencing at Coonamble; thence, *via* Nebia, Urawilkee, Terridgerie, to Barradine.
20. Commencing at Denabalie sheep station; thence, *via* Kilmorie, Urawilkee, to Barradine.
21. Commencing at Teclubo, on the Namoi; thence, *via* Wangan, to Barradine.
22. Commencing at Pilliga; thence, *via* Wangan, to Barradine.
23. Commencing at Gallatheral; thence by surveyed line to Gurly Point, on the Namoi.
24. Commencing at Molly Crossing, on the Namoi River; thence *via* Gallatheral, Edgeroi, Berrigal, to Rocky Creek.
25. Commencing at Werribilla or Collarendabri; thence *via* Gamallulla, near Pian Gobla to Yarranbob, on the Narran, and known as the Sixty-mile track.

The New Roads I would beg to propose are,—

1. Commencing at Merriwinbone, on the Thalaba Creek; thence by Cryon, on Pian Creek; thence by a track to the Lower Pian Ridge, 4 miles below Bucklebone, and on Bucklebone Run; thence *via* Bucklebone, crossing the river at or near Millie; thence by the old line to Pilliga.

2.

2. Commencing at Drildool, on the Namoi River; thence to Burren; thence by the left bank of the Pian Creek to Gorian; thence by that creek and track to Urie Urie, thus making the circuit complete in the roads.

3. Commencing at Cooma, near Narrabri; thence by Bohena and Boyle's, on the Borrah Creek; thence by Cain's Rocky Glen to Coonabarabran.

4. Commencing at the Rocky Crossing at Yarraldool, thence *viâ* Bungle Gully to Denabli, to join the Pilliga and Walgett Roads.

I would here mention that stock do not travel *viâ* Wallah Thurribri and Bogabri North, on the right bank of the Namoi—they avail themselves of the bridge; even the Burburgate proprietors cross their sheep at Burburgate, and travel them on opposite side of river, and cross them at the bridge again. Few stock pass down or up through Gundimaine, or Tuludona, or Namoi; all travellers prefer the other side.

Section II.

2. Referring to the second clause of your circular, travellers prefer the right bank of Namoi from Weetee Waa, 4 miles below Wee Waa, to Kercargo, in good weather, and Namoi low; but in winter or wet weather the left bank is always taken, as it is impossible to travel on the right bank in bad weather.

3. I would estimate the cattle 20,000, and sheep from 80,000 to 100,000.

4. I would consider the present width of road, 1 mile wide, not too much, unless the road could be reserved for travelling stock; then one half-mile would be a sufficient width, with proper reserves and a list of reserves posted at the various Police and Post Offices.

5. None of the roads are entirely unfit for travelling stock; the most inconvenient is by Clay's, 4 miles below Narrabri, and Narrabri itself; when the racecourse is vested in trustees and fenced, will be almost impracticable. The road as now proposed, *viâ* Barrab Creek, will in a measure meet this when the river is low, not otherwise, as all stock will come past Clay's and Narrabri for the bridge to get out back.

6. Answered in the above.

7. I do not think any alteration can be made to public advantage.

8. I have mentioned four new roads, and so marked as requested.

9. Some obstructions along the Narribri Road by conditional purchases, and where they are fenced. Henriendi has some fence put up in Mr. C. Eather's time. Mr. Clark, the present lessee, has posts laid along the ground, but not erected. The latter can be removed by order of the Government. Milchomie has a new road and water fenced in, thereby causing stock to travel from Bunglegully to Pilliga, a distance of about 28 miles. The old road joins the creek in several places, and a much better road for stock in the summer months. The lessee should erect gates on the old line.

10. Public gates ought to be made of light American pine, and well braced and strapped with iron, and to consist of two gates each 12 feet wide.

11. The gates chiefly consist of heavy sliprails 15 feet or 16 feet long, and sometimes two set of them. Mr. Fletcher, of Wee Waa, has three light gates. Mr. Bargot, on the Moonic, has some good gates, but rather narrow, though I have not heard of any complaints from that cause.

Section III.

12. I do not think any improvement is at present required at crossings for travelling stock, but I would recommend that there be large reserves made on both sides of every crossing. Such reserves could be revoked when not required.

Section IV.

13. More reserves are required, but it is impossible for me to mark them on the present size map, one not a surveyor. I would beg to suggest that all roads be reserved 1 mile wide, for six or twelve months, and a surveyor with the inspector should traverse those roads, and make reserves where necessary, and the surveyor would do such work correctly.

14. I have marked some reserves, but cannot do it to my satisfaction on so small a map, and I may here add in many cases very inaccurately made.

15. I believe all stock have access to water throughout my district (Milchomie excepted), nothing worth mentioning in this respect.

16. All reserves are trespassed upon by Crown tenants—I know of no exception. They should be marked with white or red paint, and put under the care of an officer of the district. I will further report should I in my journeys see anything of which the Government should be in possession.

I have, &c.,

J. W. JONES,

Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR JONES TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Sheep Inspector's Office,

Narrabri, 31 March, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of 30th November last (No. 74-1820 s. B) and your verbal instruction to report upon Gurly specially,—I have now the honor to report for your information that I have visited Gurly for the purpose of seeing for myself, so as to report as correctly as possible the kind of country the proposed road for travelling stock is intended to traverse.

2. I travelled over the road as surveyed, commencing on the ridge from Edgeroi to Gurly, at back of Mr. Irving's selection; thence the surveyed road to Plain Creek and Gurly Creek; thence, though not surveyed, the road for 3 miles consists of myall plains and a small dense oak scrub; after that the road must pass through a very dense oak scrub of about 4 miles or 5 miles in length, without a break, and no permanent water the whole distance.

3. I next travelled down the creek from Gurly to Bumble, at the junction of the Gurly Road with the Narrabri and Moree Road, and on this road there are only two permanent waterholes, and on each of these—as far as I ascertain—reserves are made, thus securing the water for travelling stock when required.

required. Windindillah is the first water from Gurly, a distance of 8 miles; at Gurly there is none only made water: and from Gurly to Gallatheral, a distance of 30 miles, *via* Myall Hollow, there is not a drop of permanent water, though it is true Mr. Macansh has large dams for his own stock; they would not be for the use of the public travelling with stock, and water can only be secured at a large outlay.

4. The road at present in use is quite equal to all demands, if water be made in Gallatheral Creek, Ten-mile Creek, Geehan Creek, and Little Bumble Creek. This road is and always will be required for travelling stock, and should be the first to be improved by making water, &c., to be of most use to the public generally.

5. Gurly has been improved by fencing and dam-making, &c., at a cost of at least £30,000, that until there is some demand for roads I am of opinion it would be desirable to retain as much as possible the run entire for so valuable a Crown tenant, one who is so desirous of improving the run; and if these roads are as proposed it would open out the country for loafers, and thus to a great extent destroy a valuable property without a demand for it.

6. At the same time, there is not the same facilities for making or reserving water on the proposed road through Gurly as there is along the old line between Narrabri and Moree; and further, by securing water on the latter road would be of vast importance for the Barwon stock *via* Millie, which passes that way for the Maitland and Sydney markets.

7. While strongly recommending the present road in use, I would urge that ample reserves be made along the Gurly Creek and elsewhere, to meet any future demands, so that the Government may open a road at any time when so required.

8. I would beg to suggest that, while it is necessary to have plenty of roads for our fat stock, yet opening of unnecessary roads will only encourage loafing, and thereby deprive the Crown of much of her revenue, because if runs are so much intersected with unnecessary roads the lessee cannot pay the same rental as heretofore.

9. I would further recommend that all roads and reserves for travelling stock be withdrawn from lease, and that a small tax be imposed upon all travelling stock and teams to pay for making and maintaining a supply of water for stock and teams.

10. I am informed there is no demand for a stock road through Gurly, at the same time teams and others are not stopped in any way.

I have, &c.,
J. W. JONES,
Inspector of Stock.

25.—PORT MACQUARIE.

STOCK INSPECTOR DUCAT TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

West Kempsey, 15 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your circular No. 74—1,636 M, received to-day.

1. There are no reserves marked out in this district for the use of travelling stock, but in my opinion such reserves will soon be an absolute necessity, as conditional purchases for grazing purposes are being pushed out and taken up rapidly.

2. I am aware of several slip-rails having been placed by conditional purchasers on the main lines of road used by travelling stock, and only of the width stated in your circular, being only 10 or 12 feet wide, at same time I have never heard any complaints having been made by drovers.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DUCAT,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR DUCAT TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

West Kempsey, 26 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to draw attention to my letter of 15th instant, in reply to your circular No. 74—1,636 M, wherein I state that no reserves for the purpose of camping stock had been made. I was not aware that any such had been marked out, nor could I receive any information at the Land Office here of such reserves.

2. I have now seen Mr. Surveyor Herborn, who is out up the river on duty, who informs me that there are five reserves on the south bank of the river, situated on the main line of road to New England, and two on the north bank; that new portions will be reserved at suitable positions.

3. All reserves in this district being open ground are subject to the trespass of stock belonging to the runs on which reserves are made; in no instance does any one appropriate any one of them to his special use.

4. It would be of much advantage to me for reference if maps of the counties of Dudley, Macquarie, and Raleigh were forwarded me. I am often applied to for information on positions of conditional purchases and different reserves.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DUCAT,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR DUCAT TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

West Kempsey, 3 May, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report of the stock roads in my district.

County Dudley.

1st. There are two roads through this county, one by the river, and the second a track known as Eyfe's Hill Road, and the chief or main stock road. This track has never been proclaimed as a road, only so from usage. It is the best adapted for stock travelling in all weathers, and in constant use. I have marked

marked its direction by a red dotted line to where it joins a blue dotted line, the latter showing an old road that has this year been supplemented by the Roads Fund to be repaired from Rolland's Plains to Kempsey. This route is the main stock road from the Upper Macleay to Maitland, Manning River, Port Macquarie, &c.

The river road is used chiefly by stock to Kempsey and for local consumption. The crossings are very numerous, but easily accessible, being low shingly beds both sides. On the north bank of the river is a road to New England in course of construction by Government grants.

Macquarie, Raleigh, and Fitzroy.

The roads in each of these counties are under the Government Road Inspector's care, and have an annual grant voted for construction and repairs.

2. During flood times the Fife's Hill Road, in County Dudley, is the only road that can be used. At all times the preference is given to it for stock travelling, as the stony crossing-places by the river tend to cripple stock. All stock only travel by the main roads in the three other counties.

3. By Fife's Hill Track, by way of Rolland's Plains, the average annual number of stock is about 2,000 head, by the river road about 1,000 head; sheep, nil. Macquarie County, *en route* to Maitland by Hastings River Crossing, about 3,000 head; same county, from Upper Hastings, about 1,000 head cattle; sheep, 370 head.

Fitzroy and Raleigh Counties.

Annual average number of cattle about 200 head; sheep, nil.

4. There is little or no fencing on the roads in these counties, and no limit is ever allowed for travelling stock. All proclaimed roads in these counties are a chain wide, which I believe to be sufficient width for the number of travelling stock here. Fife's Hill Track has not been yet proclaimed as a public road.

5. No metalled roads in these four counties.

6. These roads are all well adapted for stock travelling, being well grassed and watered and sound.

7. A short diversion of the Fife's Hill Track could be made from Wabro Creek to Parabel Creek, as shown on the map by a blue line—it would save 3 miles.

8. No new roads required.

9. There are three fences across the road at Moparabah Station, Parabel Creek, a slip-rail and horse-gate on each for travellers and stock. These fences are on purchased land. No complaint has ever been made about them. Two fences cross the road at Yessaba Creek, on the Rolland's Plains Road, one fence being the boundary of a conditional purchase made by George Irvin Scott, the other fence is placed and crosses a village reserve to enable Mr. Scott to secure water to his conditional purchase; the floods in the creek debar fencing up to it; a slip-rail and horse-gate are in each of these fences. The positions of the obstructions are marked by a short blue line at each place. In the town of West Kempsey two portions of streets are shut up, one being used in a grazing paddock, the other street being under cultivation. I have marked them by a blue line from Smith-street to the river. There was much complaint of these obstructions preventing stock having access to the river during dry weather.

10. Public gates would require to be at least 12 feet wide, I believe, as double gates of 6 feet wide each, to prevent them consequently breaking down; made of sawn timber.

11. There are no public gates in any of these counties; the slip-rails already mentioned are situated where the road shows to go through the fence at the blue lines.

CROSSING-PLACES.

12. The crossing at the Hastings River, at T. C. P. Morton's purchase of 1,267 acres, urgently requires opening and widening; the banks on the south side will only allow of three or four beasts to go up at a time, causing great risk and detention in crossing cattle over. The north bank is a scrub that requires falling and widening; the cost would be about £60. The crossing is marked thus O. A siding at the top of Fife's Hill is much in want of making, also two or three small gullies from Orcen Creek to Wabro Creek, the banks opening, when the whole track would be even passable for drays during floods in the river—cost in all about £100. A siding on Trapand's Hill is also in a dangerous state—it might be widened at a cost of £100.

RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13 & 14. There is, I believe, only one stock reserve on the line of road in use for stock, the others being village reserves (some others have been surveyed on the original line of road to New England; that road has now been set aside for the one surveyed and being made by the north bank of the river); a few others are necessary. I have marked them on the map, No. 1, Stock and Water Reserve; No. 2 (at Skillion Flat) Stock and Camping Ground. Both these have lately been marked out by the district surveyor on too small a scale, only 10 chains by 40 chains, my opinion being that either a stock or camping reserve should not be less than 1 mile square. Nos. 3, 4, 5 as stock reserves will no doubt soon be much required free selection is pushing out so fast.

15. All travelling stock have no limits to feed and water along all the roads, and have full and free access to any reserve marked out.

16. The reserves are all open, and all bush cattle may and do feed across them at will; these cannot well be prevented unless by fencing. Yessaba Creek, v.r.m. 7, I have already shown is partly fenced off by G. I. Scott to enclose water to his conditional purchase, No. 56.

17. No dams, tanks, or wells are required in any one of these counties.

It is now so many years since I have travelled through any of the other counties or on the roads, nor are there any drovers pass through by this coast district, that I am not in a position to add any information that would be reliable or of any advantage; the roads have been much changed, and free selection has so altered the frontages that I could not trust to any former experience I was possessed of. All stock travelling have such latitude allowed them through these counties that no alteration could be suggested.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DUCAT,

Inspector of Sheep.

26.—SINGLETON DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR ALFORD TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Singleton, 21 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have to report for your information,—

1. There are two or three of the water reserves in my district partly fenced in, not by the pastoral tenant but by persons owning purchased land adjoining, and travelling stock are not prevented grazing thereon.
2. I am not aware of any narrow gates being left to obstruct travelling stock, or of any main road being entirely closed.
3. I may also report that there are great complaints of the owners of land adjoining two of these reserves grazing their stock thereon, viz., one near Muswellbrook, on Sir Thomas Mitchell's line of road, and the other at Sadler's Creek, on the road from Denman to Jerry's Plains.

I have, &c.,
 EDWARD ALFORD,
 Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR ALFORD TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Singleton, 16 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular (74/L820, S.B.), November 30th, 1874, I beg to forward you the following replies to the questions therein stated :—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

- Question 1. The one marked red in the map.
2. The only road is the one marked red in the map.
3. 30,000 cattle, 75,000 sheep.
4. I consider that the droving roads or tracks through Crown lands should be half a mile wide, and through purchased land 2 chains wide. The roads in my district, being mostly through purchased land, are 2 chains wide.
5. No.
6. There are none unfit for traffic.
7. They cannot be made more direct, or turned through better country.
8. No new roads required.
9. No roads or tracks are obstructed.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10. A single gate 15 feet wide.
11. There are no gates on the roads in my district.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. Two substantial bridges are required, one at Jerry's Plains at the place marked + on the map ; and at the crossing-place at Denman, which I cannot mark, as the map sent does not extend far enough north to indicate where the crossing is. Cattle and sheep are frequently detained at these crossing-places when there are freshets or floods in the river, and sometimes for a considerable time, whereby the value of the stock is greatly depreciated.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. There are not sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock.
14. There are no Crown lands in my district available for cattle reserves at crossing-places or in the neighbourhood of towns, except a village reserve situate about 9 miles east of Warkworth, which should be converted into a cattle reserve. It is useless at present for cattle, as there are generally about 2,000 sheep on it belonging to the adjoining occupier. It is also trespassed upon by straggling stock. The maps sent do not extend sufficiently to enable me to mark the position of the reserve.
15. Yes. No obstructions.
16. One of the reserves has been trespassed upon by the late Mr. F. White, and it is occasionally trespassed upon now. Trespassing could be prevented by appointing persons to protect the reserves, and the officers who could perform that duty most economically would be the present staff of inspectors.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS ON DROVING ROADS.

17. None are required.

I have, &c.,
 E. ALFORD,
 Inspector of Stock.

MEMO.—The maps sent me only show the Maitland cattle road from Warkworth to 4 miles west of Jerry's Plains, and omit all notice of that road from Black Creek to Warkworth, and from 4 miles west of Jerry's Plains to Hall's Creek ; thus only showing 12 miles out of a length of 60.—E. A.

27.—TAMWORTH DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR DOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Tamworth, 21 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 1st September, 1874, and will make strict inquiry into all matters referred to in the circular accompanying the same, dated 28th August, 1874, and numbered 74/1,636 x, and report on any such obstructions that may be on the travelling stock roads in this district.

I may add that, as it is so difficult to obtain the information required relative to the roads, boundaries of reserves, or alienated lands, from the district surveyor, if a plan of the same could be obtained from the Survey Office, and sent up to me, it would greatly facilitate matters.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS DOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR DOWE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Tamworth, 9 February, 1875.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 3rd instant, and numbered as per margin, with county maps ^{75:202, S.B.} forwarded, I have the honor to inform you that I have marked the roads to the best of my ability, according to instructions contained in your circular of 30th November, 1874, but beg to say that there are many by-roads used for travelling stock in this district, which are not marked on the plans sent; nor is it possible for me to place them in their respective positions, the plans sent being of such ancient date that even some small creeks are left out altogether; however, I may say that there being so many selectors now in this district, and many of them being owners and consequently purchasers of stock, principally sheep, that all roads, with the exception of those stated in my report of the 28th January, 1875, are used for the purposes of travelling stock. The road from Boggabri *via* Gunnedah and Breeza to Murrurundi I should say has an annual estimate of 75,000 sheep and 5,000 head of cattle travelling. From Boggabri *via* Mellally, Tamba, to Coolah, 100,000 sheep and 12,000 head of cattle. From Barraba, *via* Borah, Carroll, to Gunnedah and Breeza, 65,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle.

2. The road from Tamworth *via* Nundle, Cranrui, to Maitland, &c., 18,000 sheep and 3,000 head of cattle. The road from the Moonbi to Tamworth, from thence to Carrabubula, Weriss Creek, to Murrurundi, also Carrabubula *via* Breeza, Pine Ridge, down the Warrah Lane to Merriwa, 70,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle. The roads from Yarraman, Black Creek, Tamba, Bundilla, Coomoo Coomoo, Trinkey, Colly Blue, &c., to Coolah, 60,000 sheep and 12,000 cattle. The road from Gunnedah, *via* Woondooba, Bando to Tamba, 15,000 sheep and 3,000 head of cattle. The road from Tamworth, *via* Sumerton, to the different settlers on the Peel and Namoi, 7,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle. All other roads have a smaller number of stock annually travelling on them.

3. With regard to the reserves for travelling stock in this district it is impossible for me, with the references to hand, as well as the information to be obtained by examining the maps, to tell which are reserved for the use of travelling stock and which are not, so I have only marked two as being wanted, both being on Wambramarra Creek on the road from Nundle to Crawney. Although there should be many more made in the district, I am not in a position to mark the same on the maps herewith sent.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS DOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

Answers to Questions asked in Circular of the 30th November, 1874, and numbered 74/1820, S.B.

1st. The only roads not used for travelling stock in this district are those passing through the A.A. Co. grant, Warrah, from Black Creek to Doughboy Hollow. The road from Tamworth to Goonoo Goonoo and Wallabadah, through the estate of the Peel River Land and Mineral Co., and the road from Tulcumbah *via* Carroll to Gunnedah, on the north bank of the river Namoi.

2nd. On account of the rivers often being in a flooded state, I would propose that all roads, where possible, should be open to the use of travelling stock.

3rd. It would be impossible to estimate the number of stock annually travelling on these roads or tracks, but can state that the principal portion travel to market either by Boggabri, Gunnedah, Breeza, to Murrurundi or Merriwa, or up Cox's Creek *via* Mellally, Tamba Springs, to Cassilis.

4th. I consider nothing less than 6 chains a sufficient width for travelling stock; all the roads in this district being much too narrow.

5th. This district is now too thickly populated, as well as there being too much land bought up, to think of making any new roads in place of the old ones.

7th. The roads cannot be made more direct, unless through the A. A. Co. grant, from Warrah to Doughboy Hollow.

8th. *a* A road wanted from Yarraman, down the creek to reserve 287; from thence to the Pine Ridge *via* Denby Point and Kickerbill, Mooki River, to enable stock to reach the Quirindi terminus.

b A road from Long Point, on the Mooki, to Colly Blue, to enable store stock from New England, &c., to get on the several branch roads leading from there to their several destinations.

c A road from Tarpoly Creek, on the Barraba Road, *via* Ironbark Creek to Bundarra; although this route is not much used at present, as the country becomes more thickly populated it will be greatly used as a travelling stock route.

9th. One gate 12 feet wide, on the boundary of Messrs. Dight Bros. run, on the road from Carroll to Gunnedah; also one slip-panel on the boundary of Messrs. Dight & Christian's run, on the road from Carroll to Breeza; five gates on the road from Boggabri to Mellally, on Messrs. Clark Bros. Gullendaddy; four of these being double, and one a large swing-gate. Four slip-panels on Wallhollow run (Messrs. Christian & Co.), on the road from Breeza to Pine Ridge, and from Werris Creek to the Pine

Pine Ridge; two slip-panels on Trinkey (Messrs. Wever's), on the road from Bando to Colly Blue; one double gate at Bando (Messrs. White Bros.), between Melally and Bando. I may mention that I have heard no complaints from drovers relative to these gates, with the exception of the fourth gate, on Gullendaddy Run, known as Melville Gate, which is placed in a low spot, and consequently it is almost impossible to get stock through in wet seasons.

10th. Two swing-gates, 10 feet wide, each to open either side, being on side posts, with three bars, and where necessary wired to render them sheep-proof.

11th. There are no public gates in this district.

12th. None of the crossing-places at the rivers, or gaps, or sidings, or gullies, or mountains, can be improved, as every wet winter the crossings alter considerably.

13th. There are not sufficient reserves in this district.

14th. *d* There being no reserve for travelling stock, in the neighbourhood of Tamworth, I would suggest that the Government reserve a portion of the town common for that purpose—say 320 acres.

e That large reserves be made on each side of the Peel River, at the crossing known as Crotty's, below Menindebri; both these reserves should be large. A reserve wanted at Dead Horse Gully, about 5 miles from Manilla, on the road to Tamworth.

f A reserve on the Manilla, on Messrs. Harden & Eastwood's Run, as close to the Manilla crossing as practicable. A reserve at Tarpoly Creek, on the road from the Manilla to Barraba. A large reserve on Borah Creek, on the road from Barraba *via* Borah to the Namoi, known as O'Mullane Crossing, on the road to the Peel and Carroll.

g A reserve wanted between Barraba and Cobbadah. A reserve between Bando and Tamba, also between Bando and Trinkey, and about 5 miles from Bando. A reserve between Coomoo and Trinkey, one at Yarraman, and one between Black Creek and Tamba Springs. I may mention that where possible all the reserves already made for the use of travelling stock should be enlarged, and surveyors instructed to mark out reserves all over the district, at distances not exceeding 12 miles, for the convenience of travelling stock, surveyors being able to tell correctly whether the land is private property or otherwise.

h On the arrival of the railway at Tamworth, a reserve will be required at Quirindi, Weriss Creek, and Currabubula.

15th. Almost all squatters in this district have Crown lands fenced to a greater or less extent along the Government roads.

One reserve has been partly fenced off by Messrs. White Bros., about 4 miles down Cox's Creek from Bando, on the road to Melally. I cannot say how the obstruction is to be removed.

16th. All the reserves set apart for the use of travelling stock are trespassed on either by the squatter or selector adjoining, and when the travelling stock get to them there is no feed left.

17th. All the reserves on Gullendaddy Run being now dry but one, sheep have to travel three and a half days without water. A well should be dug on each of these reserves, with troughs, &c., for watering travelling stock. A tank should be made at the Round Island between the Pine Ridge and Miller's Creek, stock in this dry time not being able to get water for about 27 miles. A tank wanted between Trinkey and Coomoo Coomoo. A tank wanted between Tamba and Black Creek. A tank wanted between Gunnedah and Woondooaba, also one between the latter place and Bando.

Relative to other districts, I hear from drovers that Mr. M'Master, at Bunja Creek, Coolah, has the reserve fenced so that stock cannot water without trespassing.

That there is a house and stable owned by Mr. Peperty, on the main road, at Hall's Creek, between Merriwa and Denman, by which drovers are greatly inconvenienced.

Also, that Mr. James Allison, Oakey Creek, has fenced off the reserve for travelling stock, to the great inconvenience of drovers.

Should new reserves or roads, &c., be granted, I would suggest for the convenience of drovers and others, that plans showing the various roads and reserves in each district be printed, to enable all persons when travelling with stock to know when they were trespassing or otherwise. I should say that there would be a ready sale for these plans.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS DOWE,
Inspector of Stock.

28.—WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR BRENTNALL to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Wagga Wagga, 25 September, 1874.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your circular of 28th ultimo, relative to the difficulties experienced in bringing travelling stock to market, and after making strict inquiries into the difficulties complained of, I have the honor to inform you that in nearly every instance where reserves are left for the use of travelling stock they are with the run fenced in and otherwise used by the pastoral tenants.

I have also the honor to inform you that it is the usual rule to have gates from 10 to 15 feet wide, passing through which stock are considerably delayed and even damaged, in fact so bad have some become that it is difficult and even dangerous for a buggy to pass through; besides which the gates on each side are rendered more difficult for passage by the erection of what are termed "breaks" put up as baulks to the station sheep passing through.

I have also the honor to inform you that in some cases the main route is entirely closed, thus compelling stock to go round some miles, but only in a few instances.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. J. BRENTNALL,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR BRENTNALL to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Wagga Wagga, 16 February, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your circular of 30th November last, referring to the circulars of 28th August and 1st September, regarding the droving roads and reserves. I

I have the honor to inform you that after personal examination of as many of the roads and tracks as time has permitted me to make since I received your instructions, I beg to forward to you such information as I have been able to acquire, and, deeming it the better way to report as concisely as I can, I reply to your questions as numerically proposed:—

1. From Narrandara to Gundagai, *via* Wagga Wagga, on each side of the river Murrumbidgee, also from Urana to the cross roads meeting the road on southern side of the Murrumbidgee to Wagga Wagga; also from Wagga Wagga, *via* Hanging Rock, Mundawadara to Woolandool, thence to Billabong Creek; also from Wagga Wagga to Albury, *via* Sandy Creek, Manjiplah and Cockindina; also from Wagga Wagga to Main Sydney Road, *via* Book Book and Kyamba; also from Wagga Wagga to Cootamundra, *via* Junee and Bethungra; also from Wagga Wagga to Forbes, *via* Junee, Combaning, and the Rocks, and Morangarell; also from Wagga Wagga to Merool Creek, *via* Kindra and Cowabec.

2. All the roads referred to I consider absolutely necessary at all seasons.

3. On the up river road as many as 500,000 sheep have been known to travel on either side in a dry season, and comparatively few cattle. On the main road from Lachlan to Wagga Wagga, *via* Combaning and Junee, about 150,000 sheep and 10,000 head of cattle; other minor roads in proportion.

4. I consider that where roads are enclosed they should be at least 4 chains wide, but wherever practicable one half-mile on each side of the road should be allowed for grazing purposes. Many of the roads in my district are "not right" in this respect, free selection of lands, in a great many instances immediately on the highway, having limited droving accommodation to the road in some instances—in some instances only 1 chain, and no instances more than 2 chains wide. All the roads are more or less affected in this respect, but more especially those on each side of the river, some of which by fenced and unfenced selections, and by the fencing of Crown lands, have become almost untrafficable for travelling stock.

5 & 6. None.

7. The roads specified are required as they at present stand, but additional roads might be proclaimed, *viz.*:—The road from Forbes to Wagga Wagga, leaving the present road at Marsden's on Bland Creek, crossing the creek, taking a course through Billabong Creek Run, through West Bland Plains, Jamieson's Back Creek Run, Barmodinan; thence by Posey's Mandamar Station, George Haiman's Merool Creek Station; thence to Mimosa, to Junee, where the present road is met. Also to Narrandara by same route to Haiman's, Merool Creek, where the present road is met. Also to Cudgelico, Lachlan River, *via* present route to Merool Creek; thence *via* Bygo, Yalgagin, Walandry, and Merringreen, to Cudgelico and Lachlan River. As the roads above mentioned pass through the country not included in the county maps forwarded to me, and the places mentioned by me are not sufficiently indicated in the Colony map, I am not able to show them as requested.

8. Yes, as shown above.

9. Yes, by the fencing in of Crown Lands within half-a-mile of the road, especially on the main roads on both sides of the river.

II.—10. 14 feet wide, with ample accommodation of shifting panels at least 2 chains wide.

11. Yes. Innumerable, of every possible size and description.

III.—12. The crossing-place at Morangarell over the Bland Creek should have a bridge over; several people have been drowned there, and petitions sent down, but as yet nothing has been done. This is most urgent. A good bridge could be put up to answer all purposes for about £600.

IV.—13. No.

14. A piece of vacant land on the western boundary of the town should be reserved as a camping-place, for which a numerous signed petition has been sent to the Minister for Lands from the residents of Wagga Wagga, at Wallace Town, as shown on the plan; 2 miles square at Junee, Hurley's and Bethungra the same.

15. No. They are obstructed by fencing; the only way to remedy it is by removing the fencing.

16. Yes, by neighbouring stockholders. They should be placed in charge of Crown Lands Rangers, which duty could be filled by the Inspectors of Stock.

V.—17. Tanks or dams are very much required at Wallace Town, Junee, and Hurley's. Numerous petitions have been sent down to this effect. The expense of each would not exceed at the utmost £400.

I have the honor to inform you that I have no other information respecting reserves, &c.

I may also state that I have personally examined the new tracks proposed by me, though in some cases out of my district, being more than a hundred miles from Wagga Wagga, hence my delay in furnishing this report.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES J. BRETNALL,

Inspector of Stock.

29.—WARIALDA DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR RIDLEY TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Warialda, 21 June, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of the 30th November last, I have the honor to report four droving roads for travelling stock. Commencing from the crossing-place at Goondiwindi, Queensland, travelling south through this district the nearest road. Commencing at Bogabilla *via* Merriwa, Coppymorambilla, Pooloona, Welbon, Midkin, or Bogree, crossing the Big River at Booloona, thence *via* Wee Bollo Bollo, crossing the Mehi River to Moree, Tycannah, Burible, Millie, and Narrabri, or Welbon *via* Coorah, Cowbail, Binguang, Benabar, Wirrah, Yarrawall, and Mungindi, or Caidmurry, Collymungool, and Collyredubri to Walgett.

Welbon *via* Midkin, Boolooroo, crossing to Moree, or Tareelari, crossing the Big River at Pallamallawa, thence up the Big River *via* Binneguy Gravesend, crossing the river again at Gineroi *via* Molroy, crossing Myall to Bingera. Or, from Gineroi, on the south side of the river, *via* Singapor, Banghut, Pallal, Derra Derra, crossing the Gwydir at Eulouri, and over Bell's Mountain to Cobbidah Station, and through Cobbidah Barraba.

The

The second nearest road, commencing at Bogabilla, *via* Merriwa, Coppymorambilla, Tooloona, Cox's Creek, Gunyerwaralda and Bogamildi to Pallamallawa, crossing the Big River there; thence *via* Binnequy, Mungibundi, Wee Bolo Bolo, Moree, and Tycannah, the same route to Millie and Narrabri, or down the river as before to Walgett. The third road, not quite so near as the before-mentioned, also commencing at Bogabilla and Merriwa *via* Boonal, Tucka Tucka, Holdfast, and up the M'Intyre to Yetman; thence across the Common *via* Blue Bobby Plain to Yallaroi and Gunyerwaralda and Bogamildi; thence *via* Pallamallawa, crossing the river there, and then *via* Moree to Narrabri, or down the Big River to Walgett as before.

Or, from Gunyerwaralda *via* Oregon to Warialda and Bingera, crossing the river there; thence from Bingera Station and main line of road to Cobbidah and Barraba.

The fourth road is a long way round, commencing at Bogabilla, thence up the M'Intyre *via* Tucka Tucka to Yetman, and then *via* Trigamon to Wallangra; thence *via* Gramon and Reedy Creek or Gragin to Myall Creek and Bingera, crossing the river there, thence to Cobbidah and Barraba as before; or from Bingera *via* Molroy and Gineroi, crossing the river there; thence to Cobbidah and Barraba as before. Or from Bingera *via* Molroy and Gineroi, crossing the river there, thence *via* Singapoor and Binnequy down the river to Moree and Narrabri, or Walgett as before. This road is at least 100 miles round, but all the sheep had to travel by this road to Walgett *en route* to Victoria in the great drought.

There was another road from Gundiwindi that stock used to travel on some twenty years ago, and which has never been used in my time. I think it ought to be opened again, as it would be a very great convenience to stock travelling from Queensland, particularly in a dry season, but I have no doubt there would be great opposition to its being opened again.

Commencing at Bogabilla and going down the M'Intyre *via* Boobera and Boronga; thence to Kunopia to Galan, Coorah, Welbon, and Moree, or Kunopia down the river to Walgett. The first road is the nearest with the exception of the last, but stock can only travel upon it in a good season, as there is no water upon it for 50 miles, between Coppymorambilla Lagoon and Welbon, in a dry season. The second and third roads are generally used the most, but I have known sheep to travel on them for three days without getting water in a dry season.

In the great drought the fourth road was the only road that sheep could travel upon to get water, and then I have known them to travel two days at a stretch without any.

All the roads in this district are badly watered for travelling stock in a very dry summer.

I consider all these roads should be reserved from sale half a mile wide for travelling stock, with a large reserve for camping where there is water, or water made at least every fifteen miles; but it is too late now for these reserves in this district, as in a great many places on the M'Intyre River the land is purchased close up to the road; and the same between this and Inverell, the land is purchased close to the road.

The Inverell Road is also very badly watered—there is no water anywhere on it in a dry summer, with the exception of private dams.

1. All the roads mentioned are used for travelling stock.
2. There are roads on both sides the Big River in places, and the best sides for travelling stock.
3. There have been as many 350,000 sheep travelling on these roads, but I should say the general average would be about 150,000, and about 10,000 or 15,000 cattle.
4. I consider half a mile ought to be reserved from sale on every road for stock travelling, with a reserve for camping every 10 or 15 miles. The land is purchased in many places close up to the road between Warialda and Bingera, and Warialda and Inverell, and down the M'Intyre, and in many places only 1 or 2 chains left for the road.
5. The road is only metalled in a few places between Warialda and Bingera, and Bingera and Cobbidah, where the mail coach travels.
6. I think the roads everywhere in this district want repairing for any traffic.
7. I do not think the roads can be made more direct, but they could be made better by making more reserves and dams for camping where there is no water, and culverts over the creeks and gullies.
8. I have not heard of any new droving roads or tracks required in this district.
9. There are some portions of the roads and tracks obstructed by fencing, but gates or slip-rails of the usual width are put in the places.
10. The usual widths of public gates on droving roads are 5 yards, with double gates.
11. There are some gates on the roads in this district, between Warialda and Inverell, two on the Reedy Creek Run, and four between Warialda and Wallangra, also three gates between Myall and Bingera, all about the usual size, double gates.
12. There are a great many crossing-places, and gaps, and sidings in this district want improving. In the first place there is the gap between Bingera and Cobbidah, known as the Devil's Elbow, a very bad place; then there is the crossing-place at Myall Creek, between this and Bingera, on the main road, a very bad place; also the crossing-place at this creek on the road to Oregon; also the Back Creek, between Oregon and Gunyerwaraldi; also the deep gully between Oregon and Bogamildi; also the Mosquito Creek, between Bogamildi and Moree; also both crossing-places of the Big River, on the Boolooroo Run; and a large reserve at the lower crossing-place for camping, on the road to Moree; also the crossing-place of the M'Intyre, between Goondiwindi and Bogabilla and a large reserve for camping; also the crossing-place at Mungindi, on the Lower Barwon, between New South Wales and Queensland; also many others too numerous to mention. Almost all these places want cutting on both sides. I cannot estimate the expense.
13. There are not sufficient reserves for feeding and watering stock in this district, and where they are they are not large enough, and always encroached upon by either squatter or free selector.
14. Additional reserves are required for feeding and watering stock in every part of this district. I cannot mark the map properly, as all the stations are not given, and another thing, I am not a sufficient surveyor to mark what you ask me.
15. Travelling sheep generally take their half-mile on each side the road, but they are generally hunted on by the owner of the station until they get off his run.
16. All the reserves are encroached upon by the owners of the station or the free selector, everywhere in the district.
17. Dams, tanks, or wells, all required for droving stock on every road in the district in a dry season. I cannot state the cost. I shall be very happy to give you any further information that I can, but I am

am not engineer enough to give you the probable cost, or estimate the value of all the cuttings, sidings, dams for watering stock, and culverts, in this district.

To improve the crossings of the rivers, creeks, and gaps, and make culverts and dams, and find tanks for watering stock, would cost some thousands of pounds.

The roads in this district I think are the worst in the Colony, in fact they are a disgrace to the district. Go all over Queensland and you won't find such bad roads as there are here, without you go out to the Palmer.

I cannot mark the maps—I am not a surveyor enough to understand them properly. I have spoken to a surveyor about it, and shown him the maps and questions asked, and he says that I cannot do it; to mark the creeks properly with those maps, that it would take a good surveyor to do it.

I have, &c.,
F. W. RIDLEY,
Inspector of Stock.

30.—WENTWORTH DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'CLYMONT TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Wentworth, 19 September, 1874.

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your memo. dated 1st instant, with accompanying communication from the Occupation of Lands Office, concerning reserves, &c., for travelling stock, I have the honor to inform you that the matters therein referred to shall have my immediate attention; and in order to assist me in making the required report, I will feel obliged by your procuring for me from the Government Printer a list of the gazetted reserves in the district, and if possible a suitable map, to enable me to trace the roads and lands reserved for the use of travelling stock. I fear I will not be able to get any information from the district surveyor, who appears to have too much work to do.

I have, &c.,
A. M'CLYMONT,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'CLYMONT TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Wentworth, 28 September, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular dated the 28th ultimo, respecting the difficulties experienced in bringing stock to market.

On making inquiry into the matters therein referred to, I have now to report to you that in this district some of the water reserves have been partially fenced in by the pastoral tenants.

That there are no public roads surveyed in this district; and in consequence of the nature of the country—its being liable to periodical floods—there are more tracks than one used by stock travelling on the same route.

That on these tracks some of the gates are not more than 10 feet and very few over 12 feet wide, whilst in many places the land is wholly fenced off upon one side of the tracks.

I am not aware that any of the tracks formerly used have been entirely closed up.

There has been only one reserve proclaimed in the district for the use of travelling stock—that situated at the crossing-place on the South Australian border; and as the pastoral tenants and the owners of the adjoining land are depasturing stock thereon, it is of very little use for grazing purposes.

The great difficulty experienced in bringing stock to markets is the want of a surveyed road with large reserves subject to certain regulations, and this difficulty will increase as the lands on the river frontages are being alienated.

Where the sheep are shepherded, it is the practice for the lessee of the run to eat up as much of the grass as he can on both sides of the road.

I have, &c.,
A. M'CLYMONT,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR M'CLYMONT TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Wentworth, 12 March, 1875.

SIR,

Referring to your circular, dated the 30th November last, in regard to the droving roads and reserves for feeding, watering, and camping travelling stock in this district, I have now the honor to report to you the following particulars with respect to the country over which I do duty:—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

No. 1. The road on the route from Euston to Wentworth, commencing at Coltwang, on the Murray River, at the line dividing the counties of Tailla and Wentworth; thence following the course of said river *via* Gol Gol Bridge, Wentworth, the Anabranche bridge, Merona, and Lake Victoria, to the South Australian boundary.

No. 2. Commencing near Lowe Lowe on the Murray River, thence up the west bank of the Anabranche Creek, *via* Wilpatara, Bulpanga, and Popiltah Lake; thence keeping to the west of that lake, and the flood waters of the Anabranche and Darling to Menindie.

No. 3. Commencing at the Anabranche Bridge, near the junction of that creek with the Murray River, and following up on the east bank of said creek, *via* Wilpatara, Bulpanga, Bunnemigie, Stony Creek, outside Yellow Lake, to the Untah Waterhole on the Anabranche; thence along the course of the creek

creek to Yartha Lake, and keeping round the west side of that lake to Cooona Point, on the Darling River, about 6 miles above the creek, flowing into Yartha Lake; and thence along the west bank of the Darling to Menindie.

No. 4. From Wentworth up the west bank of the Darling, and joins No. 3 main road about 5½ miles above Yartha Creek.

No. 5. From Wentworth up the east bank of the Darling, *via* Pooncaira and Morara Station to Menindie.

Minor Roads and Tracks used when practicable, and during high floods:—

No. 1. Commencing at the Merguon Reserve, on the Murray River, about 6 miles above Wentworth, thence north-westerly, and joins No. 5 main road, near Tapio Station on the Darling.

No. 2. Commencing on No. 5 main road, near Pooncaira, on the Darling River; thence easterly, through the back country blocks, *via* Arumpo Run; thence south-easterly to Prungle Run; and thence southerly to Euston, on the Murray River.

No. 3. Commencing at Prungle Run on No. 2 minor road, thence south-easterly and south to Paika Lake and Balranald, on the Murrumbidgee River.

Tracts Nos. 2 and 3 are occasionally used by stock travelling from the upper and middle Darling country to the Victorian markets, and when practicable is a shorter route and a much better grassed than along the river frontage.

No. 4. That on No. 4 main road, commencing at Sturt's Billibong, about 20 miles above Wentworth; thence westerly and south westerly to Wilpatara, on the Anabranck Creek; thence across that creek westerly and south-westerly, to join No. 1 main road at Lake Victoria.

No. 5. Commencing on No. 4 main road, on the 10-mile point above Polea Station, on the Darling; thence westerly keeping round Yartha Lake, and joins No. 3 main road. This track is used when Yartha Creek is flooded.

Question 2. There are roads required on both sides of the Darling River and Anabranck Creek. By making crossing-places and bridges at certain places the preference would be given to the shortest route by fat stock going to market, either to Melbourne or Adelaide, as the case may be.

3. The estimated number of stock annually travelling on the roads from the Darling to and from South Australia—is cattle about 10,000 and sheep about 150,000. On the road from the Darling, to and from Victoria, about 12,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. I cannot give an approximate estimate of the numbers annually travelling on each of these roads and tracks; it depends upon season and the height of the floods as to which road they travel on.

4. I consider 3 chains a sufficient width for droving roads. There are no surveyed roads in this district, but where travelling stock have got access to the half-mile to which they are at present entitled on both sides the road, it is considered sufficient.

5 and 6. There are no metalled roads, or roads otherwise unfit for stock travelling in ordinary seasons in this district.

7. None of the droving roads now in use can be diverted without expending large amounts in making artificial watering places, constructing bridges, and making approaches thereto.

The road on the west bank of the Anabranck can be made more direct, by diverting it across the creek flowing into Popiltah Lake, and marked on the map. The crossing-place on this creek can be made practicable, during ordinary floods, at a trifling cost.

8. A more direct track, and through better country for feed, can be made from the Anabranck to the crossing-place on the South Australian border, which can be used to great advantage by stock travelling to the Adelaide market in the winter season or after heavy rains; the direction is marked on the map.

9. Since the runs have been fenced in I suppose the gates erected across the roads are considered an obstruction, and there are a great many such on all the roads throughout the district; on an average there are gates every 6 or 7 miles. It is a difficult matter to recommend a remedy for this obstruction. I would propose granting greater privileges, by making reserves solely for the use of travelling stock.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

10 and 11. There are no public gates in this district. The description of gates used are common swing-gates, from 10 to 12 feet wide. The only complaint made of their obstructiveness is that they will not open and close of their own accord.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. There are no improvements required on any of the crossing-places used at present.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13. There are not sufficient reserves for feeding and watering travelling stock in the district. Not having access to any authority on this subject, I am unable to know what reserves have been already specially set apart for the use of travelling stock. There are several places notified as watering-places for stock, but I have been informed that these are only reserved for the use of the lessees of the runs. I only know of one reserve which has been notified for the use of travelling stock in this district.

14. For the purpose of feeding, watering, and camping stock legitimately travelling, I would recommend that reserves at least 2 miles square be made where practicable—say every 6 or 7 miles apart, along the roads and tracks throughout the district, and that the same be protected solely for their use. In consequence of the meagre information afforded on the map furnished to me, and from not knowing the boundaries of such lands as may have been already reserved for other purposes, or of lands alienated, I am unable to mark on the map the position of the required reserves.

In addition I would recommend that larger reserves be made—say 4 square miles, near to crossing-places and townships—at the following places where marked on the map:—

(1.) On No. 1 main road, near the Anabranck, about 6 miles from the town of Wentworth.

(2.) On No. 3 main road, near Bulponga, on the Anabranck, a reserve and crossing-place is required to No. 2 main road, for stock travelling to South Australia.

(3.) On No. 5 main road, about 4 miles north from the town of Wentworth.

(4.) On No. 5 main road I would recommend a reserve for a crossing-place on the Darling, Cooona Point, on No. 3 main road.

(5.) On Wilpatara, on the Anabranck, a reserve is required for a crossing-place.

15. Travelling stock passing through Crown Lands have not in every case free access to the half-mile they are entitled to on both sides of the roads; as in several places the lessee of the run has encroached upon that right by erecting a fence along one side of the road, fencing off from that side the bends or angles of the rivers and creeks. Also, in places where the road runs parallel and close to the banks of river and creeks, travelling stock have got access to feed only on one side of the road. As a remedy for these obstructions, I would recommend granting the privilege of having access to the full width to which they may be entitled, on the opposite of the road from such fence or other obstruction. And also by making sufficient permanent reserves for watering and feeding stock, in which case I think that access to one quarter of a mile on both sides of a road will be sufficient, instead of one half mile as at present.

16. In this district there is only one reserve that I am aware of, as set apart for the use of travelling stock, viz., that situated near the crossing-place on the South Australian border, and it is trespassed on, both by the lessee of the run and by a conditional purchaser of adjoining land.

It is a difficult question to solve which is the best way of protecting reserves for travelling stock. Now, the lessees of Crown Lands have their stock running at large. I consider these reserves would be of no use for feeding unless they were fenced off from all other lands, and some one appointed (who would have to reside on them) to prevent trespass.

I strongly recommend, if such reserves are to be made at all, it should be done at once in this district, before all the water frontages become alienated. Regulations for their protection could be made at some future time.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS.

17. A tank is required on No. 4 Minor Road, about half-way between the Anabranche and Lake Victoria. The cost of excavating same will be 1s. 2d. per cubic yard; sinking wells in this district is so very expensive, that it is out of the question to attempt it for the use of travelling stock; and tanks cannot be depended on for any length of time, the rainfall is so little and the evaporation so great in the summer-time.

I beg further to report to you that, from information received, a new road is urgently required, to start from outside of my district. From near Menindie, on the Darling, across to the Barrier Ranges to join the South Australian surveyed road, near Brinkworth Well, on the border. On this route there are great natural facilities for obtaining water, in catching-places on the surface; and by sinking a few wells, all the stock traffic from Queensland, the Upper and Middle Darling country, would be diverted to this route in all seasons, to the Adelaide markets; I have no doubt the Inspector at Menindie will be able to mark the best route for this new road.

I have, &c.,
A. M'CLYMONT,
Inspector of Stock.

31.—WINDSOR DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR CLEEVE TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

North Richmond, 7 October, 1874.

SIR,

In accordance with your instructions of the 15th September, requesting me to inspect the stock droving road from Richmond along Bell's Line Road to the point where that road intersects the main road from Mudgee to Wallerawang, &c. I beg herewith to submit to you the following information:—Firstly, I propose to bring under your notice the places and situations required to be set apart for reserves for feed and water for the convenience of travelling stock; they may appear numerous and close together, but the country is so poor and mountainous that the reserves would soon be exhausted from the quantity of stock using them, if there were not plenty of them.

Starting from Richmond, the first proposed reserve for feed and water is situated about 15 miles, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from foot of cut rock, on the south side of Bell's Line Road, area proposed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile deep. Connor's Swamp, about 2 miles from Taberago, 20 miles from Richmond. Feed and Water Reserve, on north side of Bell's Line Road, commencing at a tree known as the 2-mile Beach Mark, thence west along Bell's Line 1 mile and 1 mile deep, purchased land in front of this proposed reserve.

"Timmins Swamp," about 35 miles from Richmond, on the north side of Bell's Line; proposed area, 1 mile square, Water Reserve.

"New Found Out," about 37 miles from Richmond, at the turn off to Mount Wilson: proposed area, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile on each side of marked-tree line leading to Mount Wilson, and 1 mile deep, Feed and Water Reserve. Junction of Old Bell's Line and Maddock's Line, a feeding reserve for 2 miles on west of Maddock's Line and 1 mile deep, commencing at the junction of the two roads 48 miles from Richmond.

"The Slide," about 41 miles from Richmond, on south side of road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile square, a water reserve. (This ought to have come before the junction reserve.)

"Happy Valley," about 50 miles from Richmond, on south side of road, area $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile square. Water reserve, Kangaroo Creek, about 56 miles from Richmond, commencing where road leaves Kangaroo Creek, running back or east towards Brown's accommodation-house, 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile each side of road, for feed and water.

I wish now to bring under your notice that the stock do not travel along the surveyed road from Kangaroo Creek, but take a new track known as the Ben Bullen Track; the drovers have from their own contributions had a track made, but the free selectors are now talking of stopping them; it is of the utmost importance that this track be declared as soon as possible a Government road. The very fact of the drovers having had a track cleared shows their ideas on the subject.

This track leaves Maddock's Line where the Maddock's Line Road branches off from Kangaroo Creek on the Walgan Road, thence to Gardener's selection, and striking the main Mudgee Road at Welsh's public-house; the advantages of this track—a saving in distance of 5 miles, good feeding and watering-places on (supposed to be) Government land.

At present one selector of 40 acres on this line (Ben Bullen) claims both sides of the main water in his selection, but I think it is impossible for a selection of 40 acres to be measured on both sides of a main

main water; on the strength of it he extorts money from the drovers for watering, though there is plenty of water at the back of his selection; but, so to speak, he blocks the gangway and cannot be got at. This wants looking into. The selector's name is Chester.

Respecting Mount Wilson, I am afraid it will not be of much use to travelling stock. The turn off is at a place known by the drovers as New Found Out, and is 3 miles from the road. It is rather difficult of access, and the stock would have to go in and out on the same track, thereby no headway can be gained, and I consider it is not much superior to New Found Out Reserve. If a decent track could be found from Mount Wilson to the Bald Hill, or any way towards Tomah, it (Mount Wilson) would be valuable as a reserve. At present the brush is too high to put stock into it with safety, but a bush fire would remedy this evil.

Respecting improvements in the Bell's Line Road, I might suggest the best way to remedy this evil would be for the Government to give a large amount towards the repairs; as I am quite sure the present Road Trust, composed of Messrs. Lamrock, Bowen, and Comerie, have made great improvements since they have taken the trust, and it is surprising, considering the money at their disposal, the cuttings and roadwork they have done.

The two worst places are Mount Tomah and Jacob's Ladder. I estimate these places would require £200 each to be expended on them to make them good.

Before closing this, I would like to bring under your notice that a reserve is required on the Bulga Road, where that road crosses Wheeney Creek.

I have, &c.,
G. A. CLEEVE,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR CLEEVE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

North Richmond, 18 October, 1875.

SIR,

I beg to forward you the description of track used by the drovers of stock across Bell's Line, and known as the "Ben Bullen Track."

The starting point being where Maddocks' Line leaves Kangaroo Creek, at a distance of 4 miles beyond or north-west of Brown's accommodation-house, thence northerly along a cleared track for a distance of 4 miles, where the Walgen Road is intersected; thence northerly to Gardiner's house, at the head of Ben Bullen Swamp, a distance of 5 miles; thence northerly to the gap where this track junctions into the main Mudgee Road at Welsh's Public House. Total distance of Ben Bullen track about 14 miles.

I might further state that a selector named Chester, adjoining Barton's ground, is the party who charges the drovers for feeding on Ben Bullen Swamp, though believed to be Government ground, and perhaps the Government ground around Chester's selection could be declared a reserve for the present, till the line is surveyed.

I have, &c.,
G. A. CLEEVE,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR CLEEVE to THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

North Richmond, 7 October, 1874.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 28th August, 1874, instructing me to report on the obstructions (if any) to the reserves, &c., for travelling stock, I beg to inform you that I have visited the reserves situated in my district, and find that there are no obstructions.

I have, &c.,
G. A. CLEEVE,
Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR CLEEVE to THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

SIR,

I beg to enclose replies to the various questions contained in your circular of the 30th November, 1874:—

I.—DROVING ROADS AND TRACKS.

1. Bell's Line, Bulga, Blue Mountain, and Wiseman's Ferry.
2. Chiefly over mountain country, crossing rivers and running parallel to them.
3. Bell's Line, cattle 8,000, sheep 50,000; Bulga, cattle 6,000, sheep 30,000; Blue Mountain, cattle 2,500, sheep 10,000; Wiseman's Ferry, cattle 200, sheep 5,000.
4. Three chains. Most of the tracks are over barren mountains. The tracks are unenclosed. In the Coast Scab District, the Blacktown and Western Roads are both of insufficient width.
5. The Western Road, as regards the metalling.
6. Cannot advise any way of making new roads or diverting the traffic.
7. Only in one case, that is the western end of Bell's Line, already specially reported on.
9. No obstructions, excepting on Ben Bullen Swamp, on the western end of Bell's Line, upon which I have specially reported in previous report.

II.—PUBLIC GATES.

- 10 and 11. There are no public gates in this district.

III.—CROSSING-PLACES.

12. The crossing-places are tolerably good, excepting in times of flood. A high level bridge over the Hawkesbury River at North Richmond would facilitate the transit of stock.

IV.

IV.—RESERVES FOR GRASS AND WATER.

13 and 14. Besides those places recommended by me as feeding and watering reserves in my special report on Bell's Line, additional reserves are required where the Bulga Road crosses the Colo and Wheneey Creeks *en route* to the Kurrajong, on both sides of the creeks, of an area of 500 acres each.

15. No obstruction.

16. Not trespassed on.

V.—DAMS, TANKS, AND WELLS.

17. None required.

I beg to state that I have received no map "on a large scale" showing Bell's Line, and it is impossible to mark the places suggested as reserves and watering places on the small-scaled map; but I conclude that my former report on this road gave the required information, and for this reason no large-scaled map similar to that showing the Bulga Road was sent.

I have, &c.,
G. A. CLLEEVE,
Inspector of Stock.

MEMO.—The two reserves recommended are shown with dotted red lines in the north-west corner of the map of the County of Cumberland. Also, one of these reserves, viz., the place where the Bulga Road crosses Colo River, is shown in the south-east portion of the map of the county of Hunter.

32.—YASS DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR TURNER TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

North Yass, 26 April, 1875.

Sir,

With reference to your circular of 30th November, 1874, I have the honor to enclose information to the best of my ability, on the questions therein contained,—also, to forward the maps which were sent by you,—and beg to state that I am unable to indicate by marking on them, the positions of the obstructions, reserves, or portions of the roads or tracks you refer to, inasmuch as they are not shown in the maps; and at the same time to state, I am not in a position to give the required information as regards other districts of the Colony, being perfectly unacquainted with any but my own.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS TURNER,
Inspector of Sheep.

1. Any that are suitable for stock driving.
2. No preference can be given to any roads or tracks on either side of the rivers and creeks in my district that are used for travelling stock.
3. Cannot form an estimate of the number of sheep or cattle travelling through my district annually, as many must pass without my seeing them.
4. A quarter of a mile on either side; not any of them right in this respect.
5. That portion of the main Southern Road passing through my district metalled throughout, rendering it partially unfit for travelling stock.
6. To avoid the above-named road, travelling stock in most cases take the tracks that are used for the purpose of travelling.
7. Roads or tracks for travelling purposes in my district cannot be turned or made more direct.
8. None.
9. Some few obstructions by fencing, but where such exist, gates or slip-panels are placed.
10. Two rods wide I consider a fair width for slip-panels for the use of travelling stock.
11. Yes. Cannot form an estimate as to their number, as they often vary in position.
12. Crossing-places at the rivers and creeks used by travelling stock in various places, at which I consider reserves unnecessary.
13. Not sufficient reserves generally for travelling stock.
14. Impossible for me to state, there being so much purchased land.
15. Travelling stock have free access to the half-mile in width in all cases, where not prevented by purchased lands.
16. Reserves in almost all cases are used by the adjoining stockowners, unless when occupied by travelling stock.
17. No tanks, dams, or wells required to be made on any roads or tracks for the use of travelling stock.

THOMAS TURNER,
Inspector of Stock.

33.—YOUNG DISTRICT.

STOCK INSPECTOR WILDASH TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Burrowa, 26 October, 1874.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 1st September, enclosing circular from the Occupation of Lands Office, in which there are difficulties represented to the Government, in consequence of reserves on the travelling stock routes being in some places fenced in, or partly so, by pastoral tenants or others, I have the honor to inform you that I am aware at the present time of two cases only in my districts in which any portion of lands are fenced in on any point of the travelling stock routes—causing at these places

places so slight a divergence of the road that I consider it not in any measure detrimental to travelling stock. In both these cases I have ascertained that the land was so enclosed previous to the notification of travelling stock roads of 18th July, 1873.

2. That in all cases that have come under my observation where gates are placed across the travelling stock roads, there is also a double slip-panel for the convenience of such stock at these points.

No main routes, such as are laid down in the charts, for the use of travelling stock, are to my knowledge entirely or otherwise closed.

3. I am fully aware that owners of land adjoining reserves for travelling stock depasture their stock on many of them, and I have not the slightest doubt that it is done in almost all cases of unenclosed reserves.

I have, &c.,

C. C. WILDASH,

Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR WILDASH TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Burrowa, 26 October, 1874.

SIR,

In referring to your letter of the 24th of September, I have the honor to state that there are various routes or droving roads for travelling stock from Forbes and the Lachlan River to Wagga Wagga and Narandera, namely:—One from Cowra to Wagga Wagga and Narandera *via* Young, Marengo, or Condoblin; one from Cowra down the Lachlan River to Narandera *via* Hay; one from Forbes to Wagga Wagga and Narandera *via* Young; one from Forbes to Wagga Wagga and Narandera *via* Morangarell; one from Forbes to Wagga Wagga and Narandera *via* Marsden and Stumbey Creek.

2. From several of these roads passing entirely through other districts than mine, I am not in a position to give approximately an estimate as to how many cattle or sheep travel by them during the year.

3. I do not conceive that these roads could be shortened, but capable of much improvement by making necessary reserves for travelling stock to water, and have their regular camping grounds.

4. I should say it is essentially necessary that reserves should be made for travelling stock in the neighbourhood of Forbes and Narandera, also at Wagga Wagga to a large extent, at which place there appears always to have been a great rendezvous for stock travelling for the Victorian markets.

I have, &c.,

C. C. WILDASH,

Inspector of Stock.

STOCK INSPECTOR WILDASH TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Burrowa, 1 March, 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your circular of 30th November last, I have the honor to supply you now with what information I am at present able, with regard to the droving roads and reserves for feeding, watering, and camping travelling stock in my district, also to forward the maps received from you, which I shall be again glad to have as you mention, when the information is collated by the Surveyor General.

I regret to think that the information you seek is very short of what you may require, and may mention that I have taken every trouble to make all inquiries from the proper sources, as well as endeavouring to make myself acquainted by personal inspections, in order to give the necessary information.

With regard to any information from other or neighbouring districts, I regret to say that from my own personal knowledge of them, and the little opportunity of seeing any one who is able to give me any, I am not in a position to do so. I will, however, further endeavour to gain such that I can when going about my district.

I have, &c.,

C. C. WILDASH,

Inspector of Stock.

Answers to Questions.

1. Every road or track in this district is used, if suiting the convenience of travellers.
2. There are no roads on either sides of any creeks which are not required, as they lead to other districts.
3. It is impossible to form even an approximate estimate.
4. I think a quarter of a mile on each side of the road sufficient. Roads in this district are of this width.
5. None metalled, and none unfit for stock travelling.
6. See No. 5.
7. The tracks are so numerous that travellers have no difficulty in driving in a direct road.
8. It would be advisable to have droving roads proclaimed and land reserved from sale on all principal roads in the district, namely, from Yass and Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, Young, Forbes, and Cowra. Tracks are marked in red ink so far as these tracks are laid down on the maps; but very few are laid down, and it would be impossible for me to show their exact position on the maps.
9. Some are obstructed by fences, but at many of them gates and slip-rails are left on the roadway for travellers.
10. Generally the openings are about two rods wide, and this I consider fairly sufficient.
11. There are a number of gates on many of the tracks, but I can form no estimate of their number as they are fluctuating. The tracks on which these gates are not being marked on the maps, their position cannot be marked.
12. Many of the crossings might be improved, but the mode or expense of doing this I cannot determine, it would require the services of a road engineer to do this. Reserves are advisable at the crossings, but at many places the lands have been already sold.

13. I have never been furnished with a list of reserves referred to in this question, and cannot obtain the information at the Land Offices. I am therefore unable to give a reply.

14. See No. 13.

15. Only in two cases within my knowledge have the fences or paddocks interfered to a slight extent, by which stock have to go round a fence instead of through a corner of a paddock. This does not, however, obstruct the travelling.

16. So far as I know of the existing reserves, they are used generally by the owners of the adjoining runs when not occupied by travelling stock.

17. The principal roads on which it would be desirable to have wells or tanks, are on the road to Wagga Wagga beyond Wallendoon, Young *via* Grenfell to Forbes, Young to Yeo Yeo Creek, Marsden to Forbes, and Young to Cowra. Without making a special survey of the roads, and obtaining information as to lands sold, &c., which I cannot procure, it would be difficult to note exactly where such works could be carried out; the expense I can form no idea of, beyond the fact that it is difficult to get dam-makers to work at 1s. per cubic yard.

I have, &c.,
C. C. WILDASH,
Inspector of Stock.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3 *February*, 1876.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

1875-6.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 8. FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1875.

6. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. J. S. Smith moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into, and report upon, the prevention of the Diseases affecting Live Stock, and the constitution and working of the Stock and Brands Branches.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. T. G. Dangar, Mr. Lord, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hay, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. W. H. Suttor, Mr. Day, and the Mover.
- (3.) That the Proceedings of, and Papers referred to, the Select Committee of last Session, be referred to the said Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 35. WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

2. PAPERS:—
- Mr. Garrett laid upon the Table,—Return to an Order, made on 21st April, 1875, in reference to the Inspection of Sheep, and the Convictions that have taken place under the Diseases in Sheep Act. Mr. T. G. Dangar (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Returns having reference to number of Sheep and Convictions under Diseases in Sheep Act; also, Return of Reports, &c., from Stock Inspectors, laid upon the Table of the House, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on Diseases affecting Live Stock.
- Question put and passed.

* * * * *

3. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on Diseases affecting Live Stock have leave to make a Special Report.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 36. THURSDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1876.

2. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the name of Mr. Farnell be substituted for that of Mr. Stuart as a Member of the Select Committee on "Diseases affecting Live Stock."
- Question put and passed.
5. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith, as Chairman, brought up a Special Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred, on 26th November, 1875, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1875-6.

 DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

 SPECIAL REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 26th November, 1875,—with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the prevention of the Diseases affecting Live Stock, and the constitution of the Stock and Brands Branches,—and to whom was referred, on the same date, the Proceedings of, and Papers referred to, the Select Committee of last Session, and, on the 2nd February, 1876, the Returns having reference to number of Sheep and Convictions under Diseases in Sheep Act, and Return of Reports, &c., from Stock Inspectors,—beg to submit the following Special Report to your Honorable House :—

Your Committee, having taken the evidence of the Witnesses* named in the margin, recommend that the services of all the Inspectors of Sheep, with the exception of those on the Borders and those in the Coast Districts, be dispensed with at the end of this year.

* A. Bruce, Esq.
W. Hay, Esq., M.P.
G. Day, Esq., M.P.

JNO. S. SMITH,

Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 3rd February, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith,	|	Mr. Phelps,
		Mr. Day.

Mr. J. S. Smith called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring Papers thereto, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Papers referred, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered, That Alexander Bruce, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day,	|	Mr. T. G. Dangar,
Mr. Phelps,		Mr. W. H. Suttor.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Suttor called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Suttor,		Mr. Day.
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Alexander Bruce, Esq. (*Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands*), called in and examined. Witness *handed in* certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A 1 to*

A 4.)

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. J. S. Smith,		Mr. Hay.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Day,	|	Mr. W. H. Suttor,
Mr. Hay,		Mr. T. G. Dangar.

Committee deliberated.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness *handed in* certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A 5 and*

A 6.)

Witness withdrew.

William

William Hay, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.
George Day, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.
Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. T. G. Dangar*), That the Chairman be instructed to draw up a Special Report, to be submitted to the House, recommending that the services of the Inland Inspectors of Sheep be dispensed with at the end of this year.

Question put and passed.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Three o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Suttor,	|	Mr. T. G. Dangar,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Day.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring papers to Committee, read by Clerk.

Chairman submitted Draft of Special Report, which was read 1^o as follows:—

Your "Committee" recommend that the services of the Inland Inspectors of Sheep be dispensed with at the end of this year.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. W. H. Suttor*), That the words "do not" be inserted after the word "Committee" in the first line.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,—put.

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	|	Noes, 3.
Mr. W. H. Suttor.	|	Mr. Hay,
	|	Mr. Day,
	|	Mr. T. G. Dangar.

And so it passed in the negative.

Further Amendment proposed (*Mr. Hay*), That all the words after the word "Committee" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"having taken the evidence of the witnesses* named in the margin, recommend that the services of all the Inspectors of Sheep, with the exception of those on the Borders and those in the Coast Districts, be dispensed with at the end of this year."

Amendment put and *agreed to*.

Special Report as amended *agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

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- Alex. Bruce, Esq.
22 Dec., 1875.
13. Do you think the Committee would be justified in taking the opinion of the directors as representing the opinion of the sheep-owners? I think so.
14. *Chairman.*] I understand it is in this way: a meeting is called of the different sheep-owners of a particular district, and these when they meet elect directors. If they do not meet by a certain date the Government gazette certain directors—is not that the case? Yes; I will read the section of the Act. (*The witness read the 4th section of the Sheep Act.*)
15. *Mr. Suttor.*] What rule guides you in the nomination of directors, when you are called upon to do so? I nominate the old directors.
16. *Mr. Day.*] They are always large sheep-owners? Yes. In some cases, where parties have left the district, I refer to the member or to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
17. *Chairman.*] In the case of a vacancy occurring in the Board, how is it filled up? In the same way as the annual appointment: a meeting is called by the Minister to fill up the vacancy, and in such cases I may say I have generally to nominate, as the sheep-owners do not take the trouble to attend a meeting to elect only one director.
18. *Mr. Day.*] Is there not a certain amount of money put at the disposal of each Board for the expenses? No, they are allowed £1 a day for travelling expenses; they send in their vouchers. There is no sum put at the disposal of each Board.
19. What does travelling expenses mean—the travelling expenses of the directors from their places of abode to the place of meeting and back again? Yes; there is no allowance for their time. I will put it in a way you will at once understand:—Mr. Mitchell, of Woomargama, has two days' travelling expenses to attend a meeting of Directors at Albury, that is £2, the distance from Albury being 30 miles.
20. Then he would be allowed the same to Mullengandra? No; he could attend the meeting there, and go back again the same day, the distance being only 10 miles.
21. Then he would be allowed only £1? Yes; but if he were to go to Albury, he would not be able to do the business and return on the same day.
22. Then is this amount defined in any way, or is it unlimited? It is defined by the regulations to be £1 a day.
23. I mean the gross amount allotted to any Board? There is a sum put on the Estimates of £200 for the whole Colony.
24. Is it unlimited—can they travel as much as they like? It is for me to certify to the vouchers, and if they had not been attending on the business of the Act I would not feel it to be my duty to certify. I know whether a meeting takes place or not, and its object.
25. *Mr. Suttor.*] You only pay travelling expenses when a meeting is called by the Chairman of the Board? Yes.
26. *Mr. Day.*] Every one of these Boards, both inland and on the border, receives £5 if five directors attend a meeting? Yes, for one day each.
27. Does not that amount to a very considerable sum of money? We have never overrun the amount placed on the Estimates—£200 a year. I now beg to hand in the various answers to the circular already referred to. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 3.*) I would also beg to hand in a paper in which I have prepared in greater detail what in substance is contained in the memorandum forwarded by me with the circular to the Inland Boards already before the Committee. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 4.*)
28. Will you prepare against the next meeting of the Committee a return of the amount of contribution paid by those who are in favour of the retention of the sheep inspectors, as compared with that paid by those who are opposed to such retention? I will.

WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Present:—

MR. T. G. DANGAR,
MR. DAY,

MR. HAY,
MR. W. H. SUTTOR.

JOHN S. SMITH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., further examined:—

- A. Bruce, Esq.
2 Feb., 1876.
29. *Chairman.*] I think you are aware that this Committee wish to bring up a Progress Report with regard to the retention or non-retention of the sheep-inspectors in the interior of the Colony? Yes.
30. Having read the various reports that have been sent to you by the directors throughout the Colony, will you give your individual opinion as Chief Inspector of Stock? Would it be out of place to ask the Committee to take up the matter in the order in which I have dealt with it,—first with respect to the sheep, and then with the other subjects?—
31. We know, from the perusal of the answers to the circular, that a large number of sheep-proprietors think the inspectors should be retained, but we want your opinion? My individual opinion is that in the meantime they are not doing work that calls for their being retained, but that if they had the different things to do I have mentioned they ought to be retained.
32. That is in regard to cattle? In regard to cattle; in regard to their being inspectors of pounds and several other matters.
33. Do we understand this,—that with regard to their inspecting sheep they have scarcely any duty to perform? So far as disease is concerned. They have duties under the sheep Act, with respect to branding and with respect to travelling, with respect also to the payment of contributions, and various other duties under the Act, but not strictly speaking with respect to disease.
34. Are there very many cases brought under your notice of dereliction of the Act with regard to travelling or branding? A good many; I may mention that a return, which has been called for by Mr. Dangar, in which those cases that have occurred within the last two years are given, will probably be laid on the Table of the House to-night. That includes a statement of their duties, and the number of convictions.
35. What we want to gather from you is, whether as to sheep alone, the inspectors of the interior should be

- be retained or not—is there sufficient duty for them to perform? Speaking with reference to disease in sheep, under the Sheep Act, there is not. A. Bruce, Esq.
2 Feb., 1876.
36. Not sufficient to justify you in recommending the Committee to retain them? That is, speaking with reference to the Sheep Act alone.
37. *Mr. Hay.*] How many coast inspectors are there? Do you mean border inspectors?
38. No, on the seaboard, leaving yourself out as Chief Inspector? One at Eden, Shoalhaven, Sydney, Windsor, Maitland or Newcastle, Port Macquarie, the Clarence.
39. Are sheep landed at these various places? Yes.
40. Quarantined? Yes.
41. Have you any idea how many have been quarantined at Eden and Shoalhaven? A few at Shoalhaven.
42. Any at Eden at all? Occasionally a lot from Monaro.
43. Newcastle? A great many at Newcastle.
44. Port Macquarie? Very few.
45. Is there any need for an inspector at Windsor? He has to watch Broken Bay and the Hawkesbury River, which is the boundary of the coast district.
46. Are any sheep landed at Broken Bay? No, but he has to watch the coast district.
47. On the border—between here and Victoria—you have, I think, four or five? Two at Albury, one at Corowa, one at Moama, one at Euston, and one at Wentworth.
48. *Mr. Day.*] Is there none on the South Australian border? The inspectors at Menindie and at Wentworth take the whole South Australian border.
49. How do they manage to supervise stock crossing the border from South Australia to New South Wales? Owners intending to introduce sheep give notice that they are to cross, and the inspector examines them.
50. Have they to travel from Menindie to the South Australian border? From Menindie to the Barrier Ranges; they cross at a place called Thackeringa into the Menindie district.
51. *Mr. Hay.*] May I ask you how many you have on the Queensland border? One at Tenterfield, at Warialda, and at Bourke.
52. That would be about seventeen altogether to guard the outposts of the Colony? Yes.
53. How many interior inspectors have you, irrespective of the border and coast inspectors? There are eighteen.
54. With regard to these boundary riders, I suppose you are aware that they were put on at the Murray at the time when the sheep on the stations on the opposite side were scabbed? Yes.
55. It is not to be supposed that every inspector is to have a lieutenant to do active work under him. I wish to know whether you would advise, if we were dispensing with the interior inspectors, we should not also dispense with the boundary riders, who act as lieutenants to the inspectors on the borders? To a large extent the question of boundary riders has been left to the directors in the district. There has been a reminder sent periodically asking them to dispense with them when they could, but they have been anxious to keep them on, and as we are not certain about the cleanness of Victoria, it is desirable they should be retained for the present.
56. When there was a good deal more scab within 50 miles of the Murray we had not these people; it was only when it appeared on the opposite side of the river they were appointed? Yes.
57. I suppose you are aware from the reports you receive from the Inspector of Sheep in Victoria that there is no scab within a hundred miles of the Murray? I do not know that.
58. The Acheron is the only one that has been affected, and that has been twelve months clean, though they are going to allow twelve months longer to see if there are any signs of the disease. That is a hundred miles from the border. The question comes whether these boundary riders are such superior men that they should be kept on at £150 a year to do nothing, or whether if a necessity for them should arise we could not get them at a moment's notice? The directors should look after that.
59. *Chairman.*] I suppose it is not usual for these boundary riders who are paid £150 a year to be allowed to take other employment? No, so far from it that they are required to do so many miles a day, to visit certain places, and to report themselves.
60. *Mr. Day.*] How many boundary riders are there between Albury and Walleragang? About six now.
61. They might be dispensed with, as there is no scab there? I thought so, and intimated to the directors that I thought they might be dispensed with; but, as I have said, this is a local matter, and it has been left in their hands.
62. *Mr. Hay.*] Generally it is the same with boundary riders as with inspectors, each has his particular friend—is it not so? It may be.
63. *Mr. Dangar.*] At your last examination you promised to produce a return of the number of sheep in the districts in which the sheep directors were in favour of and against the retention of these inspectors—have you that return? Yes. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 5.*)
64. In a return which you handed in at your last examination, it appears that the expense of the inspectors, as shown there, is £7,350, while the gross expenditure is £11,582? I believe a return called for by you, now before the Committee but not handed in by me, shows that to be the case, but the Estimates will show.
65. Do you consider the appointment of these inspectors by the local Boards objectionable or not? I think the objection lies in this—that there is no stipulation as to qualification. I do not know that there would be any improvement in transferring the appointment to the Government; in some cases there might be—in others there might not. We have had some appointments made by the Government that were not better than those made by the directors. One advantage would be that the person appointed would frequently not be a local man—he would have no connection with the district.
66. There would be greater responsibility? Yes, but if any change were made at all it should be with reference to the requisite qualification.
67. Some of these appointments are made by these Boards? Yes.
68. Are there often differences between them as to the persons to be appointed? Yes, it is inconvenient for these several Boards to meet at the same time at the same place, as some of the directors are dragged a long way from their homes; there could be an improvement made upon that.
69. What would you suggest? That each Board should meet at its usual meeting place, and the majority of votes should decide.
70. You think it better that the appointment should rest as it is than that it should vest in the hands of the Government? I am doubtful upon that point—the great necessity is the guarantee of the possession of qualification on the part of the person appointed.

- A. Bruce, Esq. 71. In your circular to the different Boards of directors you say one reason for retaining inspectors is that they are the best persons for determining roads and reserves—Will you state your reasons for that opinion? So far as travelling stock are concerned, the inspector has a better opportunity of seeing what they require than anybody else. His duty is to meet travelling stock at all points, and to examine them, and he would see how they fared as to feed and water.
- 2 Feb, 1876.
72. Is it your opinion that he is better qualified to do this service than the surveyor of the district? I do not think his opinion should be acted upon alone, without reference to the surveyor. The report of the inspector now goes to the district surveyor, who has, in fact, to decide where the roads and reserves shall be.
73. Do you not think that these inspectors being appointed by local Boards might be influenced in their recommendation of roads and reserves? No doubt they might, but their decision is not final; they merely point out the wants of a district, the matter is then referred to the district surveyor, and then to the Minister.
74. Are there any amendments required in this present Scab Act? I think some amendment is required in respect to the coast districts, to enable sheep to go back from market or from the neighbourhood of a market with less inconvenience and expense than now.
75. Then I infer you think it unnecessary that sheep coming into the county of Cumberland should be dipped three times? Yes, I think it might first be reduced to one dressing, and at length to a mere inspection.
76. Do you not think if it were possible for you to travel about and to exercise some supervision of these inland inspectors this Act might be much better carried out? I think so decidedly; I think I may have neglected my duty somewhat in this respect, but the department has so long been in an unsettled state—there has been so much uncertainty as to the retention of the inspectors, that I have not asked permission lately to go out. If the inspectors are retained and they have some of the other duties given them which I have mentioned, I have no doubt at all that they would do very good service and would give value for the money they receive in the way of salaries; and I believe that we might ultimately get rid of pleuro-pneumonia.
77. It would be necessary for an Act of Parliament to be passed before these new duties could be imposed upon the inspectors? Yes, in every case, and that is why I have not asked them to do anything with regard to cattle. Some measure should be passed to give them charge of pounds. In respect to this I am often receiving letters such as one I have here, dated the 1st, from a gentleman, calling my attention to the way in which the stock are cruelly starved in a pound in the neighbourhood of Sydney.
78. I infer from your evidence that you are in favour of temporarily retaining these sheep inspectors with the view of imposing extra duties upon them hereafter, but if those duties are not imposed you think they might be dispensed with? If the Committee think the suggestions I have made should be carried out—then the inspectors should be retained, as I am confident, especially from what I have seen lately, in respect to pleuro-pneumonia, that we should be able to get rid of the disease. There is also another matter in which they would be of service—I allude to the prevention of sheep-stealing. This crime is decidedly on the increase. A gentleman called at my office to-day who lost 500 sheep from the neighbourhood of Cassilis. The superintendent traced them as far as Barraba, where he found them with the brands altered. There is a regular gang of sheep-stealers there that works with one or two other gangs in different parts of the Colony.
79. Have you any other papers you wish to hand in? I hand answers from four additional Boards in reference to the retention of the inland inspectors. (*See Appendix A 6.*)
80. *Chairman.*] Have you had opportunities of conversing with these sheep inspectors who have been appointed by the local Boards? I had frequently, when I was out from 1864 to 1868.
81. Latterly? Latterly I have been very little out.
82. Do you know whether many of the appointments made were of individuals who would have a thorough knowledge of scab if it did break out? I believe that was looked on as a qualification by most Boards, but I cannot speak positively, because I had no power to put the question. No qualification has been required, and as I have before stated, I think there should be some examination before appointment.
83. Do you not know, of your own knowledge, that these inspectors who have been appointed are men who have a thorough knowledge of scab if they see it? I do not know.
84. You think it would be objectionable to appoint men to this office who do not know what scab is? I know a good many are acquainted with it, for we have a good many of the old inspectors.
85. *Mr. Hay.*] Have you ever had any complaints made against these inspectors for dissipation and drunkenness? Now and then there have been some complaints.
86. *Mr. Dangar.*] Have you ever known the duties of some of them to be so slight as that they have been able to perform other duties, such as carrying ballot-boxes about the country? They have made applications to the Minister to be allowed to do it.
87. And they have done it? Yes.
88. And for which they have had extra pay? I do not know.
89. Who performs their duty during the time they are occupied? They get leave, on the understanding that one of the directors will do the duty.
90. *Mr. Hay.*] How do you think they could be useful in preventing sheep-stealing; in what way could they do that duty better than the police? In the first place, they know more about sheep, they would be much more likely to notice anything suspicious with regard to ear-marking or branding of sheep. If an inspector were a sharp man, he would notice in a little lot of sheep whether there were different sorts, and he would have all the sheep-owners and their brands registered in his register-book.
91. Do you think the men who stole the sheep would bring them to him to show them? No, but in the course of his duty as scab inspector he would go over the runs, and would see the sheep.
92. If called upon? He has the power to enter upon any run at any time.
93. *Chairman.*] Is there any stated time during the year that the scab inspector has to visit the district? He has to visit every run in it once a year at least.
94. Are you aware that in many instances a scab inspector does not visit a particular run once in three years? I am not aware; I would not say that such a thing has not occurred.
95. *Mr. Dangar.*] Have you ever known any of these inspectors to act as Deputy Returning Officers at elections? I think I have heard of such cases.
96. From your knowledge of local inspectors, would you consider, as a rule, they are well versed in the knowledge of scab? Taken as a whole I should think they are; there may be exceptional cases.
97. *Chairman.*] Have you any further papers you wish to lay before the Committee? No other papers in reference to the retention of the inland inspectors.

98. *Mr. Suttor.*] Supposing it were thought not desirable to abolish the office of interior inspectors, would you recommend the amalgamation of some of the districts? I would propose that they should be retained with a view of dealing with cattle disease, and if cattle disease is to be dealt with a full staff will be wanted. Even although cattle disease is not to be dealt with, it would certainly be useful to retain inspectors to see to the working of the Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.
99. For the purpose of carrying out the Scab and Sheep Acts you would not require them? They are not actually required, so far as disease is concerned, but they are required for other purposes under the Act.

A. Bruce, Esq.
2 Feb., 1876.

William Hay, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

100. *Chairman.*] You have heard Mr. Bruce's evidence given to-day before the Committee, and we wish to gather from you whether, from your individual experience, and from what you have heard from Mr. Bruce to-day, you think the inspectors in the interior should be retained or not? So far as my opinion goes, and it is founded on experience, they are quite unnecessary for carrying out the Sheep Act with respect to disease and have been for some time past.
101. Are you of opinion that the inspectors on the coast and border should be retained? Decidedly.
102. You would recommend that the office of interior sheep inspectors should be abolished? Yes, that is my opinion.
103. *Mr. Suttor.*] All? Yes, the whole of them, for you cannot dismiss one without the other; there is no reason why one should be retained and the rest go; but in dismissing them I should recommend that they should have twelve months' notice or pay.
104. *Mr. Day.*] Do you think from your experience of sheep that it is necessary to have these inland inspectors to prevent people travelling without giving notice and without branding? No, I think the squatter through whose runs they pass will look sufficiently after that, and as far as branding goes I do not see why the police should not lay information against people not having their sheep properly branded. They would receive half the penalties.
105. Taking your district of Riverina, where most of the country is fenced in and the sheep are turned out to the paddocks, will there not be a great deal of boxing and mixing if no notice is given of sheep travelling? There is notice given under the Impounding Act, not under the Scab Act, I think.
106. Under the Land Act? Yes.
107. Then if these inland inspectors were dismissed you would propose to leave the whole of their duties in the hands of the police? Yes; if there is no disease I cannot see what duties they have. All the outcry about branding was in consequence of the disease, in order to be enabled to identify the sheep; and I do not see why the police should not look after travelling stock passing a township to see that they are properly branded.
108. The duties I more particularly refer to are registering premises where sheep are taken for the first time, and also returning sheep, and returning at the proper time? These returns go to the Clerks of Petty Sessions—the inspectors have nothing to do with the returns. You get the notice from the Clerk of Petty Sessions even now.
109. You would recommend that these various duties should be carried out by the police? Yes.
110. *Mr. Dangar.*] Previous to the passing of this Act they were carried out by the police? Yes, and the Dog Act also.
111. *Mr. Day.*] At the present time the scab inspectors carry out the Brands Act as well? The Brands Act in sheep.
112. And cattle? As to the Brands Act, with respect to cattle I do not think sheep inspectors should be kept for that—I fancy the police should see the law carried out in that respect.
113. You think cattle as well as sheep owners should pay for that? Yes.
114. *Chairman.*] In your experience have you known these sheep inspectors to have been very diligent in the performance of their duties? I am sorry to say not; they generally visit the home stations once a year, but they make no inspection.
115. They do not ask to go through the flocks? No, I never knew an instance. As a matter of form, in the border districts before removing sheep you have to get a permit; but this is given by the inspector, who never sees the sheep.
116. *Mr. Suttor.*] Are you aware that sheep are subject to another disease—catarrh? I have never had any experience of the disease, I have never had catarrhed or scabbed sheep within the Colony of New South Wales.
117. Are you aware that the inspectors are required to look after catarrh as well as scab in sheep? I am not aware of that.
- (*Mr. Suttor handed the Act to witness.*)
118. Do you know that catarrh is a disease that breaks out among sheep without being introduced? I have had no experience of that. I believe from what I have heard from others that it is a disease that will break out without any contact with diseased sheep; that is to say, it will originate from circumstances such as the low condition of the sheep without contact, which scab will not. It is infectious after it has originated I understand.
119. Are you aware that many years ago catarrh among sheep was a great scourge in New South Wales? Some fifteen years ago in Monaro sheep were affected with catarrh, and I am aware that in travelling they infected other flocks.
120. You never can tell where an outbreak may take place of catarrh among sheep? I do not know whether there has been any recent outbreak of catarrh.
121. *Mr. Day.*] As a very large sheepowner having had great experience, you are favourable to the abolition of the sheep inspectors in the interior? I think their office a perfect sinecure; the men have nothing to do; and it is unfair to the Country that a staff of idlers should be kept up unless there is some good reason for it.
122. *Mr. Suttor.*] Have you had any experience of foot-rot and worm disease? Of foot-rot—not of worm disease.
123. Do you think foot-rot infectious? No.
124. Or contagious? I do not think so? I have found in some places the fore legs of sheep diseased and their hind legs perfectly sound. After many years' experience I think foot-rot is not infectious.

William Hay,
Esq., M.L.A.
2 Feb., 1876.

George Day, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

- George Day, Esq., M.L.A.
2 Feb., 1876.
125. *Chairman.*] You have had an opportunity of hearing the evidence both of Mr. Bruce and of one of ourselves, Mr. Hay; will you kindly give us your own view with regard to these inland inspectors, whether in your opinion they should be retained or otherwise? I do not think they should be retained; I think they are perfectly useless.
126. You have had, I believe, a large experience in sheep? Yes, I have had thirty-five years' experience in this Colony.
127. And you think from that experience you have an intimate acquaintance with the requirements? Yes, and from my experience I do not believe these inland inspectors are at all beneficial, or of any use at all to the stockowners of this Colony.
128. Are you of opinion that the inspectors on the border and coast districts should be retained? Yes, I think all the inspectors on the borders should be retained for the present, as I think they are doing good service.
129. And in the coast districts? Yes, and on the borders of Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia, because they are not thoroughly free from scab in Victoria, and for the small amount of cost it is better to be on the safe side than to risk disease coming to the Colony. For that reason I think the border and coast inspectors should be retained for some time to come.
130. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are you of opinion that the provisions of the Act can be carried out without the services of these persons? Yes, I think so. Parties travelling sheep through a run without giving twelve hours' notice to the owner are liable to a heavy fine.
131. Do you not find that this giving notice in some cases necessitates the employment of two men instead of one? I think the Act might be amended in such a way as to give a great deal more satisfaction on both sides. In many cases it is necessary to have three hands with travelling sheep.
132. Do you consider that there is sufficient employment for these men? I think many of them have nothing to do at all, and many find employment and earn money in other ways.
133. *Chairman.*] In your experience do you know that they frequently visit the different stations? They do visit, but very seldom; I think the only inducement for them to visit is to get convictions so that they may obtain half the fines.
134. Do they frequently ask to see different flocks of sheep? I never knew them ask to see sheep.
135. *Mr. Dangar.*] You think then that they rather harass than benefit the stockowner? I do not know that they harass, they look carefully after the Act, for if they can get a number of convictions on which the fines amount to £10, they receive half, or £5, which is equal to a week's work.
136. *Mr. Suttor.*] Do you think the supervision on the borders is so good that it would be impossible for infected sheep to cross? No, I do not; I think scabby sheep might be introduced very easily, but it is to a certain extent a means of prevention.
137. Supposing scabby sheep were to find their way into the interior of the Colony, and these inland inspectors were dispensed with, do you not think the sheepowners would find themselves in an awkward predicament? I think it would be impossible for scabby sheep to get into the interior of the Colony without inspection and without infecting the districts through which they would pass.
138. Do you not know that in one case scab broke out on the Bogan, in the very centre of the country? Scabby sheep would not be likely to go to the Bogan without infecting the country through which they passed. At that time I presume sheep could travel from one country to the other without supervision; but the country is now free from scab, and it would be impossible to bring scabby sheep into it, because they would have to pass the border inspectors. The only way in which scab could be introduced would be by diseased sheep swimming across the river, but it is not likely they would travel away to the Bogan.
139. We know as a fact that for a considerable distance on the Victorian side there is no scab? There is no scab within a hundred miles of the Victorian border, and their quarantine regulations are much more stringent than ours.
140. Do you think if the boundary riders were under stricter surveillance they would be more efficient? I do not think it matters much about their efficiency at the present time, because, whether they are efficient or not, there is very little scab for them to prevent.
141. Are you aware that they frequently undertake other work than that they are paid for under the "Prevention of Scab in Sheep Act"? Yes, some of them—not the boundary riders, because the inspectors are there to look after them, and they have to travel from one station to another along the borders.
142. *Mr. Suttor.*] Have you any experience of catarrh? Yes.
143. From your knowledge of catarrh do you think it desirable to do away with all interior inspectors? If we had an outbreak of catarrh in this country I do not think it would be desirable to do away with the inspectors, but I think until we have it is as well to save our money, for we can always get as good men as these at five minutes notice if we want them. If a man has 100,000 sheep now he has to pay £50, and that is a considerable sum, and while the country is free from disease and we keep the border protected we are safe.
144. *Chairman.*] Do you think in many instances the directors are quite capable of dealing with the matter without any inspectors? I think so. I think the directors are quite sufficient in the interior parts of the Colony.
145. Do you think they are more efficient in many instances than the inspectors? I think they are, for they have a greater interest at stake, not only as far as concerns themselves but their responsibility to others, besides they are scattered about the country, perhaps a hundred miles apart, and they are on the ground and would be better able to give assistance.

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

APPENDIX.

[To the Evidence of Alexander Bruce, Esq., 22 December, 1875.]

A 1.

[Circular.]

Department of Lands,
Sydney, August, 1875.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister for Lands to request that you will favour him, on or before the 15th October next, with the opinion of your Board as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the inspector for your district, and to forward for your consideration the accompanying copy of a memorandum submitted to him with regard to that question by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

2. I am to add that the information here asked is required for the Committee now sitting in the Legislative Assembly, respecting the Diseases affecting Live Stock, and the constitution and working of the Stock and Brands Branches.

The Chairman of the
Board of Sheep Directors,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Memo.

INLAND INSPECTORS.

THE reasons for retaining these officers are the following:—

Sheep Act.

1. There is a certain amount of risk that, although there are border and coast inspectors, sheep infected with scab might be allowed to pass them unobserved, and thus spread the disease throughout the Colony, without its being detected, if the inland inspectors were all removed.

2. There is also still some risk of outbreaks of catarrh occurring.

3. There are many provisions in the Sheep Act, relating to the branding and travelling of sheep, which require to be carried out, even when there is little or no risk of disease, and which would fail to be so if there were no inland inspectors. Owners will never be at the trouble of looking after each other with regard to these matters, and as a rule they would much rather pay inspectors to prosecute than do so themselves. The directors, again, would neither have the time nor the inclination to see these provisions of the Sheep Act enforced.

Worms and fluke.

Discussion has lately arisen as to whether sheep affected with these ailments should not be prevented from travelling into districts in which they do not naturally exist, as there is no doubt that sheep infested with these parasites carry the infection to sheep which would not otherwise be affected, and it is very probable that some action will ere long require to be taken to prevent this.

Cattle disease prevention.

It is universally admitted that something ought to be done with respect to pleuro-pneumonia—that, at any rate, cattle actually affected with that disease should not be allowed to travel, and thus sow the infection broadcast as they go. Indeed some go so far as to propose the compulsory inoculation of all herds infected with pleuro, and there are certainly very strong grounds for advocating that course, as the returns lately received at this branch show that, taking the owners in all the different districts in the Colony who have inoculated, there are *eighteen* “for” to *one* “against” inoculation.

If any measure were passed for dealing with this disease, cattle-owners would require to contribute to the payment of the inspectors' salaries; and, if they did, 5s. per 1,000, or one-fourth of a farthing per sheep, would then be sufficient as contribution under the Sheep Act.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

1. Under the Brands Act the inspectors assist owners in registering their brands.

2. They see the provisions of the Act in regard to branding, droving, &c., carried out. If they are not, the Brands Act would very soon become a dead letter, and the trouble and expense of registering in a great measure lost.

3. They aid the police in the detection of sheep and cattle stealers. This is especially the case in regard to sheep-stealing which with the turning out of sheep is becoming rife in many parts of the Colony, as they examine the stock in the course of their duty as inspectors, and can take notice of any suspicious brands and marks with which they may meet.

Impounding Act.

It has been proposed that inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds, and a Bill giving them the supervision of pounds and poundkeepers has been in type for the last four or five years.

A pound now, instead of being a convenience to a district, is often only a nuisance, and this arises almost entirely from the want of supervision; poundkeepers in many instances doing to a great extent as they like.

Droving roads and reserves.

Inspectors have recently been called upon to report upon these roads and reserves, and these officers are in the best possible position to do this duty, and to protect the interests of the public so far as travelling stock are concerned.

When the question was put to the different Boards of Directors in 1872, as to whether the services of the inland inspectors could be dispensed with,—

12	answered in the negative,
4	answered in the affirmative,
and 2	sent no reply.

18

Although there was a considerable majority in favour of retaining the inspectors, it is probable that it would have been still larger, if the Boards had been aware of the proposal to give the inspectors other work to do and reduce the sheep contributions.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A. B.,
22 Apl., /75.

A 2.

A 2.

ABSTRACT of Answers received from the Inland Boards of Sheep Directors, in reply to circular of 8th August last requesting their opinion as to the retention of their Inspectors.

No.	District.	Retention.		Remarks.	No.	District.	Retention.		Remarks.
		For.	Against.				For.	Against.	
1	Armidale	For		Conditionally. 3 Directors for.	16	Mudgee	For		1 Director against, 1 Director for.
2	Bathurst		Against		17	Narrandera .....		.....
3	Booligal	For			18	Narrabri	For		
4	Brewarrina	For		1 Director for, 2 against.	19	Pilliga	For		1 Director for.
5	Cannonbar .....		.....		20	Queanbeyan		Against
6	Carcoar	For		5 Directors for.	21	Singleton			1 Director for.
7	Condobolin	For			22	Tamworth	For		
8	Coonabarabran	For			23	Urana	For		
9	Dubbo	For			24	Wagga Wagga	For		
10	Forbes	For			25	Walgett .....		.....
11	Goulburn	For		2 Directors for.	26	Yass	For		1 Director for.
12	Gundagai .....		.....		27	Young	For	
13	Hay	For							
14	Merriwa	For				For ...	19	2	Against.
15	Molong	For						*	

* 1 conditionally.

A 3.

ARMIDALE.

C. D. Fenwick, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Armidale, 8 October, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose report of a meeting held in Armidale by Board of Sheep Directors.

I have, &c.,

C. D. FENWICK.

At a meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors for the district of Armidale, held this seventh day of October, at the Court House, Armidale, in accordance with instructions received from the Under Secretary for Lands, in his communication dated 18 August, 1875, addressed to the Chairman of the Armidale Board of Sheep Directors—present at said meeting, C. D. Fenwick and E. C. Blomfield—it was unanimously resolved that the three (3) reasons for retaining the inland sheep inspector are fully recognized, and that it is highly desirable that such officer be retained in this district. Also resolved—

Regarding worms and fluke

that the Board do not consider the danger of contagion sufficient to preclude sheep from travelling.

Cattle disease prevention.

The Board consider that cattle should be inoculated before starting on any journey, and that inoculation is decidedly beneficial and should be made compulsory.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

Impounding Act.

Droving roads and reserves.

Respecting the above, the Board think that the sheep inspector may be reasonably expected to assist in carrying out the provisions of the above Acts, in addition to the other duties of his office.

C. D. FENWICK,
Chairman.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

H. Rotton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Blackdown, Bathurst,
26 August, 1875.

Sir,

Referring to your circular letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I convened a meeting of the Sheep Directors of the Bathurst Board for the purpose of taking your letter into consideration, which was held this day. Notice was taken of the memorandum of Mr. Inspector Bruce embodying reasons for the retention of the inland inspectors, and the enclosed memorandum was unanimously agreed to as the Board's answer to your letter. It will be observed that the memorandum is an answer to Mr. Bruce's reasons taken seriatim, and may therefore be considered to apply to the question generally rather than to this district in particular. The Board has taken this course because its members do not desire to be understood as recommending the dispensing with the services of the inspector of their district unless it may be determined to dispense with the whole staff of inland inspectors.

I have, &c.,
HENRY ROTTON,
Chairman, Bathurst Board of Sheep Directors.

Memorandum referred to.

The whole Colony being now free from scab, it is considered that the coast and border inspectors ought to be able to prevent its spreading to the interior, should it by any chance be again introduced. It seems unnecessary to employ a staff of district inspectors only for the purpose of preventing the barely possible contingency of scab escaping the notice of the coast and border inspectors, and, unless inland inspectors can be found other duties, we think the expense of retaining them unwarranted.

As to Mr. Inspector Bruce's reasons, taking them seriatim, we say:—

1st. The risk is very little.

2nd. 10th Victoria No. 8 provides.

3rd. These provisions are now more vexatious than useful, and now that scab is eradicated would be better to be repealed.

Worms

Worms and fluke.

Doubtful if any legislative interference would have any beneficial effect, or indeed if it could be operative.

Cattle disease prevention.

Not within our province as sheep directors to advise upon, but we may say, even if it should be considered advisable to legislate upon this matter, it is very doubtful if scab inspectors generally would be competent persons to appoint as cattle inspectors also.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Acts.

Cases have come under our knowledge by which the Brands Act has been made an instrument of annoyance by over-zealous officials rather than useful in the prevention of cattle-stealing, and we have come to the conclusion that the Brands Act as a whole is of very doubtful utility. The Cattle-stealing Prevention Act has been in force many years, and seems to have worked satisfactorily without the intervention of an inspector, but it is proposed to consolidate these and other Acts, and a Bill for that purpose—"Stock-stealing and Straying Prevention Bill" has been submitted for our consideration and report. Should this Bill be passed into law it would render the appointment of inspectors compulsory, but as to that Bill we have reported as follows:—"We are of opinion that the Acts now in force are quite sufficient for the purposes contemplated by this Bill, that passing it into law would be over-legislation, and that many of its clauses would be far more troublesome and vexatious to stock-owners than useful. The present Brands Act we consider of doubtful utility, and the circumstances of the Colony now render advisable the repeal of several of the clauses of the Scab Act. Should this Bill pass, it would render necessary the permanent establishment of a department which was originally only temporarily erected to meet certain circumstances then existing, which have since if not altogether ceased, at least become so much ameliorated as to require but little interference."

Impounding Act.

In municipal towns, pounds are under the control of the Corporations, and in the country places they are under the frequent observation of the police, and of persons impounding and releasing stock, and the poundkeepers are besides obliged to give security and are under severe penalties for misconducting, &c.

Roads and reserves.

District or licensed surveyors appear the most fitted for this duty.

Correct copy of resolutions passed by Bathurst Board of Sheep Directors, at Meeting of Board, held 26th August, 1875, no dissentient present,—

CHAS. M'PHILLAMY, Esq.
JOHN N. GILMOUR, Esq.
HENRY ROTTON, Esq.
JOHN M'KINNON Esq.

HENRY ROTTON,
Chairman.

BREWARRINA.

J. Govan, Esq., to W. W. Stephen, Esq.

Milroy, Brewarrina,
13 September, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular of date 18th August last, I have to-day forwarded to the Minister for Lands the opinion of the Board of Sheep Directors as to your memo. headed "Inland Inspectors."

I have, &c.,
JAMES GOVAN,
Chairman.

J. Govan, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Milroy, Brewarrina,
13 September, 1875.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of a circular forwarded to me by Mr. W. W. Stephen, I called a meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors, and I now attach the minutes of said meeting, *re* inland inspectors, which I trust will give you the information you require.

I have, &c.,
JAMES GOVAN,
Chairman Board Sheep Directors.

Memo.

INLAND INSPECTORS.

The reasons for retaining these officers are the following:—

Sheep Act.

1. There is a certain amount of risk that, although there are border and coast inspectors, sheep infected with scab might be allowed to pass them unobserved, and thus spread the disease throughout the Colony, without its being detected, if the inland inspectors were all removed.
2. There is also still some risk of outbreaks of catarrh occurring.
3. There are many provisions in the Sheep Act relating to the branding and travelling of sheep which require to be carried out, even when there is little or no risk of disease, and which would fail to be so if there were no inland inspectors. Owners will never be at the trouble of looking after each other with regard to these matters; and as a rule, they would much rather pay inspectors to prosecute than do so themselves. The directors, again, would neither have the time nor the inclination to see these provisions of the Sheep Act enforced.

Worms and fluke.

Discussion has lately arisen as to whether sheep affected with these ailments should not be prevented from travelling into districts in which they do not naturally exist, as there is no doubt that sheep infested with these parasites carry the infection to sheep which would not otherwise be affected; and it is very probable that some action will ere long require to be taken to prevent this.

Cattle disease prevention.

It is universally admitted that something ought to be done with respect to pleuro-pneumonia,—that, at any rate, cattle actually affected with that disease should not be allowed to travel, and thus sow the infection broadcast as they go. Indeed some go so far as to propose the compulsory inoculation of all herds infected with pleuro; and there are certainly very strong grounds for advocating that course, as the returns lately received at this branch show that taking the owners in all the different districts in the Colony who have inoculated, there are *eighteen* "for" to *one* "against" inoculation.

If any measure were passed for dealing with this disease, cattle-owners would require to contribute to the payment of the inspectors' salaries; and, if they did, 5s. per 1,000, or one-fourth of a farthing per sheep, would then be sufficient as contribution under the Sheep Act.

Brands

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

1. Under the Brands Act the inspectors assist owners in registering their brands.
2. They see the provisions of the Act in regard to branding, droving, &c., carried out. If they are not, the Brands Act would very soon become a dead letter, and the trouble and expense of registering in a great measure lost.
3. They aid the police in the detection of sheep, and cattle stealers. This is especially the case in regard to sheep-stealing, which with the turning out of sheep is becoming rife in many parts of the Colony, as they examine the stock in the course of their duty as inspectors, and can take notice of any suspicious brands and marks with which they may meet.

Impounding Act.

It has been proposed that inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds, and a Bill giving them the supervision of pounds and poundkeepers has been in type for the last four or five years.

A pound now, instead of being a convenience to a district, is often only a nuisance, and this arises almost entirely from the want of supervision; poundkeepers in many instances doing to a great extent as they like.

Droving roads and reserves.

Inspectors have recently been called upon to report upon these roads and reserves, and these officers are in the best possible position to do this duty, and to protect the interests of the public so far as travelling stock are concerned.

When the question was put to the different Boards of Directors in 1872, as to whether the services of the inland inspectors could be dispensed with,—

12 answered in the negative,
4 answered in the affirmative,
and 2 sent no reply.

18

Although there was a considerable majority in favour of retaining the inspectors, it is probable that it would have been still larger if the Boards had been aware of the proposal to give the inspectors other work to do and reduce the sheep contributions.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.B., 22 Apl, 75.

Brewarrina, 11 September, 1875.

Copy of minutes at a meeting of Sheep Directors held this day at the "Sportsman's Arms Hotel."

Present: James H. Doyle.
James Govan, Chairman.

Inland inspectors.

We agree with 1st and 3rd clauses of memo. attached under heading "Sheep Act."

Worms and fluke.

We have never known these diseases in the salt-bush district.

Cattle diseases prevention.

We are averse to compulsory inoculation, and further think that to prevent travelling pleuro cattle would be difficult. We would suggest that the drover should kill and destroy, by burning or burying, any cattle showing disease while travelling. We think that cattle-owners should contribute towards inspector's salary.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

We agree with clauses 1st, 2nd, and 3rd under this heading.

Impounding Act.

We think that pounds should be left under the inspection of the police in each district.

Droving roads and reserves.

We think sheep inspectors well qualified to inspect and report on roads and reserves.

We decidedly think that the inspector is needed in our district.

For Sheep Directors,
JAMES GOVAN,
Chairman.

SINCE writing about the necessity of keeping our inland sheep inspector, I have received letters from two brother sheep directors, who write as follows:—

"It appears to me that there is no necessity to maintain a local sheep inspector, as long as the coast officers and those on the Victorian and South Australian border are thoroughly efficient officers. There can be no danger of scab infection, and it is scarcely advisable to maintain officers merely to see that travelling stock are branded, and that is virtually all the officers here have been doing for a long time past."

As far as the matter of inland inspectors go, had our meeting been a full one the advisability of retaining these officers would have been a decided affair. I am of opinion that some official must be kept, if only to thoroughly inspect travelling sheep, as many drovers are very careless and pick up sheep.

I have, &c.,
JAMES GOVAN,
Chairman Sheep Directors, Brewarrina.

BOOLIGAL.

R. Edgar, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

South Thononga,
Booligal, 11 December, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular of the 12th November, forwarded by the Chief Inspector of Stock, in reference to the retention and employment of the inland inspectors of stock; and I beg to inform you that, in my opinion, the retention and employment of the said inspectors is most desirable, and I am afraid if such inspectors were discharged a serious loss would accrue to stock-owners and the country generally.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD EDGAR,
Sheep Director.

CANNONBAR.

CANNONBAR.

W. H. Clements, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Lower Cageldry,
Vid Obley, November 27, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to circular received from the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, requesting, on your behalf, to know my individual opinion as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with inland inspectors of stock, I have the honor to inform you that I am decidedly of opinion that they are not required.

In answer to the reasons adduced by the Chief Inspector of Stock in favour of their retention I reply:—

- 1st. Border and coast inspectors should be sufficient protection.
- 2nd. No reason for apprehension that I am aware of.
- 3rd. The provisions relative to branding sheep are for the most part not required and should be rescinded. A large amount of labour and injury to wool is incurred without any corresponding benefit. As to the travelling provisions, owners will attend to their own interests in that respect.

Worms and fluke.

I am of opinion that sound districts are liable to become infected by the introduction of sheep infested with these parasites, but there are great difficulties and conflicting interests to contend with in passing a prohibitory measure.

Cattle disease prevention.

Same as last.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

- 1st. One office in Sydney should be sufficient.
- 2nd. Owners' and police supervision sufficient.
- 3rd. Same as last. Never know of a conviction through their (inspectors') instrumentality.

Impounding Act.

Not sufficient importance to warrant their retention on that account.

Droving roads and reserves.

Surveyors should be as competent to report upon them.

I do not wish this to be understood to apply to the inspector of this district more than others, for I believe him (Mr. J. S. Brown) to be quite as competent and efficient an inspector as any other, and if any are retained I certainly recommend him.

With reference to sheep branding I would suggest that the registry be made at one office in Sydney, and that only one person be allowed to use the same brand throughout the Colony.

I have, &c.,
W. H. CLEMENTS,
Sheep Director, Cannonbar.

J. Brown, Esq., to The Chief Inspector, Sydney.

Bellmount House,
Cannonbar, 6 December, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to say, in answer to your circular headed "Inland Inspectors," first—

That although there may be risk of scab by sheep travelling from the neighbouring Colonies, that sheep inspectors are a farce, for it would be greatly the fault of the directors if such a thing should be allowed; not so now, as they may be gulled by inspectors not attending their duty, and I can say I verily believe a mob of infected sheep may easily travel up my district and the inspector know nothing of them, unless the Board of Sheep Directors took the chief part of the inspector and made inquiries into these matters. If again the provisions of branding was not carried out, who is there here to see even this point, if the owners did not take able steps themselves, and the Sheep Act enforced?

There is one clause in the Act deserving of amendment, viz., that owners travelling should give every occupant not less than twelve hours and not greater than forty-eight hours notice of his intention to enter the run of another.

Second. The inoculation of cattle is the greatest absurdity of all. My neighbour, Mr. Ashcroft, is constantly inoculating his herd, and is always troubled with pleuro, and I have been compelled to shift my herds from Duck Creek and put sheep on the country. Inoculation is a snare, and none but those experienced know better. I, for one, inoculated my herd for two years, but was quite satisfied with the result to not do so any more.

The registration of brands has been in my opinion a great boon to cattle and sheep stealing, for similar brands have been registered in these districts, and cattle-stealing carried out with the greatest impunity, and in a great measure the Act protected them in so doing, and I think that unless we can get a better law, that inspectors are little or no good, for in my district alone it would take twenty inspectors to prevent cattle-stealing; it in itself has become quite a science with the duffer, for in years gone by they only wanted unbranded calves; now that class only look for fat and marketable stock to steal, and get a much quicker return for their risk, and its a very small risk. When to be considered that the Brands Registration Act would be a dead letter, I for one would consider it far better than if it were in force, as then we could follow up the old system of branding on the rump and ribs, which would do away in a great measure with the carrying off large mobs of cattle by thieves. You can in all probability form an idea of the state of cattle in this district by the last cattle-stealing cases brought before the Dubbo Quarter Sessions.

Trusting you will not misconstrue any of my remarks,—

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROWN.

W. W. Richardson, Esq., to The Minister for Lands, Sydney.

Moonagee,
Cannonbar, 18 November, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to a circular from the Chief Inspector of Stock with reference to the retention of the inland inspectors, I beg to inform you that in my opinion their services should not be dispensed with, as in the event of an outbreak it would be difficult to replace practical men at a moment's notice, and as the fund from which their salaries are paid comes wholly from the squatters, or rather sheep-owners, as long as they are willing to pay the contribution I cannot see why the question should be raised. I may mention that what is generally thought unfair and unjust is that the services of the inspectors are now more generally required in cattle affairs, and that the owners of cattle do not pay one penny towards the maintenance of these officers.

I have, &c.,
W. W. RICHARDSON.

CARCOAR.

W. M. Rothery, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Clifden, Carcoar,
November 13, 1875.(Circular.)
75-2,293 S-B.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 12th instant in reference to a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Carcoar, I beg to state no intimation of such a letter reached me.

As regards the forwarded printed reasons for retaining the services of the inland inspectors, all my experience in live stock of forty-four years in New South Wales enables me to agree wholly with them.

In paragraph 3, under the head of "Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts," I would suggest the inspectors being instructed to give the earliest information to the police of any suspicious cases their constant peregrinations may bring under their notice, and that the inspectors be instructed to assist the police in the prosecution, and that the police, who have no such knowledge of sheep as an inspector has, should have notice to that effect.

Inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds, with instructions to prosecute, and should be specially directed to prosecute where the poundkeeper leaves his pound and collects stock for his pound,—a common practice in these parts.

I have, &c.,
W. MONTAGU ROTHERY.

W. Glasson, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Trevellian, Blayney,
November 30, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your request with respect to the retention and employment of inland inspectors of stock, I beg most respectfully to say, as it is proposed to give the inspectors of stock other work to do, and to reduce the sheep contributions, I am decidedly of opinion the inspectors should be retained.

I have, &c.,
WM. GLASSON,
Sheep Director, Carcoar District.

T. H. West, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Cudgelo, Cowra,
December, 5/75.

My dear Sir,

In answer to circular dated November 12th, I beg to state I do not think there is any necessity for the retention and employment of inland inspectors of stock. In this district there has not been for many years either scab or catarrh; there is a little fluke and worms among the young sheep, but not in our immediate neighbourhood. About Carcoar, Blayney, No. 1 Swamp, and Mount Macquarie, fluke always prevails, as the country is principally low marshy flats. The sheep in the neighbourhood of Cowra are at present in a very healthy state; even foot-rot seems to be wearing out—it only prevails where it is neglected. The dry seasons have assisted its cure in a great measure.

I am, &c.,
THOS. H. WEST.

Thos. R. Icely, Esq., to the Minister for Lands.

Coombing Park, Carcoar,
November 28, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, requesting my opinion as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the sheep inspector of this district, and in reply, beg to state (as my individual opinion) that I think it will be a mistake to dispense with the inland inspectors.

The reasons given for retaining their services by Mr. Chief Inspector of Stock, in his memo. of the 22nd April last, are, in my opinion, very pertinent to the question, and have my approval.

I have, &c.,
THOS. R. ICELY,
Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, District of Carcoar.

At this season of the year it is almost impossible to get a meeting of sheep directors, and this has caused the delay in my reply, which I hope is yet in time for your requirement.

CONDOBOLIN.

J. Holt, Esq., to W. W. Stephen, Esq.

Wooyes, Eauabalong,
25 September, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular referring to sheep inspectors, we are of opinion that the retention of that office is most desirable as a safeguard against the travelling of diseased stock, and we thoroughly agree with the reasons stated in the second page of your circular for retaining the said officers.

We are further of opinion that in many cases it would be advisable to join the duties of the inspection of pounds and stock, but that in some places, where the pounds are far apart and the number of travelling stock very great, this would not be feasible unless the inspector had an assistant.

I am, &c.,
JOSEPH HOLT,
Chairman of Condobolin Sheep Board.

COONABARABRAN.

W. M. Ronald, Esq., to A. Bruce, Esq.

Nebea, Coonamble,
20 November, 1875.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your printed circular, which should have had my attention sooner, but being busy shearing it got overlooked; for the same reason I have not been able to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors. With regard, however, to the retention or otherwise of the inland inspectors, I am quite of opinion they should be employed. There are many diseases sheep are liable to, and an outbreak may occur at any moment; it is absolutely necessary to have inspectors then—much better, therefore, have them ready for any emergency.

I am, &c.,
W. M. RONALD.

Report of H. Kelly, Esq.

Sheep Act.

1. I am entirely in favour of retaining sheep inspectors, their salaries being a charge only upon the class interested.
2. I do not think these ailments are infectious.

Cattle

Cattle Disease Prevention Act.

3. I do not think diseased cattle should travel, or, if they did, the carcasses of all dead beasts should be burned by the owner. I am not in favour of compulsory inoculation—the owner of the stock will do what is best to protect his own interests.
4. I think these Acts should be continued, and the duties discharged by sheep inspectors in connection herewith are very important.
5. I think sheep inspectors, or some other person, ought to be appointed to inspect the pounds. The Impounding Act also, in my opinion, requires very great amendment.
6. I certainly think the interests of persons travelling with stock ought to be protected.

14/12/75.

A. H. KELLY,
Garrawilla, Boggabri.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to H. Kelly, Esq.

Circular. 75/2,293. S.B.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 November, 1875.

Sir,

As no answer has been received in reply to the circular of which the accompanying is a copy, addressed to the Chairman of your Board, with respect to the retention and employment of the inland inspectors of stock, and as it is likely that you will now be too much engaged with your shearing to attend any meeting of the Board which might be called, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to request that you will favour him with your individual opinion in regard to these questions.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Memo.

INLAND INSPECTORS.

The reasons for retaining these officers are the following:—

1.—*Sheep Act.*

1. There is a certain amount of risk that, although there are border and coast inspectors, sheep infected with scab might be allowed to pass them unobserved, and thus spread the disease throughout the Colony without its being detected, if the inland inspectors were all removed.
2. There is also still some risk of outbreaks of catarrh occurring.
3. There are many provisions in the Sheep Act relating to the branding and travelling of sheep which require to be carried out, even when there is little or no risk of disease, and which would fail to be so if there were no inland inspectors. Owners will never be at the trouble of looking after each other with regard to these matters; and as a rule, they would much rather pay inspectors to prosecute than go so themselves. The directors, again, would neither have the time nor the inclination to see these provisions of the Sheep Act enforced.

2.—*Worms and fluke.*

2. Discussion has lately arisen as to whether sheep affected with these ailments should not be prevented from travelling into districts in which they do not naturally exist, as there is no doubt that sheep infested with these parasites carry the infection to sheep which would not otherwise be affected; and it is very probable that some action will ere long require to be taken to prevent this.

3.—*Cattle disease prevention.*

It is universally admitted that something ought to be done with respect to pleuro-pneumonia—that, at any rate, cattle actually affected with that disease should not be allowed to travel, and thus sow the infection broadcast as they go. Indeed some go so far as to propose the compulsory inoculation of all herds infected with pleuro; and there are certainly very strong grounds for advocating that course, as the returns lately received at this branch show that, taking the owners in all the different districts in the Colony who have inoculated, there are *eighteen* "for" to *one* "against" inoculation.

If any measure were passed for dealing with this disease, cattle-owners would require to contribute to the payment of the inspectors' salaries; and if they did, 5s. per 1,000, or one-fourth of a farthing per sheep, would then be sufficient as contribution under the Sheep Act.

4.—*Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.*

1. Under the Brands Act the inspectors assist owners in registering their brands.
2. They see the provisions of the Act in regard to branding, droving, &c., carried out. If they are not, the Brands Act would very soon become a dead letter, and the trouble and expense of registering in a great measure lost.
3. They aid the police in the detection of sheep and cattle stealers. This is especially the case in regard to sheep-stealing, which, with the turning out of sheep, is becoming rife in many parts of the Colony, as they examine the stock in the course of their duty as inspectors, and can take notice of any suspicious brands and marks with which they may meet.

5.—*Impounding Act.*

It has been proposed that inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds, and a Bill giving them the supervision of pounds and poundkeepers has been in type for the last four or five years.

A pound now, instead of being a convenience to a district is often only a nuisance, and this arises almost entirely from the want of supervision; poundkeepers in many instances doing to a great extent as they like.

6.—*Droving roads and reserves.*

Inspectors have recently been called upon to report upon these roads and reserves, and these officers are in the best possible position to do this duty, and to protect the interests of the public so far as travelling stock are concerned.

When the question was put to the different Boards of Directors, in 1872, as to whether the services of the inland inspectors could be dispensed with,—

12 answered in the negative,
4 answered in the affirmative,
and 2 sent no reply.

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Although there was a considerable majority in favour of retaining the inspectors, it is probable that it would have been still larger if the Boards had been aware of the proposal to give the inspectors other work to do, and reduce the sheep contributions.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.B.,
22 Apl./75.

J. L. Brown, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Coonabarabran,
17 December, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular of 12th ultimo, as to the retention of scab inspectors, I am quite in favour of their being retained, for there are such numbers of stock continually travelling which require looking after.

Sheep-stealing is also becoming of more frequent occurrence, and the inspectors are of great assistance to the police in checking this evil.

I have, &c.,
J. L. BROWN.

D. M'Rae, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Brauxton House,
Hunter River, 14 December, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular of 12th ultimo, which I have only now received, I beg to state that it is my firm opinion that the inland inspectors of stock ought to be retained, for several reasons.

Although the Colony is at present free from disease, it is difficult to say when disease may break out amongst our flocks.

Hitherto in this Colony, in fact until very recently, all the sheep were shepherded, but under the present system of fencing in runs the sheep are turned out into large paddocks; therefore, in the event of any disease being introduced, it would be much harder to be dealt with than in former times, when the flocks were more under the control of the owners, by having them shepherded. In proof of this, they have been attempting and using every effort for the last twenty years to get rid of scab in Victoria, in which they have not yet succeeded, simply because their sheep were paddocked.

I have no hesitation in saying that it would be very imprudent to reduce the present staff of stock inspectors.

I have, &c.,
DUNCAN M'RAE.

DUBBO.

J. Penzer, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Bundemar,
Dubbo, 27 September, 1875.

Sir,

As your circular of the 18th August, requesting to know the opinion of the Board of Sheep Directors for this District—"as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of our inspector,"—reached me at a time when it would have been extremely inconvenient for several members to have attended a meeting of the Board, I communicated with them by letter, and I have now to inform you that those from whom I have received replies, forming a majority of the Board (and I think the other members also), are in favour of retaining the inspector. I may add that I have put the question to several sheep-owners if they are in favour of doing away with the inspectors, and they have all replied in the negative. It seems, however, to be the opinion not only of sheep-owners, but some cattle-owners also, that the inspectors ought to be made inspectors of cattle as well as of sheep, and that cattle-owners should contribute towards their maintenance. They might be made just as useful to owners of the one as to owners of the other. But we think the Chief Inspector is labouring under a mistake when he says they aid the police in the detection of sheep and cattle stealers; passively perhaps, but certainly not actively. The examination of stock too is generally dispensed with, unless specially requested; except stock travelling.

We think also that the stringency of some of the provisions of the Sheep Act might now with advantage be relaxed, especially section 42. Sheep intended to be travelled long distances, if once legibly branded, and reported as such by the inspector nearest to the station from whence they start, it should be sufficient that any subsequent inspector examining these sheep on the road, and finding some of the brands worn out or otherwise indistinguishable, to order them to be rebranded, and failing compliance, then to summons the offender. Further, when no disease exists, a person purchasing sheep from another in the same district should not be required to brand them with the letter T if they bear the station brand. Cases of great hardship have occasionally come under our notice from the operation of this clause, and we think there is no necessity to make this Act oppressive.

There are many things in connection with live stock where inspectors might be more useful; as for instance, in the application of remedies for the cure of different diseases to which sheep and cattle are liable. Worms and foot-rot in sheep appear to be spreading rapidly throughout the country, and if a cure could be found for these diseases, it would be a boon to the persons whose flocks are so infected, as well as a gain to the country at large. The same remarks apply to diseases in cattle.

Finally, we think the department might be made an increasingly useful one; might be effective without being oppressive, and that the inspectors, along with other duties, might add that of collecting valuable information from observation, in connection with different diseases affecting those valuable animals, horses, cattle, and sheep.

I have, &c.,
J. PENZER,
Chairman of the Board.

FORBES.

H. Clements, Esq., to W. W. Stephen, Esq.

Eugoura, Forbes,
September 6, 1875.

Sir,

In answer to your circular letter of the 18th August last, I beg to state that I have ascertained the opinion of our Board as to the desirableness of retaining the inspector of sheep for the district of Forbes. All the directors are of opinion that he should be retained, for the third reason that is given under the Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts, inasmuch as the inspector has facilities which the police cannot possibly have.

The majority of the Board are willing, as far as they are personally concerned, to pay double assessment if another inspector was appointed, as the three districts, viz., Forbes, Molong, and Condobolin Districts, are altogether too large to be efficiently inspected by one person. We think that other reasons advanced by the Minister for Lands substantial reasons for retaining a sheep inspector.

With regard to your remarks as to the members of Boards who were in favour of dispensing with the sheep inspectors, ours was one, but as the inspector has been given (as you say) other duties, the Board are now of a different opinion than that they gave in 1872.

I have, &c.,
HANBURY CLEMENTS,
Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Forbes.

GOULBURN.

GOULBURN.

F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., to W. W. Stephen, Esq.

Goulburn,
21 September, 1875.

Sir,

A meeting of the Sheep Directors was held at Goulburn on Tuesday the 21st September, 1875, when the circular letter of the Under Secretary, Department of Lands, was considered, and the Board were of opinion that it would be unadvisable to discontinue the services of the inspector of stock.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Chairman.

F. M. Charteris, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Goulburn,
21 September, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors, held at Goulburn, on Tuesday, 21st September, 1875, for to take into consideration the circular letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, that it were the opinion of the Board it would be unadvisable to dispense with the services of the inspector of stock for the district.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. M. CHARTERIS,
Inspector of Stock, Goulburn.

GUNDAGAI.

A. Rankin, Esq., to Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Bombowlee Station,
Tumut, 16 November, 1875.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your communication of 12th instant, I beg to state that I approve of the retention of the services of the inland inspectors of stock.

Yours obediently,
ANGUS RANKIN.

J. Osborne, Esq., to Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Bonbarlo, Gundagai,
November 16, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular, dated November 12, 1875, I beg to state that I am directly in favour of retaining the services of the sheep inspector for this district, and would think it most unwise to have such services dispensed with.

The items contained in copy of memorandum submitted by the Chief Inspector of Stock to the Minister for Lands I perfectly agree with in all except that portion relating to sheep affected with worms or fluke, and from my experience I believe that sheep so affected would be cured by removal to a healthy district, and that no danger exists of infecting other flocks.

I am in favour of inoculation of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and even those not affected, as a preventative.

I have, &c.,
JAMES OSBORNE.

HAY.

F. Chambers, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Pevensay, Hay,
October 6, 1875.

Sir,

In pursuance of the request contained in your favour of the 18th ultimo, I called a meeting of our Board of Sheep Directors for this day.

Only one director besides myself was able to attend, in consequence of all being busy with their shearing operations, the remainder writing to say they were unable to attend, but expressing their views as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the inspector of the district. And all agree in considering that it would be most undesirable and unwise to do away with any of the inland inspectors, and quite concur with the Chief Inspector in the reasons given by him for retaining their services (which reasons accompany your circular of the above date), especially noting his third reason. And we all go even further than the Chief Inspector, and consider that it would even be advisable to appoint more inspectors throughout the Colony; the stock-owners feeling that these inspectors are their only protection against the introduction of disease and the *abuse of droving roads and reserves*.

We are of opinion that should the inland inspectors be done away with, and disease by any chance break out, great injury and in many cases ruin might be caused to the stock-owners before new inspectors could be appointed.

We can testify to the fact that the services of our district inspector are being constantly called into requisition—more especially with regard to the carrying out of the Branding Act.

I may also mention that I have received letters from several of the sheep-owners of this district expressing their views on this matter, which are in substance exactly the same as those expressed above.

I have, &c.,
F. CHAMBERS,
Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Hay.

MERRIWA.

F. White, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Harbon Vale,
Blandford, 20 October, 1875.

Sir,

In reference to your circular letter of the 11th August, 1875, I have had the enclosed documents (being the opinions of the several Sheep Directors for the district of Merriwa, whose signatures are attached) forwarded to me this day, with a request that I would add my own opinion and forward the whole to you, which I now beg herewith to do.

A meeting of the Directors has not been called to consider this matter, for the reason, I believe, that no Chairman has yet been appointed.

I am, &c.,
FREDK. WHITE,
Harbon

Harben Vale,
Blandford, 28 October, 1875.

I AM of opinion that the inland inspectors of sheep might be retained with great advantage, if competent men could be obtained to fill the office. To effect this object the district, I think, might be enlarged and higher salaries paid, to which the owners of cattle and horses ought to contribute.

A more efficient system of control and supervision I think ought to be established, as the inspectors under the present system are practically under little or none; and in many cases their duties are very negligently, if at all, performed. Many of them also, I believe, are totally unacquainted with the disease, scab, to guard against which is the first object of their appointment.

With regard to the inspector of this district, I am of opinion that unless more efficiency can be obtained, that his services ought to be dispensed with.

FREDK. WHITE,
Sheep Director.

Collaroy,
Merriwa, 12 October, 1875.

I AM entirely adverse to the abolition of inland sheep inspectors, for the reason that I am at a loss to see who is to do their work.

It has been suggested that the police should take their place, but I consider that they have already more than they can efficiently look after.

The district where the writer resides gives ample proof of the necessity of an active inspector. We have one of course, but he is practically useless, never going his rounds or visiting the flocks of the different owners round about; and the inconvenience arising from the want of an officer, to whom we can go for information, or, if necessary make complaints, is severely felt.

I consider also that every individual sheep inspector is an additional safeguard against disease, and that their abolition would greatly facilitate the spread of scab, should it ever make its appearance amongst us again.

CHAS. F. CLIVE,
Sheep Director.

Merriwa, 26 September, 1875.

I CONSIDER inland inspectors a useless expense. If disease should by any chance pass the coast or border inspectors; directors, being interested, are more likely to detect it than paid inspectors.

I believe a heavy penalty inflicted on parties having diseased sheep in their possession and not reporting the same to nearest director, would be a better safeguard than inspectors.

The police are more likely and better able to see the provisions of the Sheep Act, in reference to branding and travelling stock, carried out than any one else.

J. COOPER,
Sheep Director.

Brindley Park,
Merriwa, 1 October, 1875.

I AM of opinion that the inland inspectors may now be dispensed with, and in their place an additional number of border inspectors should be appointed.

As regards the Sheep Act, if sheep infected with scab were by any chance allowed to pass the coast or border inspectors the inland inspectors would not be likely to detect the infection, as, from what the writer can learn, the inspectors are most lax in their visits of inspection amongst the flocks in their respective districts, and especially in this district no attention is paid by the inspector to the proper carrying out of the branding of sheep.

Under the Impounding Act I consider that the police would be more effective as inspectors of pounds, there being usually two or three stationed at every town or village where a pound is established.

JAS. B. BETTINGTON,
Sheep Director.

F. Brown Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

St. Aubins, Seone,
15 November, 1875.

Sir,

Your circular, of the 12th instant, accompanied by memo. on inland inspectors, but not the copy of the circular addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Directors for this district, and which I should like to have seen, duly reached me.

In reply to your request for my individual opinion with regard to the questions submitted, I am in favour of the retention of the inland inspectors; their duties should be increased as well as their salary. The supervision of pounds and looking after the public reserves might advantageously be given them; at the same time they should have the power to impound from these reserves, or their appointment would be useless. The compliance with the provisions of the Brands Act should also be more strictly looked after, and penalties enforced where the law has been clearly evaded, &c.

Some legislation with regard to fluke and worms in sheep, pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, &c., seems probable,—is an additional reason for retaining their services.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK BROWN,
Sheep Director for the District of Merriwa.

MOLONG.

F. J. Smith, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

Derowie, Toogong,
27 September, 1875.

Sir,

With reference to your circular of the 18th August, 1875, addressed to the "Board of Sheep Directors, Molong," I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting held at Molong on the 22nd inst. it was unanimously held—

1st. That it is not advisable to dispense with the services of the inland inspectors at present.

2nd. That a measure should be passed by the Legislature to make cattle-owners contribute to the cost of the department, the whole of which is now borne by the sheep-owners, although the former receive equal benefit from the labours of the inspectors with regard to brands, &c.

I have, &c.,
F. JAGO SMITH,
Chairman of Molong Board.

MUDGE.

MUDGEE.

J. Atkinson, Esq., to Chief Inspector of Stock.

Mudgee, 15 November, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting me, as one of the sheep directors of this district, to give my individual opinion as to the retention of inland inspectors of stock, I beg to say that I am decidedly of opinion that their services should be retained, but that the sheep contribution might be reduced, considering the work performed by the inspectors is in no way relating to sheep.

I have, &c.,
JAMES ATKINSON.

Chief Inspector of Stock to S. A. Blackman, Esq.

(Circular.) 75-2,293. S.B.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 November, 1875.

Sir,

As no answer has been received in reply to the circular of which the accompanying is a copy, addressed to the Chairman of your Board, with respect to the retention and employment of the inland inspectors of stock, and as it is likely that you will now be too much engaged with your shearing to attend any meeting of the Board which might be called,—I am directed by the Minister for Lands to request that you will favour him with your individual opinion in regard to these questions.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

I AM in favour of the present sheep inspectors being retained, and that they be given the supervision of the pounds, which are gradually becoming a nuisance instead of a convenience under the present system.

S.A.B.

Marginal Notes by R. W. Cox, Esq.

Memo.

INLAND INSPECTORS.

THE reasons for retaining these officers are the following:—

Sheep Act.

1. There is a certain amount of risk that, although there are border and coast inspectors, sheep infected with scab might be allowed to pass them unmobserved, and thus spread the disease throughout the Colony without its being detected, if the inland inspectors were all removed.
2. There is also still some risk of outbreaks of catarrh occurring.
3. There are many provisions in the Sheep Act relating to the branding and travelling of sheep which require to be carried out, even where there is little or no risk of disease, and which would fail to be so if there were no inland inspectors. Owners will never be at the trouble of looking after each other with regard to these matters; and as a rule, they would much rather pay inspectors to prosecute than do so themselves. The directors, again, would neither have the time nor the inclination to see these provisions of the Sheep Act enforced.

I am strongly of opinion that inland inspectors should be retained.
R. W. COX.

Worms and fluke.

Discussion has lately arisen as to whether sheep affected with these ailments should not be prevented from travelling into districts in which they do not naturally exist, as there is no doubt that sheep infested with these parasites carry the infection to sheep which would not otherwise be affected; and it is very probable that some action will ere long require to be taken to prevent this.

I do not agree with this—fluke cannot be communicated.
R. W. COX.

Cattle disease prevention.

It is universally admitted that something ought to be done with respect to pleuro-pneumonia—that, at any rate, cattle actually affected with that disease should not be allowed to travel, and thus sow the infection broadcast as they go. Indeed some go so far as to propose the compulsory inoculation of all herds infected with pleuro; and there are certainly very strong grounds for advocating that course, as the returns lately received at this branch show that, taking the owners in all the different districts in the Colony who have inoculated, there are eighteen "for" to one "against" inoculation.

I agree with this, and am in favour of inoculation.
R. W. C.

If any measure were passed for dealing with this disease, cattle-owners would require to contribute to the payment of the inspectors' salaries; and, if they did, 5s. per 1,000, or one-fourth of a furling per sheep, would then be sufficient as contribution under the Sheep Act.

Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.

1. Under the Brands Act the inspectors assist owners in registering their brands.
2. They see the provisions of the Act in regard to branding, droving, &c., carried out. If they are not, the Brands Act would very soon become a dead letter, and the trouble and expense of registering in a great measure lost.
3. They aid the police in the detection of sheep and cattle stealers. This is especially the case in regard to sheep-stealing, which with the turning out of sheep is becoming rife in many parts of the Colony, as they examine the stock in the course of their duty as inspectors, and can take notice of any suspicious brands and marks with which they may meet.

Impounding Act.

It has been proposed that inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds, and a Bill giving them the supervision of pounds and poundkeepers has been in type for the last four or five years.

This should be done.
R. W. C.

A pound now, instead of being a convenience to a district, is often only a nuisance, and this arises almost entirely from the want of supervision; poundkeepers in many instances doing to a great extent as they like.

Droving roads and reserves.

Inspectors have recently been called upon to report upon these roads and reserves, and these officers are in the best possible position to do this duty, and to protect the interests of the public so far as travelling stock are concerned.

When the question was put to the different Boards of Directors in 1872, as to whether the services of the inland inspectors could be dispensed with,—

12 answered in the negative,
4 answered in the affirmative,
and 2 sent no reply.

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Although there was a considerable majority in favour of retaining the inspectors, it is probable that it would have been still larger if the Boards had been aware of the proposal to give the inspectors other work to do and reduce the sheep contributions.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.B., 22 Apl. /75.

N.

N. P. Bayly, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Havilah, near Mudgee, 15 November, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular addressed to me by Mr. Bruce, on 12th instant, and beg to express my decided opinion that it would be most unwise to abolish the office of inspector of stock.

The Colony is at present free from that scourge known as scab in sheep; but should any attempt be made to relax the law, as at present so vigilantly and efficiently carried out by sheep inspectors, there is no manner of doubt it would soon find its way into the Colony again. And there are many other reasons besides those so well and truly explained by Mr. Bruce in his circular of August last why it is absolutely necessary to retain sheep inspectors.

My opinion is that any opposition will entirely arise through the narrow-minded views of sheep contributors, and want of that consideration which the importance of the matter demands.

I have, &c.,
N. P. BAYLY.

NARRANDERA.

J. Holloway, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Estella, Wagga Wagga, 4 December, 1875.

Sir,

In answer to a circular from the Chief Inspector of Stock with respect to the retention and employment of inland inspectors, and requesting me to forward you my views on these questions, I have the honor to state that, from observations in my immediate neighbourhood, I am led to the conclusion that, in the absence of the infectious disease known as scab, the retention and employment of inspectors is of little if any use, as in most instances I believe the situation is that of sinecure only, and my opinion is that the sooner inland inspectors are dispensed with the better.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HOLLOWAY.

F. Jenkins, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Buckingbong, 15 December, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I regret very much that I have not been able to afford you the information required relative to inland inspectors of stock, &c. This is on account of the extra pressure of business at this time of year. I beg to do so now.

And have the honor to be, &c.,
FRANK JENKINS.

F. Jenkins, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Buckingbong, 15 December, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I am in favour of the retention of inland inspectors of stock, and agree generally with the reasons for retaining these officers. My individual opinion is that no diseased sheep or cattle should be allowed to travel at large; that the inspectors should be inspectors of "pounds," "droving roads," and "reserves"; and that the services of these officers are "generally" required.

I have, &c.,
FRANK JENKINS.

NARRABRI.

A. J. Doyle to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

For the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands I have to state that, in compliance with his request, a meeting of the Narrabri Board of Sheep Directors was held at Narrabri on the 19th instant, at which all the members of the Board attended.

Copies of the resolutions passed at said meeting are herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED J DOYLE,
Chairman.

A. J. Doyle, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Killarney, Narrabri,
12 July, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that your communication of the 26th April last, requesting the opinion of the Narrabri Board of Sheep Directors, as to the most desirable place for the inspector to reside, was duly considered by an adjourned meeting of the Board holden at Narrabri on the 9th inst., and it was unanimously considered that Narrabri, as the key to the district, was the most suitable place. According to statistics placed before the Board it appears that, in the years 1872, 1873, 1874, there were 651,044 sheep and cattle inspected at Narrabri, while only a comparatively small number were inspected at Pilliga and Walgett; doubtless many more sheep must have passed through Walgett than were seen by the inspector and therefore not given in the returns; yet there cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be the least doubt as to Narrabri being the most advantageous spot for the inspector to reside at. Regretting that, in consequence of my long absence from the district, the subject matter of this communication was not attended to at an earlier date,—

I am, &c.,
ALFRED J. DOYLE,
Chairman N.B.S. Directors.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a meeting of Narrabri Board Sheep Directors, held at Narrabri on 19th October, 1875, in compliance with request contained in communication from Under Secretary, Lands, dated 18th August, 1875.

Proposed by James Mosely, Esq., seconded by William Pirie, Esq. :—

"That the Narrabri Board decidedly consider that the inland inspectors should be retained, and that, in addition to their duties as sheep inspectors, they should be inspectors under the 'Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts,' 'Impounding Act,' and any other Acts that may be passed for the protection of stock-holders, or suppression of diseases in stock." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by W. Pirie, Esq.; seconded by D. M. Fraser, Esq. :—

"That, in the event of the foregoing duties being imposed upon sheep inspectors, this Board suggest that fair salaries be paid the inspectors, so as to enable them to do their duty fairly in all seasons, and that no portion of any fines be received by them." Carried unanimously.

ALFRED J DOYLE,
Chairman

PILLIGA.

APPENDIX.

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PILLIGA.

W. Evans, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Bungle Gully,
November 23, 1875.

Sir,

I am of opinion that the inland inspectors of stock should continue to be employed.

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM EVANS.

W. J. Cousens, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Urawilkey, November 24, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to be in receipt of your communication and circular, dated 12th November instant, and have the honor to state that I am individually of opinion, concerning the first three clauses, that inland inspectors are necessary, and where their duty is carried out with integrity, that sheep-owners benefit to a great extent, not only by means taken to prevent the spread of diseases, but also the supervision of travelling stock.

I am not prepared to give my opinion as to compulsory inoculation for pleuro, but I am myself in favour of inoculation for pleuro.

With reference to making inspectors of stock inspectors of pounds, I think it would be desirable, as at present they have very little supervision.

At the late meeting summoned by the Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Pilliga, I did not get notice in time, or would have attended.

I have, &c.,

WALTER J. COUSENS.

B. B. Campbell Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Bulgarric, December 7, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to a circular from the Chief Inspector of Stock, I beg to say I am of opinion that it is necessary to retain the inland inspectors, on condition that they fulfil all the Chief Inspector's reasons for retaining them.

I have, &c.,

B. B. CAMPBELL.

H. Day, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Coghill Station,
December 5, 1875.

Sir,

I am in receipt of a circular from the Chief Inspector of Stock, and am quite of opinion of his reasons for retaining the inland sheep inspectors.

I have, &c.,

HENRY DAY.

T. G. Dangar, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Pilliga, 6 Oct., 1875.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that a duly convened meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors for Pilliga District was called by me by advertisement and circular to take place here this day, to consider your circular of the 18th of August last, but which could not be proceeded with in consequence of a quorum not being present.

I have, &c.,

THOS. G. DANGAR,
Chairman Pilliga Board Sheep Directors.

Perhaps in cases such as this the opinions of the individual directors might be asked, as there is little chance, at this season of the year, of a meeting being held.—A.B., 13/10/75. The Under Secretary for Lands.
Approved.—T.G., 14/10/75.

T. G. Dangar, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Bullerawa, Wee Waa,
4 November, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, No. 75/2293 S.B., I do myself the honor to state that I am of opinion that all inland sheep inspectors could well be dispensed with. They only harass and annoy stock-owners, and paid too much for the paltry services they perform. I decidedly think the Coast and Border inspectors should be retained.

At any time scab made its appearance the Government have the power to appoint.

I have, &c.,

THOS. G. DANGAR,
Sheep Inspector for Pilliga District.

QUEANBEYAN.

A. Cunningham, Esq., to W. W. Stephen, Esq.

Lanyon, Queanbeyan,
12 October, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 18th August, addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Queanbeyan," and to state, for the information of the Minister for Lands, that a special meeting was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the said circular, with its accompanying memo. by Mr. Bruce.

The Directors present were Andrew Cunningham, Thomas Rutledge, and William Davis.

The matter in question was fully discussed, and I am authorized to state that we are unanimously of opinion that the services of a sheep inspector for this district are *not* required, nor have they been for a very long time, and that they may therefore be dispensed with, without any detriment to the sheep-owners and stock-holders generally.

I am also to add the directors feel confident that, in the event of any emergency arising in connection with the "Sheep Diseases Prevention Act," the powers conferred on them by the 13th clause of the said Act, coupled with their own individual interest in such an important matter, would be quite sufficient to set them in motion.

This may be regarded as an answer to the Chief Inspector's reasons for retaining the services of inland inspectors generally, but this Board desires to guard against it being supposed that it has any reference to border and coast sheep inspectors.

I am further to state that, in the opinion of this Board, any legislation intended to prevent the spread of worms and fluke in sheep would most likely prove to be harassing and ineffective. The same would apply to compulsory inoculation of cattle, as we regret to say it has done in the practical working of the Brands Act, which is very generally regarded as of very doubtful utility.

I have, &c.,

A. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman of Board.

APPENDIX.

G. Loder, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Abbey Green,
13 November, 1875.

Sir,

Yours of 12th instant was the first intimation I had that any opinion of the Sheep Directors was solicited. If our Chairman received the notice, he did not disclose or summon the local directors to discuss the matter. After receiving yours yesterday, he then told me he had received such a notice, but thought I was too busy to attend a meeting, and would himself reply; to that I objected, and desired him to call a meeting for Tuesday next, after which you will receive our opinion.

I have, &c.,
GEO. LODER.

G. Loder, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Abbey Green,
2 December, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular 75/2,293 S.B., dated 12th November. In reply, beg to inform you that our Chairman did not summons the directors as you requested, but had a corner interview with the sheep inspector's brother, Mr. John Alford, and informed me a few days ago, did what he considered necessary, that was, advising that the whole of the inspectors be continued in office through the Colony. That not being my idea, I would suggest that only the coast and border inspectors be continued. The whole of the Colonies being free of scab, I think the district inspectors unnecessary.

I have, &c.,
GEO. LODER.

SINGLETON.

Messrs. Brown and Alford to The Secretary for Lands.

Singleton, 22 November, 1875.

Hon. Sir,

We are in receipt of a circular from A. Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stock, with respect to the retention and employment of the inland inspectors of stock or dispensing with their services and the number of to which their duties apply. We beg to state that those officers are yet highly necessary and would recommend their retention.

We are, &c.,
JOHN BROWN.
J. ALFORD.

J. C. T. McDonnett, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

New Freugh, Singleton,
30 November, 1875.

Sir,

Having considered the purport of your circular of 12th instant from Chief Inspector of Stock, requesting my individual opinion with regard to certain questions respecting the retention and employment of the Inland Inspectors, I have the honor to report that, until receiving your reasons for retaining these officers, my impression was it was a useless expenditure of public money, and that these appointments were a perfect sinecure as far as being acquainted with what has been done in this district; but should the various duties as therein enumerated be carried out in their integrity, and the additional one of inspecting the various pounds be carried out, I think the services of these inspectors would be worth their retention.

With regard to the prevention of disease pleuro-pneumonia, I am far from being convinced as to the judicious and expedient necessity of compulsory inoculation, having great doubts as to its efficacy.

I have, &c.,
J. C. T. M'DONNETT.

TAMWORTH.

P. G. King, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Tamworth, 8 October, 1875.

Sir,

In reply to your circular letter, dated 18th August, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Minister for Lands, that at a duly advertised meeting of Sheep Directors for the district of Tamworth, at which Mr. John Gill and myself were present, the following replies to the memorandum referred to were agreed to, affirming in the first place the retention of the services of the inspector for the district, but expressing the opinion that to retain them it will be necessary to collect only one-fourth of the sheep assessment, leaving a large margin for the general expenses of the Stock and Brands Branch of your Department.

Replies to memo. :-

Sheep Act. (See above.)*Worms and fluke.*—Sheep affected with worms should not be allowed to travel into districts where they do not exist whether naturally or by introduction. "Fluke" may travel.*Cattle disease prevention.*—Compulsory inoculation is not recommended, nor is legislation required.*Brands and Cattle-stealing Prevention Acts.*—(See above.) Brands ought to be placed on animals in the order prescribed by the Act.*Impounding Act.*—Inspectors of stock should be inspectors of pounds. No pound ought to exist where there is no police station.I have, &c.,
PHILIP G. KING,
Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors at Tamworth.

URANA.

C. M. Lloyd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Yamma, Urana, 6 October, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of Sheep Directors for the Urana District, held at Urana on the 5th instant, to take into consideration the circular from your department, dated 18th August, 1875, as to the opinion of the Board as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the inspector of the district, it was unanimously resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, the inspector's services should be retained.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES M. LLOYD,
Chairman of Sheep Directors, Urana.

YASS.

YASS.

R. A. Barber, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Yass, 13 September, 1875.

Sir,

At a meeting held by the Board of Sheep Directors, at Yass, on the 9th instant, in accordance with circular from the Minister for Lands,—proposed by Mr. J. F. Gray, and seconded by Mr. J. M'Bean, that Mr. R. A. Barber be elected Chairman for the meeting.

The Board of Sheep Directors unanimously agree on the subject of the indispensability of retaining the services of the district inspector, and entirely acquiesce in the substance of the memorandum of the Chief Inspector attached to the Minister's circular above referred to.

The district inspector reported to the meeting that all sheep throughout the district are in a more healthy and thriving condition than for years past.

I have, &c.,
R. A. BARBER.

WAGGA WAGGA.

T. W. Hammond, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Wagga Wagga,
16 September, 1875.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th August, requesting the opinion of the Board of Sheep Directors for the District of Wagga Wagga as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the inspector of stock for this district, I beg to state that Messrs. Cox, King, and myself met, and were quite unanimous in believing that the inspector's services should be retained. The reasons set forth in the Chief Inspector's memo. are so ample that we feel it unnecessary to add to them.

I have, &c.,
THO. W. HAMMOND,
Chairman.

WALGETT.

J. R. Doyle, Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Walgett, 16 December, 1875.

Sir,

I received a circular from the Chief Inspector of Stock, dated 12th November, requesting me to give my opinion, and forward the same to you, as to the desirability of retaining the inland inspectors. I would not advise the dismissal of the inland inspectors, but I would suggest that each of them should be called upon to send in quarterly reports, either to the Chief Inspector or to the Board of Directors, stating the number of stock they had inspected; and also, the different parts of their districts they had visited. As many thousands of stock cross and recross the Barwon, near this township, which are not seen by any inspector, I would also suggest that the police be instructed to look more strictly after drovers and their delivery notes; very many drovers take stock from all parts of this large district, and deliver the same at the sale-yards, Sydney, or Maitland, without ever being called on to show their delivery notes; in fact, so seldom are drovers called upon to show their delivery notes, that some do not think it necessary to get a delivery note at all, and when this state of things becomes generally known, I fear the old habit of years ago will be renewed by that of taking cattle whenever a chance offers. In October last I had a bullock taken from this run, some 350 miles, to Maitland Sale-yards: the bullock was by chance seen in the yards by my cousin, and claimed for me; my agents then wrote and informed me of the fact. If the inspectors or police were more strict, cases of this kind could not occur. If they do not look more closely after travelling stock the Brands Act will soon become a dead letter. I also think the pounds should be looked after more strictly; at present they assist horse-stealing, or the next thing to it. I may have a valuable horse; the fellow who takes a fancy to my horse does not like to run the risk of stealing him, so he has him smuggled away to some byway pound, and he is sold, and for a mere trifle. Cases of this kind are but too common. I will state here another reason why poundkeepers should be under a strict supervision. Some years ago I paid £13 for a horse, and he was knocked down to a neighbour for £15, at Walgett pound sale. A year or so after the pound books were left with me, and I saw the above-mentioned horse set down in the pound book as having been sold for £5; thus the poundkeeper had the benefit of something like £10. I pointed this matter out to the P.M. then acting, but as the poundkeeper had left with one or more warrants out against him no steps were taken with regard to the false entry in the pound book.

I have, &c.,
J. R. DOYLE,
Sheep Director, Walgett.

G. A. Murray, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Milrea, 8 December, 1875.

Sir,

In answer to your favour of 12th ultimo, with respect to the retention and employment of the inland inspectors of stock, my opinion is that, for the reasons you give in your circular, as well as for other causes, it would be of advantage to the several districts, as well as the country at large, to retain the services of those gentlemen.

I have, &c.,
G. A. MURRAY,
Sheep Director, Walgett.

WENTWORTH.

Mr. A. M'Clymonts, to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Wentworth,
30 October, 1875.

Sir,

I have been requested by the Board of Sheep Directors to forward you the prefixed copy of minutes of a meeting held here on the 27th instant.

I have, &c.,
A. M'CLYMONTS,
Inspector of Sheep.

MINUTES of meeting of Sheep Directors, held this day, the 27th of October, 1875, at Wentworth.

Present:—Wm. Crozier, Esq., D. H. Ludmore, Esq., Thomas C. Brooke, Esq., Chairman.

The Chairman stated:—"Having seen from the Press, the Under Secretary for Lands has written to some of the Boards of Sheep Directors, asking for an opinion on the advisability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the local inspectors,—No communication of the kind has been received by this Board, yet the matter is of such importance I have called you gentlemen together to discuss the question, and place the views of this Board before the Chief Inspector of Stock in Sydney."

After

After some discussion, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

- 1st. This meeting is clearly of opinion that, as the local inspectors are the sheep-owners' only protection against the introduction of diseased sheep, it would be most unwise and unjust to the Colony in general to dispense with their services especially so as attempts have so recently been made in some quarters to legalize the introduction of Victorian sheep into this Colony.
- 2nd. This meeting is also of opinion, to carry the proposed new Brands Act out effectually, an additional inspector will be required in this district, as stock are constantly going to and from Victoria and South Australia, by routes lying 20 to 70 miles apart, in opposite directions, thus rendering it quite impossible for one inspector to see *all* the stock passing through the district.
- 3rd. This meeting also desires to place again on record its opinion that legislation is urgently required to prevent sheep affected by fluke or foot-rot from travelling through clean districts; and that all persons in charge of travelling stock, not with sheep alone but every kind of stock, ought to be by law compelled to give the usual twenty-four hours notice before entering on any run.

THOS. C. BROOKE,
Chairman.

YOUNG.

J. Pring, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Crowther, Marengo,
16 September, 1875.

Sir,

Referring to your circular of 18th ultimo, in which the Sheep Directors for the Sheep District of Young are requested to send you their opinion as to the desirability of retaining or dispensing with the services of the inspector for this district, I beg to inform you that I called a meeting of the Board, to be held at the Court House, Young, on the 15th instant. No other member of the Board but myself attended; I have, however, received letters from two of the Directors, viz. :—Mr. G. Campbell, of Cowra, and Mr. W. D. Campbell, of Burrowa, in which they both express their opinion that the services of the inspector for this district should be retained, an opinion which I fully endorse.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PRING,
Sheep Director.

A 4.

REASONS for retaining the services of the Inland Inspectors of Stock, and suggestions for their employment in new duties.

I.—THE PREVENTION OF DISEASES IN STOCK.

1. *Scab and catarrh (Sheep Act of 1866.)*

1. If the inland inspectors were removed there is a risk, although perhaps only a slight one, that notwithstanding there are border and coast inspectors, sheep infected with scab might be allowed to pass into the interior unobserved, and thus spread the disease throughout the Colony, without its being detected, as it would now be, by the inland inspectors.

2. There is still some risk of outbreaks of catarrh occurring.

3. There are many provisions of the Sheep Act, such as those in sections 40, 42, 48, 58, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, and 80,—relating to travelling sheep, coast district sheep, droving, branding, registration of sheep and runs, and the payment of contribution, which would be very imperfectly carried out, and in many cases entirely neglected in the inland districts, if the inspectors there were dispensed with. Owners will not enforce these provisions, and as a rule would much rather pay the small contribution now levied (half a farthing per sheep), and let the inspector enforce the Act than do so themselves; for although they did not object, which they in almost every case do, to prosecute their fellow-owners for breaches of the Act, it would, even as a mere matter of £ s. d., be better for them to pay the inspector than lose their own time over these cases. Although, therefore, there is now no scab in the Colony, and the inspectors in the inland districts have very little to do in preventing its introduction there, the owners in these districts claim that they are entitled, as they pay their share of the contribution, to the services of an inspector to see the provisions of the Act to which reference has been made carried out and thus save them the loss of time and annoyance of enforcing them themselves; for although originally passed for the prevention of disease, and still useful for that purpose, they have been found to be very necessary for the protection of property, and of great service to owners in the working of their stations and the travelling of stock.

There are certainly owners in the inland districts who would allow these provisions of the Sheep Act to fall into disuse rather than contribute to the expense of retaining the services of the inspectors in these districts; but it is believed that those who hold these views are in the minority; and if, as it is here proposed, there were other duties assigned these officers, and a considerable proportion of their salaries made up from other sources than the Sheep Fund, there would be very few, if any, owners in the inland districts who would ask for the removal of their inspectors.

4. Supposing again that, with the exception of those in the Hay and Wagga Wagga districts (which are too near the Victorian border, and too much exposed to infection for their inspectors to be dispensed with), the inland inspectors were removed, the saving on the whole estimate would only be about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a farthing per sheep, or about 2s. 6d. per 1,000,—not enough to admit of any material reduction on the present rate of contribution.

2. *Worms, Fluke, and Foot-rot.*

It is now generally admitted that these ailments are in many parts of the Colony, to a certain extent at least, infectious or contagious, and the owners in those districts where these ailments have been introduced by sheep from other localities are beginning to ask for some law which will prevent sheep affected with these ailments from travelling into districts in which the sheep are naturally free from them, and would remain so if these diseased sheep did not infect their runs.

The evil here pointed at is a very serious and growing one, and some action ought, as soon as possible, to be taken to remedy it. One remedy which has been proposed appears feasible, so far as it goes. It is that the contribution now paid on sheep should be raised, to a large extent, by a travelling rate per mile on all travelling sheep per 1,000, according to the distance they pass through Crown Lands. Such a rate would bear comparatively lightly on all owners whose sheep were travelled legitimately to market; while it would fall so very heavily on those travelled for grass and water, or leaving their own unhealthy runs in order to pass the dangerous season of the year in districts free from these ailments, that they could not afford to travel, and would give it up. If any law of this nature, or any other measure with the same object in view were passed, the inland inspectors would require to be retained to see it carried out.

3. *Pleuro-pneumonia.*

It is now almost universally admitted that something ought to be done to stay the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and that at any rate cattle actually affected with this disease should not be allowed to travel as they now do, sowing the seeds of the disease broadcast as they go. Some again, go so far as to propose the compulsory inoculation of all cattle infected with pleuro; and there are certainly very strong grounds for advocating that course,—as the returns lately received show that, taking all those owners in the several districts who have practised inoculation,—there are eighteen in favour of that treatment, to one against it.

If any measure were passed for dealing with this disease, cattle-owners would require to contribute to the payment of the inspector's salary; and in that case 5s. per 1,000, or a fourth of a farthing per sheep, would then be sufficient from sheep-owners.

II.—BRANDS AND CATTLE-STEALING PREVENTION ACTS.

THE following are some of the duties of the inland inspectors under these measures, namely,—

1. They assist owners in registering their brands.
2. They see that the provisions of these Acts in regard to branding, droving, notice of impounding, &c., are carried out. If they did not, these measures would be entirely neglected, and all the trouble and expense of registering would, to a large extent, be lost.

3. They aid in the detection and conviction of duffers and cattle-stealers. This is especially the case with regard to sheep-stealing, which is every year becoming more rife, with the turning out of sheep, as inspectors have the opportunity, while examining stock, in carrying out their other duties, of observing anything suspicious about their brands or marks, and communicating with the police or the rightful owner of the stock.

The Brands Act confers great benefit on stock-owners in the following among other ways:—

- (1.) In the recovery of stray stock.
- (2.) In the settling of questions of ownership.
- (3.) In aiding to put down duffing and stock-stealing.
- (4.) In making a brand all but *prima facie* evidence of ownership.
- (5.) In preventing the brands of superior breeds of stock from being pirated;

and if the inland inspectors were removed, these benefits would be lost to a great extent, as the provisions of the Brands Act would seldom or never be enforced.

III.—INSPECTORS OF POUNDS.

It has been proposed that the inspectors of stock should be made inspectors of pounds, and a Bill assigning them that duty has now been in type for the last five or six years, and on two or three occasions been read a first time in Parliament.

A pound, as pounds are now generally conducted, is not unfrequently anything but a convenience. This arises entirely or almost entirely from the want of proper supervision. As things now are, poundkeepers at a distance—as the majority is from the place of Petty Sessions—can do very much as they like, and often do what is quite illegal with little or no risk of detection. For instance, they can among other things starve the pound stock, purchase at their own sales, sell to any one they like, and if they were so inclined, even embezzle the proceeds of the pound sales.

Under the supervision of the inspector for the district, who would frequently visit the pounds, see how the stock were treated, and examine the books, these derelictions could scarcely occur.

IV.—SUPERVISION OF TRAVELLING STOCK.

Inspectors have recently been called upon to report—

- (1.) As to whether travelling stock are getting the grass and water to which they are entitled while passing through or along Crown Lands.
- (2.) Whether any of the droving roads or the access to any of the reserves were obstructed.
- (3.) Whether any fresh reserves or droving roads were necessary.

And it was contemplated to put the reserves set apart for travelling stock into their charge and give them the power of impounding the stock trespassing on these reserves from adjoining lands, or suing their owners for the trespass.

The inspector moving about as he constantly is in his district, is in a much better position than any one else to supervise the passage of travelling stock through it, and to see that while they obtain the grass and water to which they are entitled they do not trespass nor "loaf" upon the owner of the run.

V.—CROWN LAND RANGERS OR BAILIFFS.

Inspectors have also in some cases been doing duty as these officers, and enforcing the existing regulations with respect to the illegal occupation of Crown Lands, the cutting of timber, and the removal of stone and other material from these lands; and all these duties they could very well attend to, without neglecting those they were more especially appointed to carry out.

VI.—COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

This is another duty inspectors could discharge in the country districts, and more efficiently than any other class of collectors that could be appointed, without neglecting their regular work. In fact, the collection of statistics would lead them over the very ground, and to a large extent obtain the very same information as they now collect as inspectors of stock. As it now is the statistics are very far from reliable. Several propositions have been made for appointing properly qualified paid collectors; and there is no doubt but that the inspectors could do this work at a far less rate of remuneration than any one else, besides being thoroughly responsible for the manner in which it is done.

In conclusion, supposing that it might not be necessary, now that the Colony is free from scab, to keep up a full staff of inspectors for the mere purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Sheep Act, to which reference has been made, or any single act or duty which has been mentioned,—still it may be highly expedient to employ such a staff at the joint expense of several Acts which require special officers to enforce their provisions, and to pay the inspector a proportionate share of salary in each case from the proper fund for the several duties assigned to him. In this way the charge would be comparatively light on all the funds, even on that of the Sheep Act, while a full staff of officers would be maintained, and the work properly carried out.

[To Evidence of Alexander Bruce, Esq., 2 February, 1876.]

A 5.

RETURN showing the number of Sheep in the several districts under the supervision of Inland Inspectors.

No.	Sheep Districts.	No. of Sheep.	Remarks.
1	Armidale	653,930	
2	Bathurst	275,975	
3	Boooligal .....	.....	See Hay
4	Breewarina	178,707	Part of Bourke Sheep District.
5	Cannonbar	206,566	Included in Dubbo Sheep District.
6	Carcoar	554,937	
7	Condobolin .....	.....	See Forbes.
8	Coonabarabran	813,116	
9	Dubbo	1,055,618	
10	Forbes	765,963	
11	Goulburn	142,368	
12	Gundagai	350,450	
13	Hay	1,278,753	
14	Merriwa	405,638	
15	Molong	248,347	Part of Forbes Sheep District.
16	Mudgee	155,718	
17	Narrandera .....	.....	See Wagga Wagga.
18	Narrabri	352,164	
19	Pilliga	126,995	
20	Queanbeyan	225,600	
21	Singleton	122,370	
22	Tamworth	1,308,622	
23	Urana	501,629	
24	Wagga Wagga	2,586,600	
25	Walgett	208,241	
26	Yass	213,750	
27	Young	494,474	

APPENDIX.

A. G.

ADDITIONAL Replies received from Sheep Directors respecting the question of the Retention of Inland Inspectors.

District.	Director's Name.	Retention.		Remarks.
		For.	Against.	
Booligal.....	Geo. C. Loughnan	For	Declines giving reply. Not eligible to hold office as Director.
	R. A. Molesworth	For .....	.....
Coonabarabran	David Watt	For .....	.....
Walgett.....	D. M. Rose	For .....	.....
Singleton	W. G. M'Alpin .....	.....	.....

Stock Branch, 17th January, 1876.

BOOLIGAL.

G. C. Loughnan, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Melbourne, 6 January, 1876.

Sir,

Having been absent from the Lachlan, in consequence of winding up my late father's affairs, I only got your circular the other day in reference to the question of retaining the services of the Sheep Inspectors. In reply, I give my opinion decidedly in favour of retaining them, for all the reasons enumerated on the back of circular, and I think it would be very well indeed if they had some control over the poundkeepers.

I have, &c.,

GEO. C. LOUGHNAN,
of Booligal.

R. A. Molesworth, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Cowl Cowl, Lachlan River,
28 December, 1875.

Sir,

In answer to yours of the 12th November, I beg to inform you that I am in favour of retaining the inland inspectors of stock, as they are of great use in preventing cattle and sheep stealing, and could be made of great service in reporting on roads, and by getting the supervision of pounds they could stop many abuses. They could also stop cattle travelling with pleuro if thought advisable; and I think all cattle-owners in this district think cattle actually affected should not be allowed to travel.

I have, &c.,

R. A. MOLESWORTH.

COONABARABRAN.

David Watt, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Pine Ridge, Denison Town,
14 December, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter in reference to the inland inspectors of stock. I believe it would be a great mistake to do away with the services of the inspectors. I attribute the sound healthy state of the stock of the Colony to the efficient manner in which inspection is carried out, and I believe the directors of this district are in favour of continuing the inspectors. There are very few squatters indeed who do not pay the contribution with satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

DAVID WATT.

WALGETT.

D. M. Rose, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Llanillo, Walgett,
17 December, 1875.

Sir,

I am decidedly in favour of retaining the services of the inland inspectors, so long as they are controlled in the exercise of their duty, and not allowed to use the arbitrary powers conferred on them to the annoyance and unnecessary delay and expense of legitimate travellers. I also think it demoralizing for public officers to receive half of the fines, and would suggest that the fines be paid into the general fund, and the salaries of the inspectors raised. I am opposed to over-legislation in the matter of disease in stock, and consider that if wormy and fluky sheep are prevented from travelling into a salt-bush region, you inflict a great injustice on the unfortunate owners of said sheep, and I doubt very much whether fluky sheep do carry the infection along with them. I know nothing of worms, but have had over thirty years experience of fluke and have cured tens of thousands with salt-bush alone.

On the whole, I am in favour of retaining the inspectors, increasing their salaries, and depriving them of the moiety of the fines.

I have &c.,

D. M. ROSE.

SINGLETON.

W. G. M'Alpin, Esq., to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Bulga, 17 December, 1875.

Sir,

On receipt of yours, 12th November, I was quite surprised to hear you had not received the circular which I had filled in and sent about the 14th October. I gave you my opinion on all the different questions as far as my individual opinion went; and I told you in the circular I am not a sheep-holder now. I wish you to withdraw my name as one of the sheep inspectors now, having only just a few running about. I beg to decline acting as one of inspectors.

Therefore, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. G. M'ALPIN.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 *July*, 1876, A.M.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1876.

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1875-6.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1875.

- 6. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. J. S. Smith moved, pursuant to Notice.—
 - (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into, and report upon, the prevention of the Diseases affecting Live Stock, and the constitution and working of the Stock and Brands Branches.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. T. G. Dangar, Mr. Lord, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hay, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. W. H. Suttor, Mr. Day, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Proceedings of, and Papers referred to, the Select Committee of last Session, be referred to the said Committee.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 35. WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

- 2. PAPERS:—
 - Mr. Garrett laid upon the Table,—Return to an Order, made on 21st April, 1875, in reference to the Inspection of Sheep, and the Convictions that have taken place under the Diseases in Sheep Act. Mr. T. G. Dangar (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Returns having reference to number of Sheep and Convictions under Diseases in Sheep Act; also, Return of Reports, &c., from Stock Inspectors, laid upon the Table of the House, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Diseases affecting Live Stock."
 - Question put and passed.
- 3. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Diseases affecting Live Stock" have leave to make a Special Report.
 - Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 36. THURSDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1876.

- 2. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the name of Mr. Farnell be substituted for that of Mr. Stuart as a Member of the Select Committee on "Diseases affecting Live Stock."
 - Question put and passed.
- 5. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith, as Chairman, brought up a Special Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred, on 26th November, 1875, together with the Appendix.
 - Ordered to be printed.

VOTES No. 38. TUESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1876.

- 3. PAPER:—Mr. Garrett laid upon the Table,—Return to an Order made on 27th April, 1875, in reference to Reports from Stock Inspectors.
 - Ordered, That the Documents be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Diseases affecting Live Stock."

VOTES No. 62. TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1876.

- 3. PAPERS:—Mr. Garrett laid upon the Table,—

(4.) Final Return to an Order, made on 16th July, 1875, in reference to Diseases affecting Live Stock. Ordered, that the Documents be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Diseases affecting Live Stock."

VOTES No. 69. FRIDAY, 31 MARCH, 1876.

3. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—

(1.) Mr. J. S. Smith (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Report by the Registrar of Brands on the Brands Act of 1866, and on the sketch of the measure which has been framed for its amendment, together with Papers relating thereto, laid upon the Table on the 3rd instant, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Diseases affecting Live Stock." Question put and passed.

* * * * *

VOTES No. 121. WEDNESDAY, 12 JULY, 1876.

9. DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK:—Mr. J. S. Smith, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 26th November, 1875, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.
-

1875-6.

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 26th November, 1875,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the prevention of the Diseases affecting Live Stock, and the constitution of the Stock and Brands Branches,”—and to whom were referred, on the same date “the Proceedings of, and Papers referred to, the Select Committee of last Session,”—on the 2nd February, 1876, “the Returns having reference to number of Sheep and convictions under Diseases in Sheep Act; also Return of Reports, &c., from Stock Inspectors,”—on the 8th February, 1876, “the Return to an Order, made on 27th April, 1875, in reference to Reports from Stock Inspectors,”—on the 21st March, 1876, “The Final Return to Order made on 16th July, 1875, in reference to Diseases affecting Live Stock;” and on the 31st March, 1876, “the Report by the Registrar of Brands on the Brands Act of 1866, and on the sketch of the measure which has been framed for its amendment, together with Papers relating thereto,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the *List, and considered the documents referred to them, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That your Committee are unable to conclude the inquiry during the present Session, owing to the number and variety of the subjects contained therein, and they recommend that it be resumed early next Session.

2. That your Committee have taken sufficient evidence to convince them that it is necessary to amend the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866 and the Imported Stock Act of 1871, and they recommend that Bills be prepared by the Government during the recess, and introduced during next Session of Parliament, to amend those Acts.

3. That the suggestions made by the Chief Inspector of Stock, in paragraphs 5 to 19 inclusive of Appendix AA 1 to his evidence, should be embodied in the Bill for the amendment of the Diseases in Stock Act.

4. That the suggestions made by the Chief Inspector of Stock, in paragraphs 1 to 10 inclusive of Appendix AA 2 to his evidence, should be embodied in the Bill for the amendment of the Imported Stock Act.

5. That your Committee have been unable to enter fully into the consideration of the Sketch Stock Stealing and Straying Prevention Bill which has been referred to them, and in regard to which they have taken some evidence, but they have seen sufficient of its provisions to arrive at the conclusion that it contains the materials necessary for an effective measure, and would recommend that a Bill based thereon be framed during the recess and introduced next Session.

6. That the amendments proposed by the Sketch Stock Stealing and Straying Prevention Bill relative to the Brands Act would lessen the work and the expense of carrying out the provisions of that measure; and your Committee are of opinion, from the evidence adduced, and the information contained in the Return referred to them of the reported cases of stock-stealing, that any alteration of the law which would tend to put down that crime is urgently called for.

JNO. S. SMITH,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 6th July, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith, | Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Day.

Mr. J. S. Smith called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring Papers thereto, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Papers referred, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered, That Alexander Bruce, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day, | Mr. T. G. Dangar,
Mr. Phelps, | Mr. W. H. Suttor.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Suttor called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1875.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Suttor, | Mr. Day.

Alexander Bruce, Esq. (*Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands*), called in and examined. Witness handed in certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (See Appendices A 1 to

A 4. *Special Report of 3 February, 1876.*)

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith. | Mr. Hay.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Day, | Mr. W. H. Suttor,
Mr. Hay, | Mr. T. G. Dangar.

Committee deliberated.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness handed in certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (See Appendices A 5 and

A 6. *Special Report of 3 February, 1876.*)

Witness withdrew.

William

William Hay, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

George Day, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. T. G. Dangar*), That the Chairman be instructed to draw up a Special Report, to be submitted to the House, recommending that the services of the Inland Inspectors of Sheep be dispensed with at the end of this year.

Question put and passed.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Three o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Suttor,
Mr. Hay,

Mr. T. G. Dangar,
Mr. Day.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring Papers to Committee, read by Clerk.

Chairman submitted Draft or Special Report, which was read 1^o, as follows:—

Your "Committee" recommend that the services of the Inland Inspectors of Sheep be dispensed with at the end of this year.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. W. H. Suttor*), That the words "do not" be inserted after the word "Committee" in the first line.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,—put.

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.

Noes, 3.

Mr. W. H. Suttor.

Mr. Hay,
Mr. Day,
Mr. T. G. Dangar.

And so it passed in the negative.

Further Amendment proposed (*Mr. Hay*), That all the words after the word "Committee" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"having taken the evidence of the witnesses* named in the margin, recommend that the services of all the Inspectors of Sheep, with the exception of those on the Borders and those in the Coast Districts, be dispensed with at the end of this year."
*A. Bruce, Esq.
W. Hay, Esq., M.P.
G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Amendment put and agreed to.

Special report as amended agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Day,

Mr. T. G. Dangar,

Mr. Farnell.

Entries from the Votes and Proceedings, substituting the name of Mr. Farnell for that of Mr. Stuart on this Committee, and referring Papers to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Papers before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness handed in a Paper, suggesting amendments required to be made in the "Sheep Diseases Prevention Act," which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A.A.I.*)

Ordered, That Alexander Bruce, Esq., be summoned to give further evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1876.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Day.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. W. H. Suttor,
Mr. T. G. Dangar,		Mr. Day.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Farnell called to the Chair *pro tem*.
 Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring documents to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.
 Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.
 Witness asked leave to withdraw certain Papers in reference to Pleuro-pneumonia which were handed in by him on 2nd February, 1876.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.
 Motion made, (*Mr. T. G. Dangar*) and Question,—That certain documents handed in by Mr. Bruce on 2nd February last, be withdrawn,—put and passed.
Ordered, That Alexander Bruce, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.
 [Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith,		Mr. Farnell.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 24 MARCH, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Day,
Mr. T. G. Dangar,		Mr. Hay,
Mr. W. H. Suttor.		

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Farnell called to the Chair *pro tem*.
 William Halliday, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew,
 Committee deliberated.
Ordered, That W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.P., be requested, and Alexander Bruce, Esq., summoned to give evidence next meeting.
 [Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Farnell,		Mr. W. H. Suttor.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith,		Mr. Farnell.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. T. G. Dangar,
		Mr. Day.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.
 Witness *handed in* Paper suggesting amendments required to be made in the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix AA 2.*)
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.
Ordered, That W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.P., be requested, and Samuel Clift, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.
 [Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1876.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.
Mr. W. H. Suttor, | Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Day.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., called in and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Hay,
Mr. W. H. Suttor.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Farnell called to the Chair *pro tem*.
Joseph M'Gaw, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
The Hon. J. B. Wilson, Esq., called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
James Henry Davidson, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.
Mr. T. G. Dangar, | Mr. Day,
Mr. Farnell.

James Wilson, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 29 JUNE, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Day.
Mr. T. G. Dangar, | Mr. W. F. Suttor.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Farnell called to the Chair *pro tem*.
Committee deliberated.
Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to draw up a Progress Report, to be submitted next meeting.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 6 JULY, 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. S. Smith in the Chair.
Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Day.

Chairman submitted Draft Progress Report. Same read and agreed to.
Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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A 1.	
Copy of Circular sent to the Boards of Sheep Directors in reference to the retention of Inland Inspectors, with accompanying Memo.	
A 2.	
Abstract showing opinions of the various Boards, in reply to Circular... ..	
A 3.	
Replies of the various Boards to Circular.....	
A 4.	
Paper containing detail of Memo. forwarded to the different Boards, with Circular.....	
[<i>To the Evidence of Alexander Bruce, Esq., 2 February, 1876.</i>]	
A 5.	
Return showing number of sheep in the various districts under the supervision of Inland Inspectors	
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Additional replies received from Sheep Directors to Circular	
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Printed with Special Report of 3 February, 1876.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF FURTHER EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

(The previous Evidence taken before this Committee, with the Appendices thereto, will be found printed with the Special Report brought up on 3 February, 1876.)

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1876.

Present:—

MR. T. G. DANGAR,
MR. DAY,

MR. FARNELL,
MR. J. S. SMITH,

J. S. SMITH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., further examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you have framed some amendments which you propose should be made in the Sheep Act? Yes. *(The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix AAL.)*
2. The first suggestion you make here, is—"The definition as to size of paint brand in the interpretation clause to be omitted, and the term 'legible' inserted." Do you think it is not necessary to have a paint or tar brand? It is necessary to have a brand, but its legibility is of more importance than its size. There is another matter that has occurred to me since I framed this suggestion. Some parties have been in the habit of using one brand for a fire-brand and another for a tar-brand, and it is a question whether they should not be confined to one brand for both purposes. Some of the brands would suit well enough for a paint or tar-brand that would not suit for a fire-brand.
3. There are many letters that you could use for a tar-brand that you could not for a fire-brand, because many letters are prohibited? Yes, and you could not put a large brand on the nose.
4. I see you suggest a new clause, that—"A Board of Examiners be appointed by the Government, consisting of one medical man, one veterinary surgeon, and the Chief Inspector of Stock." Will you explain why you think this necessary? Some qualification is necessary to prevent what has occurred in several cases; parties have been appointed who were, by general opinion, considered unfit for the duty.
5. Is there anything in the Act providing for a Board of Examiners? Nothing; that suggestion you will see is marked as new.
6. You also propose—"The Board to be guided by regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council"? That would follow as a matter of course.
7. "No person to be eligible for nomination for the office of Inspector who does not hold certificate of fitness from the Board." You are aware that the Committee have reported that they think Inspectors are not necessary? Inland Inspectors.
8. This you intend to apply only to Border and Coast Inspectors? As far as the staff remains, of course; in fact in that case it would be more than ever important that the Inspectors should be perfectly fit—if the staff were reduced.
9. You propose the next as a sort of addendum to sections 5, 6, and 7? Yes. It has been found this year, for the first time in electing Directors, that in some districts the small sheep farmers have been able to swamp the larger, and I would propose cumulative voting, as this may be considered a sort of municipal matter.
10. You propose "Sheep-owners to have votes at all meetings called for the election of Directors as follows, viz.:—Owners of 500 sheep and under, one vote; owners of sheep and under two votes; and one additional vote for every additional sheep"? Yes, the question is, where the line should be drawn for two votes—whether it shall be for 5,000 and upward till you come to 10,000, and then another vote for (say) every 5,000 sheep, or where.

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A. Bruce,
Esq.

16 Feb., 1876.

- A. Bruce, Esq. 11. *Mr. Day.*] Do you not think it should be less than 10,000 for two votes, or may you not upset the object you have in view? Perhaps so.
- 16 Feb., 1876. 12. *Mr. Dangar.*] You merely suggest the principle of cumulative votes? Yes.
13. *Chairman.*] Your sixth suggestion is an addendum to section 12? It is an amendment of that.
14. Of the whole clause? No; of one of the provisions. The old Act says—"Whenever the Minister may consider that the services of one Inspector are sufficient for two or more Districts the Directors in such Districts shall meet together in some place to be appointed by the Minister and nominate an Inspector for such Districts." When an inspector is appointed for more than one district, it is found to be inconvenient to take Directors away from their homes to attend meetings in other districts.
15. *Mr. Dangar.*] You propose that the Directors in each district should meet, and that the majority of votes of the three Boards should carry the nomination? Yes.
16. *Chairman.*] Suggestion 7 is merely that, where the Directors shall not meet, the Governor in Council shall appoint the Inspector? Yes.
17. I hardly understand your eighth suggestion—"Sheep while being carried by rail, so long as they are not infected, not to be subject to the provision relating to quarantine, nor to those relating to the Coast District, if they start from a portion of the Colony not within that district"? Suppose there were a quarantine somewhere between Bathurst and Sydney—in a portion of the country including the railway—if sheep were to start from Sydney by rail as the law now stands, they could not go on to Bathurst because they would be going through quarantine; but if they remained in the trucks there would be no risk in their doing so; and there is a clause in the Home Act to the same effect as this suggestion, by which sheep are allowed to pass through quarantine so long as they remain in the train. In the same way, sheep going to Goulburn by rail from Bathurst, or Mudgee, would be detained at the Parramatta Junction, though they never left the trucks, because they come within the coast line.
18. You do not think there would be the slightest danger? There would be no danger so long as they were not taken out of the trucks.
19. Your ninth suggestion is, "Owners travelling sheep under the 41st section to give not less than twelve nor more than forty-eight hours notice of intention to pass through or along a sheep run."—Is not that in the old Act? The words "not more than forty-eight hours" were in the old Act of 1863, but in the existing Act the only words are "not less than twelve hours."
20. Is there not a clause to that effect in the old Land Act? No, the provision in the existing Sheep Act was supplemented by regulation, but there was a question as to whether it could be done by regulation, as it was a material point.
21. Your tenth suggestion has reference also to clause 41—"Such notice not to be necessary where the run is separated from the road by a sufficient fence, nor in regard to sheep while being carried in a conveyance"? Yes.
22. You next say "In clause 42, instead of 'such owner's' station brand the wording should stand 'an owner's.' The clause would then run thus—"Every owner of travelling sheep which are not legibly branded with the letter T in addition to an owner's known or station brand, shall for every such sheep so unbranded incur a penalty not exceeding sixpence, and not less than one penny"? Yes; the reason for that is this,—a butcher or dealer buys say a thousand sheep, starts with them on the road, and they are his sheep, and as the law now stands he would be obliged to brand them with his brand before he travels them. It is enough to have an owner's brand, that is the brand of the owner from whom he bought them, and the letter T.
23. "Fees for sheep in quarantine to be fixed by regulation instead of by schedule under the Act."—Will you explain that? As it stands now the fee is fixed too high, at a shilling a day for sheep in quarantine, and a regulation was made fixing it at sixpence; but here again there was the same question as to the power of altering the fee by regulation. There is a profit to the quarantine at sixpence, and it was thought to be sufficient to charge that rate. There is another thing. There are times when the regular quarantine cannot take all the sheep imported, and these special quarantines have to be appointed. In those cases there ought to be no fees exacted where the land proclaimed is owned or rented by the owner of the sheep. The matter should be left in the hands of the Government, who would fix the rate of fees according to the cost, and remit them where they were under no expense.
24. *Mr. Farnell.*] You have in fact to appoint more quarantines than one? Yes. There are now 500 sheep in special quarantine at Homebush, and more than 1,000 sheep altogether in quarantine about Sydney.
25. Then by this regulation the fees might be fixed according to the circumstances for the time being? Yes.
26. *Chairman.*] You next propose to reduce the number of days' quarantine from sixty to thirty? I propose to reduce it, but I thought I had left the number of days blank to be filled up when the Bill was framed. It would be quite safe with thirty days; sixty days unnecessarily increases the expense and trouble to the owners of sheep, who are at considerable expense in conveying the sheep here and thence to their stations. This is especially the case in regard to those who have brought sheep from Victoria, and have to take them back to Riverina.
27. *Mr. Farnell.*] How would it answer to have a clause framed in this way—not less than thirty nor more than sixty, leaving it discretionary? This quarantine is for uninfected sheep. If there were any doubts as to their cleanness there might be reason for giving power to increase the time, but we have little or no doubt about that, as they are examined before landing.
28. *Chairman.*] With reference to your 14th suggestion, is this a new clause or an alteration of the 55th? It is an alteration. It is here suggested to work the clause by regulation. Now it is a hard and fast law, and is not carried out. Under it sheep coming from Morpeth by steamer are subject to certain examination and restrictions. The clause is of use only when there is scab in the Colony; and it was because scab was in the Hunter district that we were very particular about sheep coming by the steamers. Now that there is no scab the law is a dead letter, but there ought to be power to put it in force when necessary.
29. Your 15th suggestion is—"Sheep coming within the Coast District to receive one and as many more dressings and at such times as the Governor in Council may by regulation direct, before leaving it"? Yes. Now they have to undergo three dressings and to stop for twenty days, and this is altogether unnecessary, as there is no disease in the Colony. When the neighbouring Colonies are altogether clean, the dressing might be dispensed with, and the sheep allowed to go back on inspection.

30. Suggestion 16 is with reference to clause 72—"Every owner to have only one ear-mark, but if he owns more stations than one, and they do not adjoin, he may use one ear-mark for each station. Where they do adjoin, to use only one ear-mark for each set of adjoining stations"? The ear-mark would be another link in the evidence in cases of sheep-stealing if this were carried out. I believe there is no necessity for owners having more than one ear-mark. They would, of course, also have the age ear-mark, which need only be small—merely a slight notch on the side of the ear.
31. The next is new altogether,—“No owner to cut off more than one-fourth of a sheep's ear in marking, nor cut it straight across, nor re-mark a sheep's ear on purchasing it from the original breeder”? The original owner could put his own or station mark on (say) the right ear for ewes, and on the left for wethers. These marks are of great use in drafting. When sheep get mixed they are drafted by the ear-marks. I think the ear should be rigidly preserved for the ownership mark, and paint brands used for distinction brands. In many cases the fire-brand is a blotch, or it would be very easy to blotch it if a thief got hold of the sheep, and it is therefore comparatively unreliable.
32. *Mr. Dangar.*] How could you allot a different ear-mark to each owner where there were fifty or a hundred owners in a district? I believe you could; you can get a great many when you set yourself to do it. I believe the number of ear-marks is almost illimitable. I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting 100 different ear-marks for a district. In Riverina I believe sheep-owners stick closely to one ear-mark. They do not mark the ear for the different classes of sheep further than by the simple notch; for the age, on one ear for the ewes and on the other for wethers, and they indicate the age by the position of the notch on the ear—running up one side and down the other—but they do not make a swallow-tail for one class of sheep, a straight across cut for another, a half-penny for another. If the plan here suggested were carried out it would be of great use, considering how easily the paint brands are shorn off and fire brands are blotched.
33. *Chairman.*] Your 18th suggestion is,—“All ear and other marks and all distinctive working brands or marks denoting the age, class, or breed of sheep, to be registered with the Inspector for the District along with the sheep brand.” You propose to register the particular age brands? Yes; neighbours could have a particular mode of denoting the different ages, which the Inspector would record with the entry of the brand in his register.
34. *Mr. Dangar.*] All the age brands would be alike in the one district? They are not bound to be; one man might begin on one side and another on another.
35. How could they do that if there were fifty in a district? I do not say they could in every case in a district, but as regards neighbours, one man might have the age mark in one way and another in another, and still be done by notches. It is with the view of identifying ownership that the suggestion is proposed.
36. *Chairman.*] Suggestion 19th is this:—“In cases of prosecutions for offences and convictions, the inspector be entitled to receive an order for travelling expenses incurred by him in serving the summonses and carrying the prosecution through, but not any moiety of the fine, which shall all be paid to the credit of ‘Sheep Account’ at the Treasury. That is entirely different from the old clause? It is an alteration of only a small portion of the clause, which says—“such penalties after deduction of the expenses incurred in their recovery shall be paid by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, one-half to the informer or prosecutor, and the remaining half to the Colonial Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the ‘Sheep Account’ hereinbefore described.”
37. You propose that the inspector shall be entitled to receive an order for travelling expenses—that is from the Board I suppose? No, he should be allowed his expenses by the Bench, and not receive half the fine.
38. *Mr. Dangar.*] Does not the dipping of sheep in the county of Cumberland lead to very great inconvenience? Yes, as it is now.
39. Is there anything you could suggest to lessen that inconvenience? What I have already suggested—that there should be one dipping instead of three, and that they should be allowed to go as soon as they had got their dipping.
40. Is any record sent to your office from local districts as to the registration of fire or tar brands? No.
41. Do you think any inconvenience arises from the registration of the same brand in two districts? Yes, I have had some cases of that, where the owners of the brand are neighbours though in different districts.
42. Could you suggest anything that would remedy this evil? That each inspector should send me annually, or perhaps half-yearly, a list of brands registered with him, and then I would be in a position to see whether the brands in the adjoining districts clashed, but it would be necessary that power should be given by the Act to make one party alter.
43. Could you suggest any better mode of giving notice by the sheepowners than the present. It seems to me a very heavy tax on sheep-owners, as it necessitates three men with a flock of sheep where one or two would be sufficient? It might be done to some extent by requiring a written notice, extending the time within which notice can be given to from seven to ten days, and allowing notice to be sent by post.
44. Do you think on a run where there are fences it is necessary to give notice at all? No, not where the fence between the road and the run is sufficient.
45. Under the present law it is? Yes.
46. Would you suggest the abolition of notice in that case? Yes, and in the case of sheep carried in a conveyance, notice has now to be given where stud sheep are carried in a conveyance.
47. Are you of opinion that when a vacancy takes place in a Board of Directors that it might be filled up by the remaining members of the Board, instead of being referred to the Minister? I think it might be; it would save time and trouble if the Board were allowed to do so for the current year.
48. Do you not think it would be of very great advantage to the stockholder if the laws existing respecting stock were consolidated? Yes, I think so.
49. Have you ever given this subject consideration with a view to the consolidation of the law? Yes; *Mr. Forster* asked me to put materials together for that purpose, and there was a sketch of Bill drawn up and printed, having that object in view. That sketch has been dealt with by the Stock Conference in November, 1874.
50. And approved? It was gone over clause by clause, and it has since been printed by order of the House among the papers laid on the Table on Diseases affecting Live Stock.

- A. Bruce, Esq. 51. *Mr. Day.*] What evils have you found to arise from similar brands being registered in adjoining districts? I have not had very many cases brought under my notice, and perhaps that arises from my not having got, as I might have done, a return of the brands. But not having power to deal with the matter should there be two similar brands owned by neighbours in adjoining districts, I do not ask for the brands.
- 16 Feb., 1876. 52. Have you heard any complaints? I had a complaint yesterday, and I have had others before.
53. Do you think from your experience that it is necessary to give notice of the brands in weaning? I have had a good many complaints from different parts about neighbours not behaving to each other as they ought to do, and that there has been considerable inconvenience and loss on that account. I think if there could be a workable provision framed with respect to notice it ought to be made law.
54. You think it is necessary to compel owners to give notice to their neighbours of their intention to brand at the weaning? I think it is desirable, but I have heard considerable doubt expressed as to whether it is practicable. Suppose an owner had a number of small neighbours, as is sometimes the case, he would find it inconvenient to send notice to all and to have them all present at muster. Some would not like to be troubled with it.
55. They need not come? But they might come. Something of the sort is very much needed where there is a particular muster, such as that of weaning, and perhaps some other musters, and with the turning out of sheep this is becoming much more necessary because it is not now as when the sheep were shepherded and kept more in hand. Sheep now are becoming more like cattle, and stray from one man's run to another.
56. I suppose you are aware that it is impossible to mother lambs at weaning and branding times? Quite impossible.
57. Are you aware that the usual custom is to count the ewes, and to allow a lamb for every wet one? I do not know that; I have not had any practical experience in the working of turned out sheep. I know that fences are often imperfect and get burned or broken down, and that sheep belonging to different runs get mixed.
58. Do your inspectors ever exercise any inspection over the branding of sheep and see that they are properly done? They ought to see that they are legible.
59. Have they power to do so? Yes, it would not be a brand unless it were legible according to the provisions of the Act. I think the Act is somewhat defective on that point; it says—"a brand shall be conspicuous." It would be conspicuous if it were merely a large blotch; it should be legible.
60. *Mr. Farnell.*] What are the boundaries of the quarantine land for the coast district of Sydney? It comes through beyond Picton in a line to the junction of the Nepean and Warragamba, and then it keeps the Hawkesbury River to below Windsor at Sackville Reach.
61. Was there not an agitation some time ago for the alteration of these boundaries—to make them nearer to Sydney? Yes.
62. And it was refused? Yes; a line between Parramatta and Homebush was asked for, but it was seen that that would practically be having no boundary at all; for to maintain such a line would require a regular staff of men all along it. Its being a mere imaginary line, there would be no difficulty in putting sheep across it at night; and as soon as butchers found their sheep getting poor they would put them over the line and sell them as store sheep to be taken up the country. Now we have a line that we can ensure, besides being at a distance from the market.
63. Do you remember what reasons were given at the time, in addition to those you have now stated for not enlarging the boundary? Yes. There was another reason,—that fat sheep sold at Homebush required for Parramatta and other towns in the county of Cumberland would have to be dipped before they could be taken over the coast line.
64. *Mr. Dangar.*] From the reports received by you do you find that sheep-stealing is on the increase? Yes, and the suggestions I have made with regard to ear-marks were so with the view of affording additional links of evidence in cases of sheep-stealing.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH, 1876.

Present:—

MR. T. DANGAR, | MR. DAY,
MR. W. H. SUTTON.

JAMES S. FARNELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., further examined:—

- A. Bruce, Esq. 65. *Chairman.*] When you were examined on a previous occasion before this Committee you produced certain documents in reference to pleuro-pneumonia? Yes.
- 15 Mar., 1876. 66. I believe you desire to withdraw those papers, in order that you may submit them to the Committee in a different way? With a view to their being laid upon the Table of the House and ordered to be printed. I have also prepared other papers which have been laid upon the Table of the House and ordered to be printed, in reference to the Stock and Brands Branch, but they are not yet printed.

FRIDAY, 24 MARCH, 1876.

Present:—

MR. DAY, | MR. FARNELL,
MR. T. G. DANGAR, | MR. HAY,
MR. W. H. SUTTON.

JAMES S. FARNELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Halliday, Esq., called in and examined:—

- W. Halliday, Esq. 67. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Brookong Station, in the Murrumbidgee district.
68. You are a large pastoral occupant? Yes.
- 24 Mar., 1876. 69. Have you observed anything in reference to the working of the present Stock Act? There are several things that I think require amendment in connection with the Act. I think, for instance, that the voting powers of the holders of stock require amendment. 70.

70. There have been some elections recently of directors in the Deniliquin district? Yes; the facts of that case I am not acquainted with, but I believe there has been some difficulty. W. Halliday,
Esq.
24 Mar., 1876.
71. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed? Yes, I believe so.
72. I believe of late years a large number of small holders of stock have come into existence? Yes.
73. And in the election of directors they have an equal voice with large owners? Yes; owners of 500 sheep have an equal right with owners of 50 or 100 thousand.
74. Could you suggest to the Committee any principle that you think ought to be carried out in reference to the election of these directors? I think one vote should be allowed for from 500 to 10,000 sheep, two votes for from 10,000 to 15,000, with an additional vote for every 5,000 up to (say) 60,000, and after that one additional vote for every 10,000 sheep over 60,000.
75. Then you approve of the principle of cumulative voting according to the number of stock? Yes.
76. Have you observed anything particular in reference to the working of the various Boards of Directors throughout the Colony? Scarcely any of them have done any work, because there has been no occasion for them to do much.
77. I presume you mean that there is no scab? There has been no scab for some years in this Colony, so that, with the exception of the Boards on the frontier, there has not been much for them to do. On the frontier they have had to keep a careful watch against the introduction of disease.
78. Under these circumstances would you think it advisable to do away with these Boards? Certainly not. I think the great body of the stockowners would decidedly object to that, seeing that the expense of maintaining them is very small.
79. Is there not scab in some of the neighbouring Colonies? I am not aware whether Victoria has been proclaimed clean or not; if it has been it is very lately. I know there were one or two stations in quarantine as late as a month ago, and I believe scab does exist still in Victoria.
80. That being the case, you think it is necessary to keep up these Boards throughout the Colony? I do, most decidedly.
81. Do you think they could be worked more economically than they are now? I scarcely see how they could.
82. Do you think it would be safe to dispense with any number of boundary riders, or to reduce the number of inspectors? I certainly would not reduce the number of boundary riders, nor the number of inspectors either. Looking at the magnitude of the interests at stake, I think the charge upon the stockowners is a very small one, and that we ought to be careful how we diminish the amount of protection afforded. With regard to the quarantine regulations, I think the time ought to be diminished: it ought to be reduced from sixty to thirty days.
83. Do you think it is really necessary that all sheep imported into New South Wales should be quarantined in Sydney or in the suburbs? Yes, for some time to come.
84. Would you think it desirable to establish quarantine stations on the border? I think not for the next twelve months, looking at the state of the Victorian sheep. I think the present system of quarantining sheep ought to be continued for the next twelve months at all events.
85. You complain of the length of time sheep are required to remain in quarantine? Yes; there is no necessity to keep them so long; every practical man knows that even if scab is detected, thirty days is ample to cure them. Why then keep them other thirty? The loss is sometimes considerable from deaths while in quarantine, through the different ways of looking after the sheep, and the loss is greater in sixty days, than it would be in thirty. Thirty days is ample for all practical purposes.
86. There was a Special Report from this Committee recommending that the services of the inspectors of sheep, with the exception of those on the borders and the coast districts be dispensed with at the end of this year? I would decidedly object to that, because there are other things to be attended to besides scab; for instance, fluky sheep are often sent travelling, and if the inspectors are not there to compel the owners to bury or destroy those that die on the road the disease is liable to be propagated. I am myself more afraid of fluke than of scab even. I would almost as soon have a flock of scabby sheep travel through my run as a flock of fluky sheep, many of which would be left dying on the wayside. The inspectors ought to be there to look after such matters as that. In fact the services of the inspector for the Wagga Wagga district were called into requisition very frequently last year to grapple with that difficulty.
87. In fact then, even if the whole of the Colonies were free from scab, you would still think it necessary to keep up the machinery connected with stock? Yes, I think so, seeing that the cost is so slight compared with the magnitude of the interests at stake. I do not think sheep-owners would grumble at the expense, but would prefer things to remain as they are.
88. Do you experience any difficulty in reference to travelling sheep? I have experienced great loss from what we call the loafing gentry, going about the country feeding their sheep on the reserves and on other people's runs. I know of one man who bought 50,000 sheep immediately after shearing, and unblushingly advertised for drovers to travel these sheep till the winter rains came on. The reserves were never intended for anything of that sort.
89. Do you think the services of the inspectors could be made use of for the purpose of controlling travelling sheep? I do if you give them more ample powers. I would suggest that when sheep are intended to travel, permits should be issued to these men for a given time long enough to enable them to reach their destination, and that there should be a fee for the renewal of such a permit, which fee should be doubled every time the permit was renewed; and in the event of the sheep coming to market and going into consumption the fee should be remitted, because it would be improper to levy a charge of that sort on stock travelling legitimately to market.
90. Sheep are liable to other diseases besides scab? Yes; fluke and worms are more dangerous to sheep than scab; the losses caused by them are far greater.
91. *Mr. Day.*] Does that apply to Riverina? Yes, I believe it is a well-known fact that sheep in the mountainous parts of Riverina are fluky and liable to propagate the disease when removed from the mountains. I have known as many as 9,000 sheep out of 30,000 to die in six weeks travelling from the mountains to a salt bush station in Riverina, and only for the inspectors these dead sheep would have been left lying about the ground, at the risk of propagating the disease.
92. I understood you to say that this applied to the whole of Riverina? It would apply to the northernmost portion of it.
93. That is a very small portion of Riverina? There are a large number of sheep there.

- W. Halliday, Esq. 94. There is no fluke on the northern side of the Sydney road? I am not prepared to say there is no fluke, but the general opinion is that to the north of the Sydney road it is safe.
- 24 Mar., 1876. 95. *Chairman.*] I believe sheep are liable to the disease called small-pock, are they not? I have heard of it, but it never came under my notice.
96. You are aware that on the Continent it has spread very largely? I believe so, but I do not think there is much risk of it in this Colony. Worm, fluke, and scab are the diseases sheep are most liable to here.
97. You are aware of the law with regard to the rate of travelling sheep? Yes, six miles a day.
98. Do you think that a fair rate? I think it is. But I certainly think they ought to be compelled to travel in a legitimate manner, that is to say, not to go about eating the grass of their neighbours' runs without paying for it. The Government has proclaimed reserves, and if they eat this grass the Revenue ought to benefit by it, unless the sheep are legitimately travelling to market. The great bulk of the stockowners consider this a very great grievance.
99. In your opinion there ought to be some provision by which the inspectors could deal with travelling stock feeding on other people's runs? Yes; I can only suggest a remedy in the shape I have mentioned—a permit to travel sheep to their destination, and at the expiration of that permit they should pay for its renewal from time to time.
100. Are you aware of any recommendations made by the Inspector of Stock as to branding and marking sheep? Yes, the Inspector of Stock would like to alter the clause in the Act so as to have the term "legible" inserted. That I decidedly object to, because it would bring about any amount of difficulty in determining what is a legible brand.
101. As to ear-marking, does any difficulty ever arise in that respect? Very great difficulty sometimes. I think each station, or a group of stations in the same neighbourhood, should be confined to one ear-mark, to be called the station ear-mark; and that ear-mark should not be interfered with by the owner himself or by purchasers of the sheep; that is to say, I would certainly object to any other mark being put on the same ear. I would operate upon the other ear for the age-mark. I would look upon the station ear-mark as the same as a fire-brand, not to be tampered with in any way; but I would allow full power to operate upon the other ear.
102. Is it absolutely necessary to ear-mark the sheep in reference to age? Yes; you cannot work a station to advantage without it. When drafting sheep you must have the ear-mark to guide you, otherwise there would be any amount of confusion; the sheep would get mixed up all together. I consider it strictly necessary for the proper working of a station to have an age ear-mark.
103. Is there not some difficulty experienced at times in the prosecution of people for sheep-stealing, in the identification of the sheep? Yes, it is a very difficult matter.
104. Could you make any suggestions as to how that difficulty may be met? I could not make any better suggestion than I have already made, that the station ear-mark should not be tampered with once it was put on.
105. Could you state to the Committee any general information, or anything in reference to this matter that you think ought to be done? In the first place I would define what a brand is. As I have said, I object to the term "legible" as proposed by the Inspector of Stock; but I think the size of the brand should be defined, and my own idea with regard to the size of it is, that it should be 4 inches in length by three-eighths in width. I am satisfied the term "legible" would lead to confusion.
106. What kind of brand do you refer to? The tar or pitch brand. The fire-brand might be an inch, as in the present Act. I think too that owners of travelling cattle should give notice when they are coming upon a run. Cattle have been on my run as long as ten days, and I have known nothing of it. I think that is a substantial grievance. Why should these men be allowed to roam about the country without giving notice, any more than men travelling with sheep? I have had as many as 2,000 head of cattle on my run for ten days, and I knew nothing about it—in wet weather when the ground was boggy; and we did not care to ride our horses about. There can be no hardship in compelling these men to give notice. Any stock travelling should be compelled to give notice of their passing to the owner of the run.
107. What would you think a sufficient notice? The same notice as is required in the case of sheep—not less than twelve hours nor more than forty-eight hours.
108. Do you know whether cattle in your part of the country are at all affected with pleuro-pneumonia now? I believe there is some little of it in the Wagga district.
109. You are not a breeder of cattle yourself? To a small extent; my stations are principally sheep stations.
110. I presume you have given some consideration to this question of pleuro-pneumonia? Yes.
111. Do you think inoculation is a preventive? Yes, I think so from what I have seen of it. I think it ought to be made compulsory by law.
112. Are you aware whether the cattle in that part of the country are affected with any other disease than pleuro-pneumonia? I should think not. No disease among cattle has come under my observation for many years except pleuro-pneumonia.
113. *Mr. Day.*] You said that in your opinion the inspectors in the interior should not be dispensed with. Can you give the Committee any further information with regard to the duties they carry out, or that you think they ought to carry out? They are very useful in causing diseased sheep that die when travelling to be destroyed, and so lessen the danger of infection.
114. Is there any other reason why they should be kept on? I think they should attend to the reserves throughout the Colony and look after travelling stock generally. One inspector generally informs another when any sheep are travelling. I believe the inspectors are acquainted with the whole career of sheep travelling from their starting to their destination—they watch over them generally. That is one reason why they should be retained.
115. Do these inspectors often visit your station? I see them perhaps two or three times a year. If there is any occasion for their coming, they do so. If there have been any diseased sheep left on the roadside, they come and cause the owners to destroy them, and sometimes they prosecute for neglect to do so.
116. When they come they generally visit the sheep on the station? Not as a rule.
117. Did you ever know them to inspect your sheep? No, never.
118. You stated in one answer that you think quarantine should not be allowed anywhere but in Sydney? Not

Not for the next twelve months. I think the measures that have been taken have been very successful so far, and we are not yet aware that Victorian sheep are all clean, and therefore I think we ought to wait another twelve months before making any alteration.

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119. Do you think it would be possible for scabby sheep to pass through if quarantine were allowed on the Border? Yes, there would be greater danger of their escaping there than in Sydney.

120. Is it not possible for them to pass through in Sydney? Almost impossible; and I think it very probable that if a quarantine station were proclaimed either at Albury or Moama, they would get away.

121. Are you a Director of Sheep in the Urana District? Yes.

122. I scarcely understand how you would propose to deal with sheep travelling in search of grass? I think a permit should be given before allowing sheep to travel.

123. I do not see how that would do much good? That permit would terminate (say) at the end of a month, and a fee would be charged on the renewal of it. If a man asked for a renewal of his permit, there could be no doubt what his object would be.

124. Might not a man ask for a permit for a very long journey, say from the Darling to the mountains, or from the mountains to the Darling? If he were buying sheep in the mountains to take to a station on the Darling I should call that legitimate travelling.

125. Supposing a man asked for a permit to travel (say) from the neighbourhood of Wilcannia to Tumberumba, do you think you could prevent him from going to Tumberumba and back? I do not think the permit should extend to give him time to go there and back. In fact I would not make any permit for a longer time than a month. I think if a man travels sheep for more than a month he ought to pay for the grass they consume, unless they are travelling to market, and then I would give him a rebate of the whole of it.

126. What charge would you suggest? I think the charge should be sufficient to make it unprofitable to travel. I would, if possible, compel men to keep their sheep on their stations, improve their country, and make water, in place of eating the grass of other people who go to the expense of doing this. I cannot see why these men should use the reserves of the Colony, and pay nothing for them.

127. *Mr. Dangar.*] I presume your experience is chiefly confined to the border districts? I have had experience in the inland districts as well.

128. Do you consider that the inspectors have sufficient employment under the present Act? They do not seem to have very much to do, but at the same time I would object to any diminution in their number. I think they might do more work.

129. Do you not find the present Act troublesome as regards travelling stock—that is, as regards giving notice. It almost necessitates having two or three men travelling with a flock of sheep. Could you suggest anything to remedy that? There is only one man required to give notice. One man could give the notices for 10,000 sheep.

130. You cannot suggest any better plan than the present? No.

131. Do you not think there ought to be some guarantee of the competency of the inspectors—some rigid examination as to their knowledge of disease? Yes, I think they should be examined.

132. Does your Board elect the inspector for the district? Yes.

133. Have you found that there are any difficulties in the election of inspectors where there are more Boards than one? I have never had experience of it, but I can see that there might be a difficulty.

134. You said inoculation was a preventive for pleuro-pneumonia; you do not think it is a cure? I do not think it is an absolute cure—it is merely a preventive. It depends upon how it is applied. I have seen it almost an absolute cure, and I have seen it a lamentable failure. It depends very much upon the sagacity of the man applying it. I would make it compulsory.

135. *Mr. Day.*] Where you have noticed that, do you know the kind of virus used? I do not. I have no experience personally, but I have seen the operations of my neighbours in the northern portion of Victoria.

136. *Mr. Dangar.*] I suppose you are aware that the inspectors of stock have been asked to report upon roads and reserves;—do you think they are competent men for that purpose, and not liable to favouritism? The same remark might apply to any man. I think they are just as little liable to favouritism as any one else.

137. Do you think they are more competent than surveyors or Commissioners of Crown Lands? I think they ought to know better what is wanted for travelling stock; but it might be better that the Commissioner of Crown Lands should have something to do with it. I think they ought to know the requirements of the district, but their report should be subject to the recommendation of the Crown Lands Commissioner. I would scarcely give them full power to act upon their own judgment.

138. *Mr. Hay.*] Do you think one of these inspectors is the proper person to say whether a reserve for travelling stock should be made on my run or on another person's run, when I am one of the Directors over him? It is almost a false position to put a man in. I would subject their reports to the revision of the Crown Lands Commissioners.

139. *Mr. Suttor.*] Do you know from your own knowledge whether fluke, foot-rot, and worm are contagious? I believe they are in certain country. I believe that in country favourable to them they could be propagated in that way.

140. Did you ever know of cases of fluke, foot-rot, or worm in the salt-bush country? No, I believe that would check it, but I do not believe it would cure it; I do not believe it would spread.

141. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable to include these diseases under the Act? I think fluke ought to be included. Catarrh is not known now. I have never had any experience of that disease. I should certainly be of opinion that if catarrh broke out in a flock of sheep they should be destroyed at once, and that there should be a tax on the stockowners of the Colony to reimburse the owners.

142. Do you know that catarrh in sheep is one of the diseases under the Scab in Sheep Act? I am not aware of that.

143. Do you think it would be desirable to establish quarantine stations at Albury or Moama? I would not for twelve months. I would not be favourable to allowing any sheep to be quarantined anywhere but in Sydney for twelve months.

144. You said that in your district parties have been prosecuted for leaving dead sheep on runs—Can you inform under what law that is done? I do not know; I presume it was under some Act. The inspector got a conviction. Large numbers of dead sheep were left on the side of the road, and the inspector prosecuted, and compelled the parties to destroy them. I think there is a clause in the Act empowering him to do so.

W. Halliday, Esq. 145. Is it not almost impossible to distinguish one fire-brand from another—are they not all blotched as a rule? Yes. I would rely more on the ear-mark. I would not allow the ear to be cut straight across, or allow two marks on the one ear used for station marks.

24 Mar., 1876. 146. You spoke of compelling persons travelling cattle to give notice—Do you not think it would be desirable to permit notices to be sent by post where mails run? I do not think I would give them that privilege. The letter might not be delivered, and they might say they had posted it when they had not done so, and the statement could not be proved to be false. I would make it compulsory to serve the notices personally. It is not a very great tax. Stock travel as a rule in large numbers, and it does not entail much extra cost to deliver the notices. Only one man is required, and he could be of assistance during a great part of the day in other ways.

147. Can you give any reason why inoculation should be compulsory? It has come under my notice on a large scale in Victoria. The losses some squatters have been subjected to through not doing it have been far greater than the loss after inoculation. In cases where it has been done properly, I believe it has been successful in saving a great number of stock.

148. Where the let alone principle has been adopted, has not the result been equally good? No, I believe the let alone system has not been successful in any one instance.

149. Do you know of your own knowledge that pleuro is a contagious disease? I believe it is; I have known my own cattle take it in that way.

150. Do you know of any other disease having been mistaken for pleuro? No, I am not aware of it.

151. Do you know of any large holders of cattle who are of a contrary opinion to that expressed by yourself? Yes. I believe the holders of stock generally are not unanimous in anything.

152. Have you any knowledge of the opinions of scientific people on this matter? I believe scientific people recommend inoculation.

153. Mr. Day.] Have you had any experience of scab? Yes.

154. Do you think the inland inspectors are competent to detect scab in sheep? I could not say that they are, because they have not had anything to do with it for so long.

155. Mr. Suttor.] You think they ought to be examined as to their knowledge? Yes; I do not think any man ought to be eligible as an inspector unless he has been examined by a medical man as to his knowledge of scab, or unless he has had practical knowledge by having been engaged in curing scab on a station. There are many such men in Victoria now.

156. Mr. Day.] How do you elect the inspector in your district? There has never been any election since I went there. The scab inspector was there when I went there, and to all appearance he gives satisfaction. No alteration has been mooted. In fact any man can discharge the duties of scab inspector at the present time. I am not prepared to say whether the inspectors are efficient men or not.

157. Did you ever hear of any smuggling of sheep across the Border? I have heard reports of it, but never anything definite.

158. Chairman.] Have you paid any attention to the working of the Brands Act, as to cattle and horses? No special attention; my attention has been more confined to sheep.

159. Are you aware whether sheep directors generally are in favour of retaining the inspectors? Yes, I think they are almost unanimous that the whole staff should be retained.

160. Mr. Day.] If inoculation for pleuro were made compulsory, what plan would you suggest for getting proper virus? I think the Government Veterinary Surgeon ought to be the man to test it before it is despatched for the purpose of being used.

161. Are you aware that the best virus may spoil in one day? I am not.

162. Are you aware that it is almost impossible to get good virus? I should not think so; I can scarcely believe that is the case. I believe any quantity can be got off one dead beast. The most successful cases I have known have been cases of that sort. I have never heard that there was any difficulty in getting virus. I am not prepared to say what would be the best mode of getting it. It is a mere detail which the Board could work out very easily. I think it ought to be made compulsory, and I have no doubt means would be found to grapple with the difficulty you suggest, though I am not prepared to suggest any plan.

163. In ear-marking sheep, how many distinguishing marks could you put on the two ears? I would only put one mark—the station mark—on one ear; but it would require a good deal of calculation to say how many different marks could be put on the other ear.

164. Mr. Dangar.] Has it come under your knowledge that sheep-stealing is on the increase? It has not, in New South Wales.

165. Is not fluke caused by over-stocking and want of salt? The attack is more deadly if you do not use salt, but I do not think that is the sole cause of it.

166. I do not understand how you think the inspectors prevent the spread of this disease? By preventing travelling parties from leaving diseased dead sheep lying about. As a rule, when sheep are affected with fluke, they are sent travelling before they all die, either for sale or change of pasture; and it is then the inspector is useful, in compelling the destruction or burying of those that die on the way-side.

167. Chairman.] Do you desire to make any general statement? No, I do not know of anything else beyond what has been mentioned.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1876.

Present:—

MR. T. G. DANGAR, | MR. DAY,
MR. FARNELL.

J. S. SMITH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., further examined:—

A. Bruce,
Esq.

168. Chairman.] I believe you have some papers which you desire to lay before the Committee: What are they? Amendments which, I think, are called for in the "Imported Stock Act of 1871." The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix AA 2.

12 April, 1876.

169.

A. Bruce,
Esq.

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169. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is that document similar in its character to the proposal you made some time back to include pigs in the Act? Yes, and goats; and also with reference to ships' cows, which now remain on board while the ship is in port.
170. The fund for the administration of the Imported Stock Act is now in debt to the Consolidated Revenue? Yes, and has been for two or three years back.
171. Have you any suggestions to lay before the Committee? I have handed a list of suggestions to the Chairman—perhaps it will be best to take them *seriatim*.
172. *Chairman.*] Your first suggestion is—"To omit New Zealand from the definition of 'Australian Colonies,' as New Zealand refuses to join the others in prohibiting stock from places outside the Australian Colonies"? Yes.
173. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is it a fact that the New Zealand Government has refused? Yes, at least the New Zealand Parliament have refused.
174. The Government themselves were anxious to fall in with the views of this Colony? Yes.
175. And prepared a Bill which was laid before the Parliament of New Zealand and rejected? Yes.
176. *Chairman.*] How long was that ago? A little over two years ago.
177. The second suggestion is—"To alter the definition of the term 'imported stock,' so as that it will apply to Australian stock (cows) put on board London and other ships in the Colonies and brought back again"? You will see the term imported stock in the Act defined "Imported Stock—All stock arriving by sea not the produce of the Australian Colonies," and it is not an uncommon practice for captains to take home cows and bring them back again as milkers.
178. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is there any danger to be apprehended from cattle that go home in ships in that way and are brought back? Almost the same danger as if they were shipped in London, because most ships buy sheep and pigs for ship's use in the London market, and these are attended by the same person as the cows, who would be in contact with both.
179. And the cows would be liable to infection on board ship? Yes, in that way.
180. *Chairman.*] The Act, as it is at present, does not touch this matter? The Act, as you see, only applies to stock *not the produce of Australian Colonies*.
181. Have you known of any instances of this kind of cows having been shipped here? Yes, the captains frequently purchased cows here. They got them cheaper, which induced them to buy.
182. *Mr. Farnell.*] They sometimes exchange the cows they bring out for others here. Yes, they often exchanged a dry cow for one in milk.
183. Are you aware that at the present time there is much disease in England? Yes, foot and mouth disease has been exceedingly prevalent. Some short time ago a statement was made that through the prevalence of this disease there had been a loss of thirteen millions sterling in twelve or eighteen months.
184. So far as your last advices are concerned, the disease is still in England? Yes, though it was abating a little. It generally abates in winter-time, as there is not so much traffic in cattle. Store cattle are not then taken so much to markets and fairs.
185. Are you aware whether the disease is brought to England from Continental Countries now as much as formerly? It has during the last few years been brought in a good many cargoes; but they now kill the whole cargo if one is infected with the disease, and do not allow any of them to leave the port alive. The disease, however, has, as I have said, been very prevalent all over the United Kingdom itself.
186. Have you any knowledge whether any of these infectious diseases exist in the United States? I know that pleuro-pneumonia does. I do not know that at the present moment foot and mouth disease exists there—it has been there. We have little or no information from America respecting the diseases in stock.
187. San Francisco, is that free from disease now, both in sheep and cattle? Scab in sheep is very prevalent in California. I do not know that foot and mouth disease is there.
188. Could you tell the Committee anything with reference to the existence of disease in India? Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease are both there.
189. Is our law ample for dealing with cattle and sheep that may be brought from India to this Colony? Yes, if amended as proposed. We have at present a total prohibition.
190. *Chairman.*] Your third suggestion is—"To amend definition of the word 'Stock' so as to make it include pigs, goats, and other stock now omitted."? The present definition of "stock" in the Act only includes "cattle and sheep."
191. *Mr. Dangar.*] What is your object in wishing to include pigs? Because pigs are just as liable as cattle and sheep to foot and mouth disease; in fact, they would be more likely than cattle to bring it here, because it is a disease that remains for some time in the feet, and an animal like the pig, from the manner in which it is kept, would be more likely to be landed without it being seen.
192. You think it would be requisite to include pigs and goats: what animals do you include in "other stock"? The disease is carried by deer, and the clause might be made to include any other animals the Minister might think necessary.
193. *Mr. Farnell.*] By proclamation? Yes.
194. *Chairman.*] Would deer be included in "stock"? Scarcely. Instead of the word "stock" the word "animals" might be substituted. I may mention, that recently both Victoria and Queensland have put the question to us whether our Act applies to pigs. In their pigs are prohibited.
195. *Mr. Farnell.*] The Victorian Act gives the Government larger powers to make regulations than ours? Yes. Their Act is worked almost wholly by regulations.
196. *Mr. Day.*] Do I understand you to say that the disease in the feet of pigs would communicate itself to cattle? Yes.
197. If pigs were imported to this Colony with foot disease it would communicate the disease to the cattle? Yes; either pigs to cattle or cattle to pigs.
198. Then the disease is identical in both? Yes; it is the same disease.
199. Would goats do the same thing? Yes.
200. *Chairman.*] Your fourth suggestion is—"To provide a penalty for persons trespassing on quarantines"? Some parties landed at the quarantine ground and insisted on seeing the stock while they were in quarantine. It was not right for them to do so. It was at the time the cattle with foot and mouth disease were upon Garden Island.
201. In proclaiming these quarantines, you cannot prevent people landing upon that island? I think they

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they should be prevented, at any rate, from coming near the cattle. We obtained permission from the Imperial Government to use the island and to proclaim it a quarantine.

202. I suppose a good many people land in boats? Yes; and we do not mind that, if they do not come near to the stock.

203. *Mr. Day.*] I suppose permission would be given if it were asked for? It is not intended to prevent people altogether, but simply to prohibit them from going near the cattle without permission. I have only given the heading of the proposed clause in the paper handed in. When the clause is framed, the words "without the written authority of the Minister" would be added.

204. Your fifth suggestion is—"To enact that importers be at the expense of keeping stock in quarantine; at present the expense is borne by Cattle Fund"? Yes.

205. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are they now at the expense of the Cattle Fund? Yes.

206. I understood you to say that there was no Cattle Fund? The Cattle Fund borrows from the General Revenue. There is no provision in the present Act for taking fees for keeping the stock.

207. *Mr. Day.*] There are no fees charged for cattle in quarantine now? No.

208. Then the public have to pay for all the cattle in quarantine? Yes, they would have to do so if there were not a prohibition, until the Act is amended.

209. *Mr. Dangar.*] The Cattle Fund pays when it is in a position to do so? Yes.

210. When it is not, then the expense of keeping cattle in quarantine is paid from the General Revenue? Yes.

211. *Mr. Day.*] Where does this Cattle Fund come from? There was a fund that was raised in 1866 by levying a contribution on cattle, but that is now exhausted.

212. Then virtually there is no Cattle Fund? No.

213. *Mr. Farnell.*] There is no law by which you can raise this Cattle Fund? No.

214. *Chairman.*] Suppose sheep were in quarantine, would they be paid for from the Sheep Fund? Sheep from the neighbouring Colonies pay under the Sheep Act. We do not allow sheep from any other part of the world to come in at present; no payment is therefore at present required.

215. If sheep come from Victoria? They come as intercolonial sheep under the Sheep Act. We have the power to charge fees under it.

216. *Mr. Day.*] Then, does the Committee understand you to say that when cattle are placed in quarantine they are paid for out of the General Revenue, but that when sheep are placed in quarantine they are paid for by their owners? Where sheep are imported from places within the Colonies, they pay quarantine fees; but if sheep and cattle from places outside the Colonies were imported, they would, under the "Imported Stock Act," as it stands, pay no fees.

217. I am speaking of the Colonies, and I ask do the owners of sheep pay for their sheep while they are in quarantine, and the owners of cattle pay nothing under similar circumstances? There is no quarantine for intercolonial cattle.

218. Can you bring cattle from Melbourne here without any inspection? With inspection—we inspect them although we have no power to do so, but there is no quarantine.

219. Suppose you find them diseased? We have never found any of them diseased. We would take the law into our own hands if we were to find any diseased.

220. Are you aware that they have an Act in Victoria to prevent our cattle going beyond the Border unless inspected? Yes.

221. Then we are entirely at their mercy, as they can send diseased cattle as fast as they like, and we have no remedy; we cannot send our cattle there? Yes, as far as diseases now prevailing in the Colonies is concerned. We have no Cattle Act.

222. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have we no power under the law to prevent the importation at all from neighbouring Colonies? Yes, we could do that, if there is reason to believe that any disease not now existing in Australia has broken out in any Colony.

223. Under the existing law if they do come in we have no power of quarantining cattle, but we have the power of quarantining sheep under the Act? Under the Sheep Act we can quarantine sheep; but under the Imported Stock Act the power is only in reference to certain diseases,—diseases not known in the Colony.

224. *Mr. Day.*] Then virtually, if sheep and cattle were to be imported to this Colony with foot and mouth disease, we could not prevent them from landing? Yes, we could; but we could not prevent them from landing if they had pleuro-pneumonia.

225. What are the diseases included in the prohibition—pleuro-pneumonia alone? No, not pleuro-pneumonia, but "cattle plague" or rinderpest, "foot and mouth disease, sheep pox, and any other disease which the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, declares to be a (new) contagious or infectious disease for the purposes of this Act."

226. I understood you to say a minute ago that you could not prevent them coming? We can prevent cattle infected with these (new) diseases, but not with pleuro-pneumonia.

227. Then you consider the Act very insufficient as far as cattle are concerned? Yes; as a general measure, and principally because it does not deal with pleuro-pneumonia in any way.

228. *Chairman.*] The sixth suggestion is—"To provide for the keeping of ships' stock in quarantine on the island while the ship is in the harbour;"—that has relation chiefly to anything the ship may take back, as milking cows? Yes, and sheep bought for the ship's use.

229. You think it necessary they should be kept in quarantine while the ship remains? While they are on board the ship there is continual intercourse between the ship and the shore, and if there should be anything the matter with the stock, the infection might be carried on shore. It would therefore be much safer for the stock to be sent to the quarantine on the island until the ship is going away, when they could be put on board again. There is every convenience at the quarantine for keeping them.

230. The seventh is—"To extend the time during which stock after they are landed are to be held to be imported, from one to three months"—what do I understand from that? Supposing the prohibition were taken off, and stock were allowed to land on undergoing quarantine,—I propose to extend the period during which they are to be held to be imported stock after they land, and to be dealt with as such, from one to three months. And if our ports were open again for stock from England, they should only be admitted after a quarantine of three months upon the island. Fourteen days is much too short—the incubation of several diseases exceeds that time considerably.

231. You mean that it should be discretionary with the inspector whether it should be one or three months? No, the present law says not less than fourteen days; but I think the period should be extended to three months.

A. Bruce,
Esq.
12 April, 1876.

232. You mean by this, not less than one month nor more than three? It might perhaps answer to make it discretionary for the Government to fix the quarantine at any time between one and three months.
233. The eighth suggestion is—"To provide for the eradication of these diseases among our own stock, should it happen that any of them were attacked"? As it is there is nothing in the existing Act giving power to deal with any of our own stock, should the disease be discovered among them. For instance, if any imported cattle had been smuggled on shore in Sydney, and were brought into contact with any of our cattle and infected them, there is no power under the present Act to enable the Government to deal with such cattle.
234. Number nine—"To provide funds for carrying out the Act, which are now exhausted." In what way do you propose to provide funds? By levying contributions on cattle—a rate of say a half-penny a head, that would raise about £6,000 which would be ample for some years.
235. On cattle alone? On cattle alone.
236. *Mr. Farnell.*] Should that be an annual assessment? No, it would be the same as under the Sheep Act—the Government should have the power to reduce or to remit the contribution for any year as they thought fit, and from year to year.
237. We have no diseased cattle now in quarantine? No, nor have we had for a considerable time.
238. *Mr. Day.*] You do not think £6,000 would be more than enough to carry this object out? It would be enough for four or five years. The expenses would be comparatively small, even if the ports were opened again, seeing that the importers would have to pay the expenses of their own cattle—it would be only a question of the expense of inspectors in Sydney and one or two other ports.
239. Would you not suggest that there should be inspectors in the interior? Not for the purposes of this Act. If pleuro-pneumonia or diseases now existing in this Colony were to be dealt with, it would have to be put upon a different footing. This Act applies only to diseases unknown in this Colony.
240. Do you not think it would be a good thing to prevent cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia from travelling? Yes, I think that ought to be done.
241. Has it ever come to your knowledge that cattle with pleuro-pneumonia have travelled? Yes; applications are made to me continually to stop them, but I have no power to do so. From different parts of the Colony I get reports from inspectors that mobs of travelling cattle are infected.
242. Would not the expense of these inspectors come out of this fund? An Act for dealing with pleuro-pneumonia would require to be framed altogether differently. This Act only deals with diseases not now existing in the Colony.
243. Would it not be possible to amalgamate the two Acts in one? Yes. The measure framed by the Conference, and now before the Committee, does so.
244. *Mr. Farnell.*] A Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly some time back, to this effect, with reference to dealing with cattle in this Colony? There were some provisions in this Bill with respect to giving notice of diseased travelling cattle and sheep which were objected to by a good many members, as it was mixing up two subjects; and it was thought better to omit them, to facilitate its passing.
245. *Mr. Day.*] Is it not possible to frame one Act to meet both these cases, that is—imported stock and stock travelling in this Colony? Yes, it is quite possible to do so.
246. Would it not be better to embrace both in one Act than to have two separate Acts? The amendments in this Act are more urgently required than those to which you allude, and as the former are plain and short they are not likely to be objected to by any one; but if a more comprehensive measure were introduced, a considerable time would pass before it could be got through.
247. You consider it absolutely necessary to have an Act of Parliament with respect to diseased stock travelling in the interior of this Colony? I do, most certainly.
248. Cattle as well as sheep? Cattle as well as sheep.
249. *Chairman.*] No. 10 is—"To withdraw from the inspector half the penalty now paid him, and pay whole into Cattle Fund." At the present time the inspector gets half the fines? Yes.
250. You think it would be a better arrangement if he did not get this half? Yes, decidedly.
251. How would you propose to pay him if he has to travel—would you allow him travelling expenses? The question of travelling expenses would scarcely arise under this Act, but in the performance of the other duties it would.
252. *Mr. Farnell.*] What do you propose to do with the fine? To pay it into the Cattle Fund.
253. *Mr. Day.*] It is not proposed now to give the inspector half the fines inflicted by the Bench under the Act in lieu of travelling expenses? It was advanced as a plea for the retention of this provision, that the inspectors were put to considerable expense in serving the summonses and prosecuting, and it was thought better that it should be specially stated in the Act that the inspectors were to get these expenses. A good many Benches had refused them, although the Attorney General has given an opinion that they were entitled to receive expenses and mileage for serving summonses—the police having refused to serve them.
254. Can foot and mouth disease be cured in quarantine? Stock with foot and mouth disease would be destroyed.
255. Can rinderpest? No, stock would also be destroyed if affected by that disease.
256. Then there is no quarantine at all for those diseases? No, only for the stock apparently sound. If those which land apparently sound become diseased they would also be destroyed. Stock are put in quarantine because they come from countries where those diseases prevail.
257. Is foot and mouth disease an insidious disease—does it show itself at once, or is it some time before it manifests itself? The incubation of it is comparatively short.
258. What length of time elapses from the time of the beast first catching the disease until it becomes apparent? From three to seven or eight days.
259. Once the beast catches it, is there no cure? Yes, not 2 per cent. of those attacked by the disease die; but it is an exceedingly infectious disease, and reduces the cattle to a very low condition. It is estimated in England that from mere loss of condition every animal attacked by the disease is reduced on an average £2 in value.
260. Would it not be resorting to a very severe measure to destroy cattle having this disease if it can be cured so readily? It would in one sense, but the risk of landing diseased stock and spreading the disease here is so very great, that extreme measures are necessary. If the disease were once introduced here, it would kill our cattle wholesale; for through being affected in the feet, they would be unable to get either grass or water.

- A. Bruce, Esq.
12 April, 1876.
261. These cattle would not mix with ours if they were placed in quarantine? No, that is certainly a pretty good preventive, but it is spread in so many ways that there would be great risk in importing stock at all while the disease is very prevalent in England. For instance, a case occurred some time ago in Sydney, where this disease broke out in cattle which were landed and believed to be free but which proved to be infected. We could not imagine the cause until some twelve months afterwards I heard the particulars from the captain of a sister ship, to whom the butcher of the ship which had brought the diseased cattle communicated the facts of the case. It seemed that a few days after they sailed from London foot and mouth disease broke out among the sheep put on board for the ship's use. The butcher stamped the disease out by killing all the sheep that appeared to be affected. He skinned them and put the skins away, until the ship was within three or four days' sail of Sydney, when they had rough weather, and he took them to pad the cattle stalls to prevent the stock being injured by the rolling of the vessel. The cattle were ailing when they landed, but the disease did not definitely disclose itself until two or three days afterwards. This bears out what I have said, that the disease may not appear for two or three months after contact with the diseased object. When the disease abates, stock from England might be again admitted under the quarantine I have mentioned.
262. You say that only about 2 per cent. of the cattle attacked die of foot and mouth disease? Yes, but in England they get hot mashes and are attended to in every way. Food is taken to them which would be utterly impossible here. It is reckoned that during the last fifteen years the losses from the disease in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to from seventy to eighty millions. The loss there from pleuropneumonia alone is estimated at two millions annually.

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1876.

Present:—

MR. DAY,
MR. T. G. DANGAR,

MR. FARNELL,
MR. W. H. SUTTON,

J. S. SMITH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stock, called in and further examined:—

- A. Bruce, Esq.
18 May, 1876.
263. *Chairman.*] Have you received any information about the new disease that has broken out among sheep in Victoria, and to which there seems to be something similar in England and on the Continent? It is said to be the "Braxy" of Scotland, a blood disease—*anthrax*. Some fortnight or three weeks ago I asked Mr. Curr, the Chief Inspector of Stock in Victoria, to send me particulars respecting it, and he telegraphed that he would, but I have not had them yet. From the account I have seen there is very little doubt that if it is not "braxy" it is some disease of the same nature—an anthrax disease. The Cumberland disease is one of the forms of anthrax.
264. You cannot form any idea when you will get this information from Mr. Curr? No; I have noticed since, that the Government in Victoria are prosecuting an inquiry as to the nature of this disease. The only risk we stand of its being introduced into this Colony would be by sheep by sea. There are no sheep allowed, as you know, to cross the Murray from Victoria.
265. *Mr. Day.*] How could we get it by sea, if imported sheep are put into quarantine for sixty days? As it seems to be a disease of that sort it might lie latent in the system. I do not say we would allow it to spread, but we might have it introduced. It might be brought here and disclose itself in quarantine.
266. Would it be possible for that disease, or any disease like it, to lie latent for sixty days? No, not for sixty days; I would not say that, but it might be brought here into quarantine.
267. I suppose you are aware that the Cumberland disease does not lie dormant for sixty days? No, but I believe it is considerably longer in the system than people generally imagine. If this is "braxy," it is a contagious disease.
268. They do not know what it is? They have not declared authoritatively what it is.
269. Have any sheep died of it? A considerable number.
270. In one locality? In different localities.
271. All over Victoria? Not all over Victoria, principally in the western district.
272. All from the same disease? Yes.
273. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know how it was introduced into Victoria? No; it is in Scotland an endemic disease; it belongs to certain localities—and there it is occasioned by different states of the weather, and different conditions of the animal; for instance, sudden changes from poverty to fatness—the same as brings on blackleg, and perhaps Cumberland disease with us.
274. *Mr. Day.*] This disease then could not originate here; it must be introduced by imported sheep? I do not know that. Anthrax is common all over the world; we have it in two or three forms here.
275. But suppose we were thoroughly clear of that disease, would it be possible for it to break out without introduction by imported sheep; I would not say it would not, because all these diseases are thought to be, to a considerable extent, dependent on miasma.
276. It is quite possible, you think, for disease of that kind to break out without importation? Yes, I believe it is. It is peculiar to certain localities under certain circumstances. Notwithstanding that, it is contagious.
277. Once it starts? Yes.
278. I suppose there is no cure for it? No cure. Only preventive measures are of any use. The best stoppage of the disease is change,—change of the sheep from the place they are on to another.
279. *Mr. Farnell.*] Did I understand you to say there is no cure? There is no known cure for any of these blood-poisoned diseases. We have had different forms of blood-poisoning here lately. We have had it attacking horses, which is not usual.
280. *Mr. Day.*] It would attack a man? Of course it would by inoculation.
281. *Mr. Farnell.*] The "Brands Act of 1866" was brought into operation under the Registrar General's Department? Yes, with my assistance.
282. But you had no responsibility in the working of the Act? No, not until it was transferred to me.

283. Although you assisted the Registrar General in bringing it into working order, you had nothing to do with the working of the Act subsequently? No, not from 1868 until it was transferred to my branch lately. I was about eighteen months superintending its initiation.

A. Bruce,
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284. Was the working of the Brands Act as convenient and satisfactory under the Registrar General's Office as under the Stock Department since it has been transferred? There are so many questions relating to stock and country matters connected with the brands, that its proper place is I think where it is now—in the Stock Branch. The way the registration was carried out in the Registrar General's Office, in one respect, did not facilitate the work. Instead of amalgamating with the original directory the new brands that were registered year by year, they were made into separate parts. You will understand that when an application is made to register a brand, a search has to be made to see whether it has been registered before. Under this system, when the brands were transferred to me, a search had to be made in some twenty places to see whether the brand applied for had been registered before; that is to say, a search had to be made in six parts of the Horse Directory and six parts of the Cattle Directory, in the Quarterly Lists of Brands, and in the applications that had accumulated during the quarter, making in all some twenty places. This caused great waste of time, besides uncertainty. Since the brands have been transferred, I have had all the different parts of the Horse Directory amalgamated, and the same with the Cattle Directory; and when an application is made for a brand, I have now only to search in two places instead of twenty, which expedites the work very much. On this account it had fallen about twelve months into arrear, and these arrears have been pretty well wiped off. Another thing that caused great delay and inconvenience was, that the applicant when he made application for a brand was told he could not use the brand until it was registered. As it had to be published so often, and the work was in arrears this amounted to his not being able to use it for some six or eight months after the application was made for it. To get over this difficulty applicants now receive permission to use the brands, after search has been made to see that no similar brands had been already granted, at their own risk of challenge. The applications for brands are published to give other owners a right to challenge if they think fit; but such a thing seldom or never takes place. Owners now, on making application, are allowed to make use of the brands, subject to this after-right of challenge, and in this way can use a brand as soon as it is allotted to them. There have been several other alterations made which I consider advantageous. For instance, at the time when the brands were transferred to me, new brands were being made by adding a diamond or some other sign to the brand previously registered; and this was creating considerable confusion, as brands allotted in that way were sometimes allotted to people in the same neighbourhood as those who owned the other brand *minus* the sign. There was no necessity for anything of this sort being done, because before leaving the Registrar General's Office, in 1868, I made up a list of some twenty thousand available two-letter brands. There are other matters that require some alteration, but the principal things that are wanted are an alteration to enable the two Registers (the Horse and Cattle) to be put into one, and to shorten the time during which a brand is published for challenge; which can only be done by an alteration of the Act.

285. During the time the registration was carried out at the Registrar General's Office, was it not a fact that you used to have a large number of applications from stock-owners and others in reference to this registration business? I had a good many applications for advice as to selection of brands and that sort of thing. Having been connected with it at the Registrar General's Office, a good many persons came to me after I left. Then again, the Country Inspectors were Deputy Registrars of Brands, assisting parties in applying for brands, and seeing that the Brands Act was carried out; and I had certain duties to do still under the Act, through having the supervision of these deputy registrars.

286. Did not that lead to some confusion? Considerable confusion and some little disagreement between me and the Registrar General.

287. Do you know whether, when the brands were under the Registrar General, he did not do away with the country registrars? Yes, the Registrar General several times objected to their employment; he said he did not see the necessity for their being employed.

288. Is the Act being worked more economically now than previously? I can scarcely say it is, on account of the arrears. There is another matter that I might allude to in speaking of that. When the first applications were received for brands, an alphabetical list of the owners applying for brands was kept, in order that we might be in a position to tell any one that inquired at the office who had registered brands. This list was made up when I left the Registrar General's Office, in a rough shape, with the view to its being re-copied and kept as a register of the people who had had transactions with the Brands Branch; but it was never done; and fresh names were interlined until it was in such a state that a clerk has had to be employed to make up the list afresh. It was not even kept up in this way. No entries had been made in it for some time before the branch was transferred to me, so that no notes were kept of parties who had registered their brands, and the only way in which they could tell whether a brand was registered was by ascertaining what the brand applied for was, and searching in the list of brands. The consequence was, this work had to be all done over again, and this entailed considerable expense. It is a very long job to make up a register of thirty-five thousand names and addresses; and then the arrears which I have mentioned have besides to be worked off. On the whole, therefore, the branch has not been worked more economically since it was transferred to me than it was before, through these arrears. When it is in proper working order, and the amendments proposed are made in the Act,—shortening the time of publication, making fewer publications necessary in the *Gazette*, and putting the Horse and Cattle Registers into one,—then it could be worked so economically that I believe the revenue would about meet the expenses.

289. In page 3 of your report, among the papers laid before the Committee, you have referred to the system of registration, the time occupied in registering, and the defects of the existing Act. Does the Bill that you have prepared provide for all these defects? I think it does, so far as I am able to judge.

290. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are there any important things that you think ought to be submitted to Parliament at once for alteration? There were two or three matters that I brought under the notice of this Committee as urgent. They were in the shape of proposed amendments to the Sheep Act and Imported Stock Act. Those would be different from the amendments of the Brands Act, which the Committee have just been considering. These amendments are required, but they are not urgent. I may say I made these suggestions with regard to the Sheep and Imported Stock Acts with the view to a report upon them being brought up by the Committee during the present Session, and considered by the Government during the recess. One of the suggested amendments of the Sheep Act, cumulative voting at the election of directors, if it is to be carried out, would require to be passed before the beginning of next year.

291.

- A. Bruce, Esq.
18 May, 1876.
291. The mode of election of directors? Yes, about which there have been some disputes. And then there is a very urgent matter about sheep which come to Sydney market but cannot go back without three dressings.
292. *Mr. Suttor.*] The Act ought to prevent any two persons from using the same brand? Yes.
293. Is there any arrangement between the two Governments of Queensland and New South Wales with respect to brands? Yes, there is an arrangement that we do not use the same brands that they use, and they do not use our brands. They have a peculiar form of brand. Their brands are all two letters and a numeral in a line.
294. In Queensland they have a brand so distinctive that it can always be distinguished from a New South Wales brand? Yes.
295. Could the same principle be carried out with the other Colonies? Yes. The Government of South Australia brought in a Brands Act providing for brands with two numerals and one letter.
296. If that were not done, our Brands Act could be defeated to a certain extent? Yes. If the proposed Act be adopted in South Australia, only Victoria will be standing out, and I have heard that something of the same kind was in view there too. It would be an easy matter to get a different system for Victoria; for instance, three numerals in a line.
297. *Mr. Farnell.*] I see that by the bill you have prepared you propose repealing the Act for the better prevention of Cattle-stealing and the Sale of Stolen Cattle? It is nearly incorporated with this.
298. You propose to repeal the whole of these Acts? Yes, and to provide for the same matters in this Bill.
299. Have you made use of the provisions of that Act so far as they can be made applicable in this Bill? Yes. This Bill re-enacts the old Act, with some few additions and amendments.
300. The first part of this Bill, I observe, provides for brands? Yes. The first new thing is "Inspectors of Brands." That is merely an alteration of name. The deputy registrars of brands are now inspectors, but under a wrong name. Their correct designation will be Inspectors of Brands.
301. You propose to amalgamate the Horse and Cattle Registers? Yes; it is proposed that an owner shall take the same brand for his horses as for his cattle, and then of course there would be but one register.
302. *Mr. Dangar.*] Then it would be necessary for every owner to make fresh application? Each owner would have to elect which brand he would prefer.
303. *Chairman.*] He can do the same at present—use the same brand for horses as for cattle? A great many do, but some do not.
304. You want to make it imperative? Yes. If an owner applied for a cattle brand, we have never given that brand to any one else for horses.
305. *Mr. Dangar.*] These brands are quite useless as evidence in the Law Courts, are they not? This Bill would make them better evidence than what they are now. The brand is a very considerable link in the evidence—and then there is the use it is to the police and others to let them know whose cattle they are looking at; but as it is the case now that no two men in the two Colonies own the same brand, it ought to go a long way as evidence.
306. Has it not been decided that a breeder can brand where he likes? Yes.
307. You first commence on the near rump? That is the way the numbers run; but suppose you begin at No. 3, the law says the next owner must brand on No. 4; so that it does not matter where you begin till all the places are filled up.
308. Take a case where an owner commences on the last number—where does the next man begin? On No. 1, and the police seeing that, would know that the last had been branded before the first. There is a penalty imposed for going out of the regular order, as going from portion No. 1 to the last portion would be. An owner putting on a second or subsequent brand must brand on the next succeeding portion; and in that way it does not matter where he begins, for it is thus plain when there are two or more brands who is the last owner branding.
309. *Chairman.*] You mean that it does not matter what part of the beast the original brand is put on? No. If you begin on No. 3, the next owner must brand on No. 4, and the next on 5; and the only case of doubt would be where No. 1 and No. 6 were both branded on. In that case there would be some consideration required as to which was the last brand; but you would see that No. 1 must have been the last put on because there would be a space between 1 and 6. The advantage of allowing owners to begin on any portion is that it allows neighbours to take different positions for their brands, which is a convenience, as they thus know from the mere position of the brand to whom the stock belongs. Another advantage is that some owners, who have large brands which they cannot conveniently put upon the rump, may put them on the ribs if they prefer it.
310. Do not the majority of people at the present time having registered brands both for horses and cattle, use the one brand for both? Yes, the majority do.
311. *Mr. Farnell.*] I see you have made a provision in the 63rd section of this Bill for poundkeepers to brand cattle sold out of a pound? Yes.
312. How do you propose that that shall be carried out—how are they to determine which is the last brand? They would be in the same position as owners. They would see what brand was last, and would put the pound brand next subsequent to that. They would place themselves in the position of owners who would have to brand, that is, they would brand in the order laid down by the Act.
313. *Mr. Suttor.*] Why is it necessary for poundkeepers to brand at all? There is said to be a good deal of wrong work going on about selling out of the pound; people saying they have bought stock out of the pound when they have not; again, when an animal has got a pound brand on, the former owner will know that it has been sold out of the pound if he comes across it. It is a recommendation that has been made by a good many, and seems to be a useful one.
314. *Mr. Dangar.*] Does this proposed Bill of yours interfere with the existing Impounding Act? No; the same clauses are in it as are in the present Brands Act.
315. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you propose to brand any cattle that might be sold out of a pound that are unbranded when impounded? Yes; every animal sold out of a pound would be branded, whether previously branded or not.
316. *Mr. Dangar.*] The 10th clause of this Bill provides a "penalty for using branding irons contrary to three preceding sections"; what is meant by that? It was thought that it would entail very little trouble on blacksmiths to keep an account of the brands they made, and that such a provision would be

a considerable check on people using brands that were not registered; but it is not very essential, and if it be thought that it is not thoroughly practicable it might be left out. Brands cannot be readily branded unless branding irons are made; and this clause would be a considerable check that wrong branding-irons are not made. There is a clause respecting which there has been a good deal of discussion—the 34th clause. It would be rather hard to make it thoroughly practicable. Like many other provisions it has been put into the Bill as being apparently a good thing, without being at all certain that it is practicable. I have spoken to one or two gentlemen who have a good many small settlers round them, as to whether they would think it an inconvenience to give the required notice, and I understand that the smaller settlers usually had notice and attended these musters, but that the larger owners never knew when the smaller owners were mustering.

A. Bruce,
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18 May, 1876.

317. *Chairman.*] Referring to that part of the 36th section relating to fire brands on sheep; are you aware that in branding sheep upon the face, very frequently, in heavy-wooled sheep, the brand becomes entirely obliterated unless you remove the wool? Yes; I believe in some sheep you have not room to put the brand on the face so as that it remains legible; but sheep are worked principally by the ear-mark, and it would be only where there was a question of disputed ownership that the fire brand would be of use. It would be of use then when closely examined. I think it is most desirable to register the ear-mark; it would be a very material link in the proof of ownership. There would be no difficulty in getting different ear-marks for all the owners in any district, and the same system could be followed with regard to sheep ear-marks as with regard to brands—the owners of the largest numbers of stock could have the most legible ear-marks allotted to them.

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1876.

Present:—

Mr. HAY, | MR. W. H. SUTTON,
JAMES S. FARNELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph M'Gaw, Esq., called in and examined:—

318. *Chairman.*] You are engaged in pastoral pursuits? Yes.

319. Where do you generally reside? Principally at Burrabogie, in the Murrumbidgee District.

320. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the various Acts affecting stock, the branding of stock, and diseases of stock. You are aware that under Act of Parliament certain powers are given to Boards, and so on? Yes.

321. And you are aware that, under that Act, certain powers are given to stockholders to elect those Boards? Yes.

322. Is there any dissatisfaction existing at present as to the mode of election under the law? I have heard that there is, but I have not had much experience of it in the neighbourhood in which I live.

323. You are aware that it is intended there should be some future legislation on the subject? I understand that is the intention.

324. Could you give the Committee your opinions upon the matter,—for instance, as to what should be the qualification of the electors of these Boards? According to the Act the qualification is one vote for from 500 to 8,000 sheep. I would propose that for every additional 5,000 sheep over and above the 8,000, the owner should have an additional vote.

325. That is you would adopt the accumulative principle? Yes.

326. What did you say was the lowest number you would fix? I would leave the law as it stands now, that is one vote for from 500 to 8,000 sheep; but for every additional 5,000 I would entitle the possessor to an additional vote.

327. What is your opinion as to the working of these local Boards? I think they are very useful, in fact I do not see how you would get along very well without them.

328. Do you think it is necessary to retain the inspectors? Yes, I think so.

329. As they are now? I think so; giving them perhaps some additional powers, and perhaps a little more work to do.

330. Do you think it advisable that a quarantine station should be established anywhere on our borders? I think not at present.

331. You practically understand our quarantine laws and regulations? Yes, I have had considerable experience with them.

332. And you suggest no improvement in our quarantine laws—I speak more particularly in reference to the importation of sheep from the neighbouring Colonies? The only thing I would suggest would be perhaps a shorter term of quarantine. Sheep have now to remain in quarantine sixty days. I think it would be perfectly safe to allow their removal in a month. Sheep are presumably clean when they are brought here, every care having been taken to prevent infection and to keep them from getting away; and when they are dipped here, I think thirty days quarantine would be quite sufficient.

333. Have you heard that some new disease has broken out amongst sheep on the Continent and in England? I have heard it, but I do not know anything about it.

334. You are aware that the Government has power to prohibit the importation of stock from the neighbouring Colonies, or from any other countries? Yes.

335. Have you noticed anything in that law which you think requires amendment? No. I think it is right that the Government should have the power to prevent the importation of stock when considered necessary to do so.

336. Notwithstanding New South Wales and Queensland are clear of scab, you still think it wise to keep up the present machinery as provided by law? I think it is.

337. Suppose the whole of the Colonies were clear of scab, do you think it would then be wise to keep up the present machinery? I think it would. There are other diseases besides scab, affecting sheep, as much to be dreaded perhaps as scab.

338. Diseases that might voluntarily break out? Yes; and it is a great check to the introduction of disease to have inspectors keeping watch: like a watchman guarding a warehouse, though he may not catch

J. M'Gaw,
Esq.
1 June, 1876.

J. McGaw,
Esq.
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a thief for years, it is possible his vigilance may prevent thieves coming. If stock is allowed to come in indiscriminately, there is no doubt we should have scab or other diseases before long. If the present machinery is kept up it will be a check against the introduction of disease.

339. Are you aware that the disease I have spoken of as having broken out amongst sheep has very much extended in Victoria? I have heard it, but I only know it from hearsay.

340. Have you had much experience with cattle? Very little; we have only 200 or 300 head.

341. Just sufficient for station purposes, I suppose? Yes, just a small stud herd. I have not had much experience with cattle.

342. Can you give the Committee any information in reference to pleuro-pneumonia? No; I think if I saw a beast suffering from it I should know it was the disease, but that is all.

343. Can you give the Committee any information as to the desirableness of legislating to make inoculation compulsory? I believe that such legislation is considered to be necessary by a great number of people. If inoculation is desirable, it would be better to make it compulsory upon all stockowners to adopt it, in the same way that vaccination of children is compulsory. But I cannot say of my own knowledge that inoculation of cattle is absolutely necessary.

344. Do you know whether there are any defects in the present law in reference to travelling sheep, as to the branding and marking of them, and so on? I cannot find anything in the Diseases in Sheep Act about the distance which sheep should travel within a given time. The Crown Lands Act provides that they shall travel 6 miles a day.

345. I am speaking now in reference to the marking of sheep? I think it would be well that there should be an ear-mark. It is so, I think, on all well-regulated stations—they have one mark that is not interfered with as a rule; and I think it would be a very good thing if it were made compulsory on all stockowners to adopt it.

346. Have persons any difficulty in identifying sheep that are stolen? They have great difficulty. I have heard of cases where the owner has had no doubt that stolen sheep belonged to him, but the ear-mark having been tampered with, he has been unable to obtain a conviction.

347. Can you suggest anything to the Committee in reference to the working of the present law, or any amendments which you think should be made in it in a general way? No, I do not think I can.

348. *Mr. Suttor.* You said in answer to the Chairman that, in the election of local Boards of directors, it would be advisable to have an accumulative system of voting—how do you arrive at that conclusion? We have a large interest at stake, and we have a right to say who shall represent us on the Board of directors. If I was the owner of 500 sheep, I should not have the same interest as the man with 100,000.

349. Why is there such a difference of opinion amongst the proprietors of sheep—I take it that the object of setting the machinery in motion is to keep clear of scab? To keep clear of diseases of all kinds.

350. You said you thought the inspectors should have additional powers—what additional powers do you think they ought to have? I speak of their powers over travelling sheep. At present I do not think an inspector could interfere. Suppose for instance, I had a hundred thousand sheep, and travelled them along the public roads of the Colony at the rate of only two or three miles a day, I do not think the inspector would have power to interfere with me. My run has a frontage of about 22 miles to a road, and within the last few weeks a man with travelling sheep took a week to cross it. My man left him on a small reserve proclaimed for camping travelling sheep, and within a few chains of the boundary of the run. We found afterwards that he had camped on the reserve during the night and fed his flock on the run the next day. The reserve is only something like 150 acres in extent. After he had travelled his flock two or three days longer, he sent me a written notice that he was coming back again. He did come back, and spent nearly another week in crossing by the run. We afterwards received another notice, that he was coming back again. That occasioned me a loss and inconvenience—I had to keep a man on horseback to go backwards and forwards to watch the sheep pass.

351. How could an inspector interfere in such a case when he has a large district to look after? I might lay the information, the inspector might have power to prosecute—I do not mean to say that I could make a law that would work better than the present law. I only point out that such things do occur, and might occur every day.

352. Still you have your remedy at law by bringing an action for trespass? I really do not see under what Act I could prosecute.

353. Of course you cannot prosecute for trespass, but you could bring an action for damages? Of course the Crown Lands Act says the stock shall be travelled at a certain rate.

354. And you think it would be desirable to create such a case as you speak of an offence? I think so; I think it is a case that ought to be constituted an offence by law. I admit that it would be hard to make a law to meet all cases.

355. With respect to quarantine, do you think the present regulations require more than is necessary? I do. I think sixty days quarantine is absolutely unnecessary. Thirty days would be quite sufficient. I speak perhaps rather selfishly in the matter. I am in the habit of bringing sheep from Victoria, and having to place them in quarantine for sixty days occasions me great expense, whilst the sheep are probably injured. At times I have lost the use of them for the season.

356. Is it not better to do too much than too little, rather than run the risk of getting scab introduced? Decidedly; I would rather go to any inconvenience than run the risk of introducing disease of any kind.

357. With regard to inoculation—you are aware there is great diversity of opinion respecting it? Yes; I cannot say anything about it myself. Some twelve or thirteen years ago I had some cattle inoculated and lost many of them. I have since thought the virus could not have been good, and that the cattle were poisoned.

358. With respect to ear-marking sheep, do you think, in view of there being a large number of proprietors, many of them small proprietors, it would be possible to give each man a distinctive ear-mark? I think it would; not perhaps a distinctive mark for every proprietor in the Colony, but for every proprietor in a district. It is an easy thing to vary the ear-mark, keeping one ear for the station mark,—say the right ear for the ewe, the left ear for the wether.

359. Are there many conditional purchasers in your district? Not a great many.

360. There are some? Oh, yes. They all like to have a few sheep; some of them, I think, have a thousand or two.

361. Of course they would each require a distinctive mark? They would. It might be difficult for them

to

to have it, because they buy store sheep, and it would be difficult for them to have brands of their own unless they were allowed to alter the brands on the sheep they buy.

362. It is difficult to get a distinctive ear-mark for all these small holders? I think it would be. I might sell some sheep to a conditional purchaser, and a few of mine might afterwards get into his flock. I should not be able to say which were those I sold him and which were not.

363. *Chairman.*] You are aware that the law provides that cattle and sheep shall be travelled a certain distance per day in one direction? Yes, that is provided in the Crown Lands Amended Act.

364. Are you aware that the same provision has existed for some years in the Impounding Act? No, I was not aware of it.

365. *Mr. Hay.*] The thirtieth section of the Impounding Act reads as follows:—"Occupants of unenclosed Crown lands through which any public road or thoroughfare pass may not impound any cattle horses or sheep travelling along or through any such road or thoroughfare unless they be at the time of seizure at a greater distance from the centre thereof than half a mile. Provided however that unless prevented by rain or flood such horses or cattle shall be moved on or along such road or thoroughfare at least ten miles and such sheep at least six miles in one direction within every successive period of twenty-four hours,"—so that you might have exercised your right and impounded those sheep—the inspector could do nothing more than you could have done yourself? Perhaps, then, it would not be wise to make any alteration of the law in that respect.

366. *Chairman.*] What I understood you to complain of in regard to travelling sheep is that they travel, not with the view of their being taken to market or any particular place, but with the view of procuring food for them? There is no doubt it is done to a very large extent. I have not suffered from that sort of thing for the last few years, because the seasons have been exceptionably good, and feed has been plentiful; but I suffered from it this year and also seven years ago very much indeed.

367. You will see that under the twelfth section of the Amended Land Act, under the heading "Miscellaneous," there is the same power as is conferred by the Impounding Act, namely, that if drovers do not travel cattle at the rate of twelve miles, and sheep at the rate of six miles per day in the same direction, you have your remedy, as was pointed out by Mr. Suttor, at common law. Would you suggest any alteration? I think not.

368. That is, you do not suggest any summary way of dealing with people who did not comply with the Act in regard to travelling stock? I have thought it over a good deal, and heard it discussed often, but I do not think I ever heard anything workable proposed as a remedy. I have heard it proposed that the owner of a run should be allowed to charge such people, but I hardly think such a provision would work.

369. *Mr. Hay.*] Inasmuch as the Crown Lands Act provides that Crown Lands within half a mile of a public road, on each side, shall be reserved for travelling stock, do you not think the Crown might legitimately impose a small license fee for the time of travelling; for instance, Queensland sheep are frequently travelled for six months in our territory, grazing and fattening by the way, whilst no charge is imposed? There is no doubt that such a charge might be fairly made, and it would be a very good thing if it were made; but the difficulty would be in working such a provision. It might be somewhat unjust to levy a charge on stock going to market, and it would be difficult to draw the line.

370. If it was a charge of a very moderate nature, do you not think it would be as legitimate a charge as charging rent for Crown Lands? Yes.

371. I have known people that had a very small area of land, who kept their sheep alive by travelling them six months in the year? I had known cases of that kind. I know of two small runs fifty miles apart, the stock belonging to which have been kept going backwards and forwards rather than on the runs.

372. Do you think it would be advisable to legislate to remedy these abuses, or do you think they will be likely to die out from its being a very unprofitable way of keeping sheep? It is not a profitable way of keeping sheep, and I think it has died out very much of late years.

373. *Mr. Suttor.*] I suppose such abuses will be cured as the lands are bought up? Yes, when the land is bought up the runs will be fenced, and the stock will be confined to the main roads. In my case the road is along the river from point to point; and even if I had the land purchased on both sides of the road, I could not fence along the road, as the fence would keep my own stock from getting in to the river. There are, no doubt, other stations in the same position.

374. *Mr. Hay* suggested a license fee: do you not think that if a license fee were charged it would give the owners of travelling stock additional rights, whilst it weakened the rights of the lessees? If they paid any license fee they would consider they had a right to be on the land, as they do now; at the same time they would have to travel a certain distance every day in one direction.

375. *Chairman.*] You have spoken of some selectors who have sheep: do they follow any other occupation than grazing? Not in our district. A few of them plough a little for hay, but it is a very precarious way of making money.

376. Is there any further suggestion you would like to make to the Committee? No, I think I have given the Committee everything I could think of.

377. *Mr. Suttor.*] What is the present state of the health of the sheep in your district? Very healthy; we have no disease there. There is a little footrot, but very little.

378. It is not likely that any disease would be generated by local circumstances? Not in my immediate neighbourhood.

379. *Chairman.*] No fluke? No. I have seen fluke there ten years ago; it was brought on to the station by some sheep which I had sent to the mountains at the head of the Murrumbidgee. I sent the same sheep there twice, and they did get fluke, and a number died after they got back to the station.

380. Were any of the other sheep that were not sent up to the mountains affected? Not that I am aware of.

381. They were not affected by the sheep that were brought down and which had the fluke? No, I have not seen anything the matter with any of the other sheep, either at that time or since. I got rid of those I speak of as soon as I could. A number of them died; some I fattened.

382. That is to say, the fluky sheep did not affect those that were not fluky? Not so far as I am aware of.

J. M'Gaw,
Esq.

1 June, 1876.

Hon. J. B.
Wilson, Esq.
1 June, 1876.

The Hon. John Bowie Wilson, Esq., called in and examined:—

383. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the object for which this Committee has been appointed? I am; and I may state that I have been requested by several large stockowners, principally in the Riverina district, to come before this Committee, chiefly to give expression to their views with regard to the Act, as they find it impossible to come to Sydney to express their opinions themselves. I may mention that I have been requested by Mr. Richard Blackwood, of Hartwood, and Messrs. Blackwood and Ibbetson, of Wanganilla, and Mr. Cochrane, of Widgiewa, to attend this Committee. The principal points they wished me to speak about were, first, the mode of electing directors to the local Boards. At present only a single vote is given to one flockmaster, whatever number of sheep he may own. And they are of the same opinion as Mr. M'Gaw, who has just given his evidence, that there should be a cumulative system of voting. They say that a man with 500 sheep—and there are many free selectors with that number in the Riverina district—has as much power as the man who has a hundred thousand; whereas the small holder pays little or nothing towards keeping up the present system of inspection. Another reason they urge is this: that to a small owner it would be a matter of comparatively trifling moment if his sheep were scabby, and consequently a small owner has not the same interest in keeping the country free from disease as the large owner has. If scab broke out amongst a flock of a few hundred, the owner could manage to keep the disease down and perhaps cure them, and he would suffer no material injury; whereas, if I might use the expression, it would be death to the large proprietor. They think therefore that if one vote be given for (say) from 500 to 8,000 sheep, an additional vote should be given for every additional 5,000 the owner might possess. The only object these gentlemen could possibly have in view is to keep the flocks of the country free from disease.

384. At the time the present law was passed there were very few small owners of sheep? They were so few that they were not worth taking into consideration in passing the law. But the great bulk of the free selectors in the Riverina district are not agriculturists, they use the land as pastoralists, for grazing purposes. Their first object is to get a flock or two of sheep, and their interests become to some extent antagonistic to those of the large stockowners.

385. They are thus carrying on pastoral pursuits on a small scale? Not only that, but they think they would be benefited if there were greater freedom of intercourse between the two Colonies. They have not the same fear of disease being introduced from Victoria, where the disease exists; and of course if they saw it would benefit them, they might wish for freer intercourse between the two Colonies. There is another matter I desire to refer to, that is, the placing of quarantine stations on the river Murray. The gentlemen whom I represent think it would be dangerous in the extreme to establish quarantine grounds on the Border. They prefer to incur the expense of bringing the sheep round to Sydney by sea than run any danger of introducing scab. They appear to have very great dread of quarantines on the Murray for that reason. Every care is now taken to prevent sheep crossing the border. When the river is low, watch is not only kept by the Government boundary riders, but they have boundary riders of their own; and every exertion is made to keep the Victorian sheep from trespassing.

386. Then you think it would be to the interests of the country to retain the boundary riders? I not only arrive at that conclusion from the attention I have given to the subject myself, but the gentlemen whom I represent also think it would be detrimental to the interests of the Country to do away with any of the officers appointed under the Diseases in Sheep Act. The Country is put to no expense by having those officers—they are paid out of a fund raised by a special tax on the flockmasters. The flockmasters pay that tax willingly, as a sort of insurance fee that their stock will be kept free from scab. Mr. M'Gaw has suggested that certain additional duties should be imposed upon the inspectors. I think they ought to be called upon to keep, as far as possible, a supervision over travelling stock; so that in case disease broke out amongst stock travelling, the inspectors could insist upon those in charge taking proper means to destroy the carcasses when the animals died, and by that means prevent infection.

387. You have had large experience yourself in pastoral pursuits? About nineteen years.

388. And have given a great deal of consideration to the subject? Yes, both from being connected with pastoral pursuits so long, and being connected with them also as Minister.

389. As Minister you had to administer this particular Act? Yes, and I have always been strongly in favour of it.

390. And your own opinion is in accord with the opinions of the gentlemen whom you now represent? Most decidedly. In my opinion the Colony has derived incalculable benefits from this Act. I may mention that during the time I was Minister there was only one flockmaster who objected to pay the tax.

391. The information you have given to the Committee has reference principally to sheep? Yes.

392. Can you give the Committee any information respecting diseases in cattle, such as pleuro-pneumonia, and as to the advisability of legislating upon the subject of inoculation? It is a very difficult matter. I have not that faith in inoculation which some people appear to have—I think it is of doubtful efficacy. So far as vaccination in the human subject is concerned, I have not only no faith in it, but a perfect dread of it—so much so that no power on earth would compel me to have one of my children vaccinated. Instead of a blessing I think vaccination has become a great curse to the community. And I am very doubtful as to the efficacy of inoculating cattle against pleuro-pneumonia. I was appointed a member of a Commission which had powers given it to examine some cattle that were affected with pleuro-pneumonia; and one thing that struck us when the cattle were killed was that many of them were found to be in a convalescent state. I do not think the mortality from pleuro-pneumonia is so great as is sometimes imagined. I think deaths that arise from other diseases are often put down to pleuro-pneumonia. My own impression is that the breeding of cattle is becoming so fine and close, both in these Colonies and in Europe, that the cattle are more liable to inflammatory diseases than they were before. I believe it is very questionable whether the Colony will derive any great advantage from stock-owners breeding from high-bred stock, which many people appear to be so anxious about.

393. In inoculating a beast against pleuro-pneumonia, do you think it possible to infect that beast with some other disease? There is no doubt of it. For instance, to draw an analogy between the cow and the human being,—we know that it is a well established fact that hundreds, and I believe thousands, of children have been infected with diseases through vaccination, such as syphilis. I have seen in this city heart-rending cases of children being ruined for life through vaccination.

394. That is, they have been vaccinated for small-pox, and in the process other diseases have been conveyed into the system? Numbers have become impregnated with syphilis. There is no means of ascertaining whether

whether the vaccine is pure or not. It may be taken from a child apparently healthy, and yet be impure, in consequence of latent diseases which may be in that child's system. And thus disease is transmitted from one child to another. I think the subject of compulsory vaccination is a very dangerous one to touch upon. Generally speaking, the squatters of New South Wales are a very enlightened class of men; and if it can be proved to them that inoculation is a safeguard against pleuro-pneumonia I think it would soon be generally adopted.

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395. Do you think that a wise provision of our law which gives the Government power to prohibit the importation of stock? I think it is a very wise provision, but it is a power that ought to be exercised with a great deal of care. I think there is often a desire to carry it too far. When a person is well stocked with imported cattle, he has of course no desire that any other person should go into the same trade. It is a power that requires very great discretion in its exercise. I happened to be Minister for Lands some years ago when it was proposed to stop the importation of cattle, and I did everything in my power to oppose it. I may mention another circumstance that occurred when I was Minister for Lands, with reference to some cattle that showed symptoms of foot and mouth disease after they had been a short time in the Colony. I am not now alluding to Mr. White's cow; but to some cattle that were placed on Dawes' Point. I paid a great deal of attention to them, and I am perfectly convinced that those cattle were perfectly sound when they were landed in New South Wales. They were very high bred cattle, and had been fed on stimulating food on the voyage out—oil-cake, hay, and other things. It was during the heat of summer when they were landed, and they were placed in an unfortunate situation, where there was neither sufficient air nor water at their command. I am convinced that any cattle under similar circumstances would soon show symptoms of foot and mouth disease. I am therefore led to believe that the disease was not introduced to the Colony, but was generated here. The cattle were in close sheds, with the heat of the sun pouring down upon them. I visited them in company with Dr. Cox, who has a knowledge of stock, and as soon as the axe was set to work and portions of the sheds knocked down, so as to admit the air freely, the cattle commenced to improve.

396. You think that so long as a wise discretion is used the law is beneficial? I think it is a power that ought to be in the hands of a Government, but it should be used very charily indeed. There is another subject upon which I should like to make a remark or two, that is the ear-marking of sheep. It is the opinion of most of my friends, especially in Riverina, that it would be an advantage to reserve a particular ear for a station brand—say the near ear for a ewe and the off ear for a wether, and that steps should be taken to prevent the station brand from being tampered with. Then in case of any sheep being stolen, if they were followed up with rapidity, *prima facie* evidence might be obtained of the station brand having been tampered with; in fact, there would be strong presumptive evidence of their having been tampered with.

397. It would facilitate the detection of stolen sheep? Yes, and would act as a preventative to theft.

398. *Mr. Suttor.*] I understand that your disapproval of vaccination arises from practice—do you see anything wrong in it in theory? I object to it on principle also. I think we ought not to generate disease in any of our children under any particular circumstances. If we choose to bring up our children as we ought to do, with healthy constitutions, we can act independently of vaccination, and not fear the disease it is thought to avert.

399. Still if it is a preventative? I do not believe it is a preventative. During the last small-pox epidemic at Marseilles, 75 per cent of those who were attacked, and some of the worst cases, were persons who had been vaccinated. There is very great difference of opinion on the subject. But I am convinced from what I have heard that an opinion against vaccination is gaining ground amongst medical men at Home.

400. And you think there is a strong analogy between the vaccination of a human being and the inoculation of cattle? I believe there is.

401. And from your experience with the inoculation of cattle, you think it would be useless? My prejudices are against it. As far as the inoculation of cattle is concerned, I have had little practical experience, but I object to it in theory. I think a great deal more has been attributed to pleuro-pneumonia than need have been. It is not uncommon for cattle travelling to get inflammation of the lungs, and it is often put down to pleuro-pneumonia.

402. There are diseases which may be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia? Yes; as soon as a drover finds the cattle breathing hard and holding their heads down, he concludes they are suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

403. You think, in the light of our present knowledge on the subject, it is not desirable to legislate to make inoculation compulsory? Most decidedly not. If I were a Member of the Assembly, and a Bill was brought in to make inoculation compulsory, I would vote against it in the present state of our knowledge.

James Henry Davidson, Esq., called in and examined:—

404. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Warbreccan, near Deniliquin.

405. I believe you are engaged in pastoral pursuits? Yes.

406. Principally in sheep farming? Principally sheep—I have very few cattle.

407. You are aware of the object for which this Committee was appointed? Yes.

408. Have you paid much attention to the working of the Stock Act? With regard to sheep I have. For the last two years I have filled the office of director on one of the Boards in the district in which I reside.

409. You are elected to that office, are you not? Yes, by the various sheepowners of the district.

410. Is there any fixed scale as to the number of sheep an owner must have to qualify him to vote for a director? The owner of from 500 to 8,000 sheep, or his duly authorized overseer, may vote at the election of directors.

411. The owner of 500 sheep is entitled to one vote—the owner of a hundred thousand is only entitled to one vote? Yes.

412. Do you think it would be wise in any future legislation to provide for accumulative voting in proportion to the number of sheep a person may own? I think an accumulative system of voting ought to be established.

J. H.
Davidson,
Esq.

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J. H.
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Esq.
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413. What number of sheep would you fix as the lowest number that should entitle the owner to vote? The Act gives a vote to owners of from 500 to 8,000 sheep. I think an additional vote should be given for every 5,000 or 8,000 sheep above that number.
414. We want to get at some minimum number as entitling a person to one vote, and then to adopt a number for the accumulative system? I think up to 8,000 should be the minimum entitling an owner to one vote—an owner or his duly authorized superintendent.
415. What is the maximum number of votes you would give to one owner? I should be inclined to allow a vote for every additional 8,000 sheep he may possess above 8,000. I would not limit the number of votes. It might be based on the number of sheep or on the amount of contributions paid.
416. Being a director you have had a good deal of experience as to the working of these Boards? I have had some experience.
417. Generally speaking, do you think they work satisfactorily? So far as my knowledge extends, up to the appointment of directors for the current year at Deniliquin, the Boards there always worked satisfactorily and smoothly.
418. Is it your opinion that the whole of the machinery now constituted by law should be kept in existence, irrespective of whether we have scab or other disease in the Colony or not? I think so decidedly, otherwise the law would become a dead letter.
419. That is you are in favour of the retention of the inspectors? Yes; if we do not the law will be of no use.
420. New South Wales is now I believe free from scab? I believe it is.
421. Are there any other diseases you know of existing in the Colony? I believe fluke and worms exist in some parts of the Colony.
422. Are those diseases contagious or infectious? It is a moot point; I believe they are.
423. There are many more small holders of sheep than there were some years ago? Yes.
424. That is, persons who have taken up small areas of land? Yes.
425. Do you think that will eventually have a tendency to deteriorate the quality of the sheep and wool? By having small holdings?
426. Yes, holdings such as are now in existence? Not necessarily; it depends upon the care which owners bestow upon their flocks.
427. What is your opinion with reference to the establishment of quarantine grounds on the Borders—say between Victoria, South Australia, or Queensland, as the case may be? I see no objection to it, provided there is no scab in the neighbouring Colony, and it is found desirable to establish quarantine grounds; but it would be dangerous to establish them until it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the neighbouring Colony is free from scab.
428. That is, you would prefer the law to be carried out as it is carried out now—that sheep, wherever they might be brought from, should be brought by sea into the county of Cumberland? Decidedly.
429. Although it is a great inconvenience and expense to owners of sheep, still you think, as a safeguard, the law should be carried out as it is now, in preference to establishing quarantine grounds on the Border? Most certainly.
430. Are you aware whether scab exists at the present time in Victoria? I am informed that it does. I do not know of my own knowledge; I believe it does, and very close to the Border.
431. Are you also aware that recently another disease has broken out that is devastating the sheep there? I do not know anything about it myself; I have heard of it.
432. With reference to the ear-marking of sheep, could you give the Committee any information how it could be carried out in any way which would render it possible to detect sheep-stealing, or that would give some proof or evidence that the sheep had been stolen? If it were possible to adopt a system of ear-marking, giving an ear-mark to each owner, it would be a good thing to do; and I would make any interference with that mark punishable, whether by the purchaser or anyone else.
433. Do you think it possible to carry out the theory of ear-marking? I think it could be done.
434. Are you aware that they have a system in Queensland? I am not aware of it.
435. You think something of the kind could be carried out? I think so.
436. Has any difficulty been experienced in travelling sheep by the obliteration of the brand-mark—could you make any suggestions with respect to that? I have never known any trouble to occur. It takes a long time to obliterate a paint or tar brand if it is properly done in the first instance.
437. What about fire-branding sheep on the nose? I believe it would be the most effectual way of distinguishing an owner's sheep—that is if a character or letter could be got that will make a clear brand—one that will not blotch.
438. Are you aware whether there are persons who travel sheep through the country for the purpose of depasturing them, and not with the legitimate object of travelling them? I know there are people who have done it; but I do not think there are many who do it now.
439. Could you suggest any legislation that could take place to meet such cases, beyond the provisions of the present law for travelling stock? No, I know of no means of preventing it. If owners or persons in charge were made to travel sheep 6 miles a day they would gain but little by travelling their sheep.
440. Suppose a person did not travel his sheep 6 miles a day, but kept them on the road for a longer period than is allowed by law, do you think there ought to be any summary power given to deal with cases of that kind, or would you leave the lessees or owners of the runs injured to take proceedings in the superior Courts by action for damages? The law fixes a certain distance for sheep to travel in one direction every successive twenty-four hours; and in case that provision is infringed I think the aggrieved person should be allowed to summon the aggressor to the nearest Bench of Magistrates, and a small fine should be inflicted. I think some power of that kind should be given.
441. That is, there should be some speedy way of dealing with persons who loiter along the road with travelling sheep? Yes, on their failing to comply with the conditions of the Act.
442. Have you had any experience with regard to cattle? Not very much.
443. What is your opinion in reference to inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia? It is hard to give an opinion. Opinions on the subject are so much divided.
444. But what is your opinion? I believe in inoculation. I do not exactly say it is a preventative, but I think it mitigates the disease—it lightens it.
445. I understood you to say that the cattle you have are merely for station purposes? Merely for station purposes.

446. Could you suggest anything to the Committee in reference to this matter of stock—anything you have thought of as likely to be useful in legislating on the subject? As regards the inspectors, I think they should be retained. As regards pleuro-pneumonia, I think that cattle that are suffering from it should be dealt with in the same way that scabby sheep are dealt with—the owners should quarantine them in some place on their run, and the animals should not be allowed to leave it until pronounced healthy by the inspector.

J. H.
Davidson,
Esq.

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447. Do you think it a wise provision that when sheep are travelling through the country, notices must be sent to the holders of runs by which the sheep are to pass? I think it would be a grievous thing if the owner through whose run they are to pass did not receive notice. If the notices were simply posted the sheep might go on the run at any time; but if a messenger delivers the notice, the owner of the land through which the sheep are to pass is in a position to know about what time to expect them on his land, and he may see them through. As a rule, the owner of the run has to send a man with the travelling sheep to see them through, and to keep any of his own sheep from mixing with the travelling sheep.

448. The present mode of giving notice is advantageous in enabling the holder of the run to take steps to prevent any of his sheep from getting boxed up with the travelling sheep? I think the provision should remain as in the Act, and the notice should not extend over forty-eight hours, nor be less than twelve hours. If the person in charge of travelling sheep is allowed to send notices by post he may never send them; he may make all sorts of excuses, such as that the letter went astray.

449. Are there many selections taken up on your run? A good many.

450. Are those selections used principally for keeping sheep? Yes, all, with the exception of one. One man has some cattle as well as sheep.

451. Is there no cultivation going on? Very little.

452. Is the land suitable for agricultural purposes? The people who have taken it up say it is. My experience has led me to the contrary opinion.

453. *Mr. Suttor.*] In speaking of the voting power of directors, you think it should not be given to persons possessing less than 8,000 sheep? No; I meant one vote for 500, and up to 8,000, as provided by the Act, and an additional vote for every 8,000.

454. Are you aware that a Progress Report of this Committee has recommended that the inspectors should be done away with? I am not aware of it.

455. Do you think it would be wise for the Committee to reconsider that decision? If their decision is in favour of doing away with the inspectors, I think it would be very wise of them to reconsider it. Without the inspectors I do not see how the law is to be carried out.

456. Do you think all persons travelling stock, whether sheep or cattle, should be compelled to give notices to the owners of runs? I think they should.

457. Whether sheep or cattle? Yes. There is one remark I should like to make in reference to the establishment of quarantine stations on the Murray—at Moama, say, or on the opposite side of the river, where stock are most likely to be brought—in case of diseased sheep being brought on the New South Wales side of the river, animals would be very liable to escape. If a sheep did escape, it would escape in the midst of a sheep district, right into the heart of that part of the Riverina that lies between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee. It is different in the county of Cumberland. If a sheep escaped in this county it would not be able to find its way to other flocks.

458. That is in the event of sheep coming up from Victoria by rail? And brought into quarantine in New South Wales. It would be difficult to prevent escapes.

459. What remedy would you suggest? The present remedy, prohibiting the importation of stock until the neighbouring Colony is declared free of scab.

460. Under the law sheep cannot now come from Victoria? No, but there has been considerable agitation going on in some parts to get quarantine grounds established on the Border.

461. In your opinion, it would be unwise to establish quarantine stations on the Border? Very unwise.

462. Although it might facilitate the importation of sheep it would be very dangerous? Very dangerous; everything that has been done to prevent the spread of scab under the Acts now in force would go for nothing in a very short time. We should have scab within three months, and the whole of the expenditure that has been incurred would be thrown away.

463. And the introduction of scab into the Colony now would be attended with very disastrous results? The results would be very disastrous indeed.

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1876.

Present:—

MR. DAY,

MR. FARNELL,

MR. J. S. SMITH.

JOHN SAMUEL SMITH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Wilson, Esq., called in and examined:—

464. *Chairman.*] I believe you have had large experience in the management of sheep? I have—at home, in Africa, and in this Colony. I am now managing stations the property of the late Dr. Traill.

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465. What length of experience have you had in this Colony? I have been here about seven years.

466. With regard to sheep-branding, can you give us any of the results of your experience with regard to the different ear-marks and fire-brands? Fire-branding is not generally so satisfactory as it should be, on account of the difficulty in putting a good fire-brand upon sheep—the brands are apt to blotch. Ear-marking is also very subject to being defaced or cut out, or else the ear cut off, so that, unless there be some stringent law made to prevent this being done, I do not see how stockowners are going to manage with regard to brands and ear-marks, since wholesale sheep-stealing has become the fashion. The fire-branding, as it is conducted now, is satisfactory in the district in which it is done to a certain extent, that is to say, the inspectors of stock keep a record of all the fire-brands in their own district, but when sheep are removed from that district—when you go in search of and find your sheep—you do not know but some person may have a brand similar to yours in that district, and by the time you have gone to see the district inspector's record and find this out you do not find the sheep. One of the improvements I think absolutely

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- absolutely necessary is, that a record of brands should be kept in the head office, so that you could find out by telegram in a moment whether a similar brand has been registered there, referring to your own district registry by number. No two brands should be alike. If possible it should be the same with ear-marks.
467. *Mr. Farnell.*] You would have a registration? Yes, a thorough registration of marks, and these marks should be *prima facie* evidence of ownership of stock.
468. *Chairman.*] Do you mean that no two brands should be the same all over the Colony? I am afraid that is impossible, but I have never gone into it to find out whether it would be possible. In order to exemplify what I mean, I may say I have had a great deal to do with a sheep-stealing case lately. A gang of men took a lot of sheep of mine just newly shorn, so that there were no means of identifying them by the wool. I had a station fire-brand and ear-mark upon them, and when I went and found the sheep 200 miles away, through two different sheep districts, and identified my brand, although defaced by the imposition of another over it, I was immediately met by information that this brand I identified was a brand the parties had used previously.
469. Your brand? A brand similar to mine. This rather staggered me, but the brand I found had been defaced by putting another one on it, and it would have been very difficult to find out, only that it had been so recently done that any one with experience could see that the second brand was put on. The law should be, in my opinion, that no brand that had once been registered as a station brand should be allowed to be tampered with at all. If the law were made such that there should be only one ear-mark and one fire-brand apportioned to every station, and their registry open to the inspection of any person, and such a register kept in the central office, no doubt the practice of sheep-stealing would be very quickly discontinued. Also, one of the most important things to be considered at present is to prevent the cutting of the ears off. On the Liverpool Plains, through which I traced these sheep, I examined quietly twenty or thirty different selectors' flocks, and a more incongruous lot of ear-marks, and sheep without ear-marks at all, I never saw—sheep you knew by the wool these parties could not have bred; in several instances long wool crosses, Lincoln and Leicester.
470. *Mr. Farnell.*] In the event of the proprietor of a station selling to some one else, would you permit the brand to be altered? Certainly not. If legislation can effect a thorough system of branding, I should make it imperative that all future marking should be upon a different ear. The fire-brand and station ear-mark would be permanent and the new ear-mark could be worked upon the other ear, as purchased stock, or it could be done with tar.
471. *Mr. Day.*] You would not be able to get a sufficient number of ear-marks to suit all? I am not certain. These things are very strange until one works them out. Mr. Bruce and I had a long talk about it years ago, and he maintained that you can ring as many changes upon ear-marks as upon brands. I think also that there should be a permit to travelling sheep, and that this permit should be countersigned by the parties through whose runs they went as well as the inspectors of stock. This would give opportunity of tracing stolen sheep, the want of which is now a great defect.
472. *Mr. Farnell.*] You think a law embodying the principles you have suggested would be a great check to sheep-stealing? Yes, most undoubtedly.
473. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that owners brand their sheep differently with a fire-brand and tar-brand? They do.
474. Do you think it is desirable that should be the case, or that the fire-brand and tar-brand should be similar? I think if it were made law that the fire-brand should be made *prima facie* evidence of the breeder of the sheep, they ought not be allowed to have a tar brand at all, unless as a class or travelling stock brand, that would only be a simple mark, and would come out every season at shearing. I mean a numeral tar brand for distinguishing the classes that a sheep owner must have for classing his sheep because he cannot go on putting on ear-marks for that purpose.
475. There is a suggestion in the Bill before you that a Board of Examiners should be appointed by the Government, consisting of one medical man, one veterinary surgeon, and the Chief Inspector of Stock—do you think that would work well? I think it would to a certain extent; but if there were a properly qualified veterinary surgeon on the Board, I do not see the necessity for including a medical man; I would rather see a thorough practical sheep-farmer. That Board, I apprehend, would examine inspectors of stock before they were appointed—most decidedly, I consider they ought to be made to pass an examination showing their thorough acquaintance with the subject.
476. With regard to the inspectors themselves, are they necessary in the interior of the country in your opinion? Under the present Sheep Act, which, as one may say, is exclusively confined to scab—and scab having been once eradicated, is not likely to break out again—I should say they might be done away with in many districts, although they are very useful in collecting information and returns. Their duties in connection with the scab law are, you may say, completely done away, as far as the existence of scab is concerned; but there are hundreds of other diseases which want looking after.
477. Are we to understand that if the inspectors had more to do in a general way with the diseases to which sheep are liable, you would approve of their continuance? Yes; but they should be a better class of men, I mean men more conversant with their business.
478. Do you happen to know that any of the present inspectors know nothing about scab? I would not say that, because I have never seen them tried. We have not any scab to test them with. There is another point with regard to the inspectors. When scab was in the country, and the inspectors were first appointed, they received great assistance from the Boards of Sheep Directors, but now those Boards of Directors consider that their occupation is pretty well gone, in so far as that disease is concerned, and they do not make use of them so much. The practical working of the Act is left with the Minister for Lands and the Inspector of Stock, the Directors not taking the same interest in it as before.
479. *Mr. Day.*] Do you believe in fire-branding on the nose? I do; there is no other place.
480. Do you think it possible to find a fire-brand for every owner of sheep in the Colony—such a brand as will not run or blotch? I do not know the number of owners in the first instance, and I do not know the number of brands that might be found. I have never gone into the question in that way; it is really one of figures.
481. Do you think if there were four thousand sheepowners in the Colony, it would be possible to get a distinct brand for each? I could not say without trying to work it out, which I have never done.
482. It would be utterly useless to talk about bringing a Brands Act for sheep into operation, unless we were satisfied that we could get a distinct brand for each owner? You might have a different fire-brand to hold good for each district, and make the difference in the ear-mark. I think by working the two together in that way you could easily get 4,000, and many more.
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483. Have you had considerable experience in fire-branding sheep upon the nose? No, only since I came to this country.
484. Are you aware that in eight cases out of ten the fire-brands blotch and run? As far as my experience goes I would not say so in eight cases out of ten.
485. Have you seen many sheep fire-branded on the nose? Yes.
486. Could you detect what brand was on the nose without knowing the station brand? In many cases I could not, but I put that down more to the carelessness with which it is put than anything else—that is to say, that unless I was looking for a particular brand I could not say this was that particular brand without some other guide to it. But then I do not think it is impracticable.
487. *Chairman.*] You would not like to swear, in a Court of Justice, to a sheep by its fire-brand? Certainly not by its fire-brand alone, if it was not a brand I was thoroughly conversant with.
488. *Mr. Day.*] If sheep got mixed on the boundaries of runs—if they got through the fencing for instance—would this brand be sufficient to enable the owners to reclaim their own? There need be no difficulty about that if the owners are on good terms.
489. But supposing they were not friendly—supposing sheep are stolen and taken to another run, how are you to be able to detect your own sheep? That is a very difficult matter to do if they are stolen, and if there is any malice about it.
490. Do you think sheep should be allowed to travel without giving notice? Certainly not.
491. Notice the same as is provided for in this Act? I think the time specified in the Act is rather short in some cases. I think a man ought to get a little more margin.
492. Do you think it would be sufficient to give notice by registered letter? People do not get their letters oftener than once a week or once a fortnight in the country districts. I think there is no hardship in the method of giving notice as travelling is now—not to any person that has an honest intention in travelling.
493. Do you think notice ought to be given to each inspector in passing along? I do. I would give the inspector notice by registered letter, but if the proposed bill is to become law a man would not have to go very far to give notice to the inspector, because the officer of police in every district is to be an inspector.
494. Unless this bill becomes law you are under the impression that the inland sheep inspectors are useless? They are useless for anything with regard to diseases or with regard to travelling sheep, except that they have power to examine sheep, and if an inspector will use his power in that respect with regard to sheep-stealing, the delay involved in getting a search-warrant is obviated; but many of them do not even like to take that position now.
495. *Chairman.*] It is part of their duty to see to brands? Yes; but it is a part more honoured in the breach than the observance.
496. *Mr. Day.*] Any member of the Board of Sheep Directors would have that power? They have power to order the inspector to do it.
497. They can exercise all the powers of the inspector? That is not generally understood among them. After they had got rid of the scab they did not inquire what their powers were, or very much about it. The fact of the Chief Inspector having to nominate sheep directors in so many districts, is evidence that the interest with which they regard the matter has cooled down.
498. *Chairman.*] With regard to the election of boards of directors, do you approve of the present system? No, not as the Colony is now. I approved of it before, because there were not so many small sheep owners; but now I see that these parties are so organized in a bond of hostility to the larger owners I think it will be necessary, in framing a Bill, to give votes more in accordance with the amount of stock held.
499. *Mr. Day.*] Cumulative votes? Yes.
500. In what proportion? That is a matter that would have to be worked out more upon the statements of owners of sheep. As far as our district is concerned, it would work well enough if the owner of sheep up to ten thousand had one vote, and so on in proportion.
501. Do you think the small sheep farmers, in the election of sheep directors, would be likely to do any injury to the large owners, if they had it all their own way? They would; they have a limited interest in the stock, and what could be done in small holdings might be impracticable on larger. They might elect men whom we consider “shady,”—men who would endeavour to nullify the duties of the inspectors under the present Act as vexatious.
502. The boards could do nothing that was not prejudicial to the small owners as well as the large? Perhaps not in a degree, but there is a free masonry amongst small owners that does not exist amongst the large owners. It is rather invidious to express all these things, but really I have seen so much lately in going about that I am quite confident that if the large owners' interests are attended to it will not be by the small sheep owners.
503. How many votes would you give as a maximum? I would give an owner a vote for every station he held; if he had 20,000 sheep in one district, and 20,000 in another he should have four votes.
504. If a sheep owner has different stations in the same scab district, would you give him a vote for every station? Yes.
505. And allow him the privilege of cumulative voting in proportion to the number of his sheep? Yes.
506. What is the maximum number of votes you would give under any circumstances? Five. I think that would meet all questions as the holdings are now.
507. Do you think the Boards of Directors should be allowed to appoint the inspectors? No; I should rather see them appointed on examination by a board. They might nominate.
508. You are aware they have the power of appointing now? I am. They might nominate, but the man nominated should go through an examination. I should wish to see the status of the inspectors very much improved by a qualification from a properly constituted Board, and let the sheep directors nominate, but the appointment to be with the Government.
509. Would you give the Minister for Lands power to ignore their recommendation? No; I think he has enough to do without going into stock matters at all.
510. *Mr. Furnell.*] Has your attention been called to a report from the Inspector of Stock in Queensland, in which he proposes a system of permanently numbering cattle by ear-marks? Yes.
511. Do you think it would be practicable to carry that out in reference to ear-marking sheep? It might be done, but it would require much greater attention than we have given to it yet. The great difficulty would

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would be in making a start. If we were starting fresh it would be easy, but a great many of these brands and marks are in existence now in sheep.

512. Would you be favourable or not to establishing quarantine grounds on the borders of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland? Certainly I would, until there was a prospect of confederation and working all through together. We are subject to getting disease at any moment.

513. You are aware that the law now is that sheep cannot cross the border, and that if you want to bring sheep from the other Colonies to this you must bring them by sea to Sydney, where they are quarantined? Yes.

514. Would you also have quarantine stations on any of our borders? Yes, for use only in case disease existed in other Colonies. I consider that the quarantine as conducted here is almost prohibitory of introducing stock.

515. Then I understand you to be favourable to the establishment of quarantine stations at the crossing-places on the Border? Yes, for use when necessary; but not making it imperatively necessary that all stock should go into quarantine. Let the stock be inspected, and then if necessary let them go into quarantine. If there were an outbreak of disease we should have the power of shutting off importation of stock at once at the Border.

516. Is it possible to detect disease in sheep immediately—suppose a flock were coming over from Victoria, and the inspector were sent to examine them, would it be possible to tell in every case whether the sheep were diseased or not? No, he might not be able.

517. Then suppose a flock of sheep came over and were inspected and passed, might not disease break out amongst them and be spread to healthy flocks unless they were put in a quarantine for a time? It would be possible.

518. *Mr. Day*] That would be possible at any other point as well? Yes.

519. And therefore to prevent the spread of the disease no sheep should be introduced at any point except Sydney? I do not go to that extent.*

520. *Chairman*.] Does not the present Act give power to establish places for quarantine? Yes, but I think you will find that is for placing runs, or portions of them, under quarantine only in case of scab. There is no general quarantine establishment anywhere but in Sydney, and this is used for stock prohibited and colonial.

521. *Mr. Farnell*.] I want to clearly understand whether you think it would be wise to establish them on the borders of any of the other Colonies on the supposition that disease might be in in any of those Colonies? I certainly think there ought to be two on the Victorian border and one on the Queensland border.

522. You think it would be safe to do that instead of compelling all persons who wish to send sheep to this Colony to send them by sea to Sydney? Yes.

523. Could you suggest any amendment of the law in reference to travelling sheep. Is any inconvenience felt by stock owners generally in consequence of people feeding their sheep through the country at times? I would do away with travelling sheep for grass and water altogether.†

524. *Chairman*.] The man who has no station should have no sheep? The man who has no grass and water should have no sheep, because these are necessary for their subsistence, and he infringes on the rights of his neighbour.

525. *Mr. Farnell*.] Do you think the reserves for travelling stock are sufficient? They are perfectly sufficient for legitimate travelling stock purposes, but not sufficient for a man travelling 10,000 sheep for grass and water. He has the same right now as a *bonâ fide* traveller. These reserves and stock routes are made for *bonâ fide* travellers, but he is not a *bonâ fide* traveller in my interpretation of the matter.

526. *Mr. Day*.] Can you point out any remedy for this evil—persons who have not got any grass travelling their stock merely, to eat up the grass of their neighbours? The way to remedy it would be to make a man make a declaration that his sheep were going to such a place and not to return. At present a man can go through a run and turn round and come back the next day. I think there should be a declaration, with a very heavy penalty for breaking it. Whether a heavy license fee to travel would be any good I have not considered sufficiently to be able to say. I think it would be licensing the evil.

527. What do you mean by a declaration? That a man going to travel stock should make a declaration of their destination, that they were travelling to a certain place direct, either for sale or having been sold, without any reservation about coming back at all. They should not come back; they should travel in one direction. I would have no deception.

528. Would not that interfere with the arrangements of stock-owners who are travelling their sheep for sale,—if they did not meet a market, would you keep them away from their station altogether? I would not allow them to come back by the same route; and the sooner periodical fairs are established in different districts the better. All “loading” stock are said to be seeking a market.

529. *Mr. Farnell*.] Are you aware whether a disease unknown before has broken out among sheep in Victoria? No, I am not aware. I think I did see something about it in the papers, but I am not sure what it is. From the description given it is no new disease, and is identical with the rot—an endemic disease.

530. *Chairman*.] Do you think the area allowed for travelling on each side of the road is excessive? I do not think it is in the back country, but it is so circumscribed inside now that they do not get it.

531. *Mr. Farnell*.] Have you had any experience in inoculating cattle for pleuro-pneumonia? I have. I had a great deal to do with it in Natal for the stock-owners there, where the disease was very virulent, when steps were taken to prevent its spread. I took up a series of questions and replies for the Government there, which I communicated to Mr. Bruce before I came to this country. My replies have been fully borne out by facts since. Inoculation was practised there in 1854, and now is in Natal compulsory. In so far that all stock, as a rule, are sold by auction, and every auctioneer selling stock who does not distinctly and emphatically inform the audience that he will not guarantee them inoculated is liable to the purchaser for the value of the stock that may die within a certain time from an outbreak of disease among them, and for any damage that may accrue to the stock from contact with the diseased cattle. That is the law at the present moment in force there. I was instrumental in getting that law passed, of which I will forward

* NOTE (on revision):—I do not consider water carriage any protection from outbreak of disease, rather the reverse, and the confinement and atmosphere are of themselves deleterious to sheep.

† ADDED (on revision):—There is great inconvenience, and valuable frontages are cut up, the property of the leaseholder, which in other countries would be called a robbery. Besides it engenders very bad feeling.

forward copy. The result is that inoculated cattle always bring about one-fourth more value to the seller, being considered a safe purchase.

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532. Does inoculation prevent the spread of the disease? You cannot say it prevents the spread of the disease, because it is only communicating the disease in a milder form; but it prevents the recurrence of the disease in the same stock.

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533. Stock that have been inoculated? During inoculation those that have passed a certain stage will die, but those that survive inoculation will not take the disease again.

534. Then you are in favour of compulsory inoculation? In that way,—that a man should be able to trace whether his stock were inoculated or not.

535. Would you compel all stock-owners to inoculate their cattle? No, because they could not always get virus; but on the outbreak of the disease I should compel any person to give notice of the outbreak of the disease, and to inoculate any stock intended for travelling, if virus was to be had. I would prevent the spread of the disease out of an infected district by stopping uninoculated stock from travelling out of it. At the present time pleuro cattle are left dying on the road, and to my certain knowledge men during the last wool season had their cattle inoculated on the road, and travelled with the newly inoculated cattle. And I have no doubt these cattle would communicate the disease, as many of them were diseased at the time of inoculation.

536. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that high authorities lay it down as very necessary that after inoculation the cattle should have quiet and rest? I am. At present there is no person either to restrain newly inoculated cattle from travelling on the public reserves, nor to make people burn up the stock that die on the road, unless it be a policeman, within municipal boundaries. I should have all these diseases put into the hands of the inspectors of stock.

537. *Mr. Day.*] Do you think inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia should be compulsory? Yes, where it is possible to get virus. I would not say it should be done all over the country at once.

538. Do you think a calf, by sucking a cow, is likely to get the disease from her? Yes it gets the disease almost in form of inoculation from her.

539. Have you known a cow to calve a calf thoroughly rotten with pleuro, and the cow at the same time free from it? No. I have known instances where the cow has been inoculated whilst in calf, and the calf would not take inoculation afterwards.

540. Do you think the disease is contagious and infectious? I do, both, highly so.

541. Have you ever known one part of a paddock or run to be free from pleuro, while it will rage in the most virulent form in the other portion? Yes.

542. Does not that lead you to believe that locality has a great deal to do with it? No doubt it has, but as it is termed in science, the *materies morbi* is greater in one lot of cattle than another, and the locality may influence this.

543. Do you consider pleuro to be epidemic or endemic? I consider it to be both; but the particular position of the cattle, the state of the atmosphere, and the locality, have a very great deal to do with it. Any man might argue that it is endemic on that account, but in reality it is epidemic.

544. Do you think it advisable to prevent cattle affected with pleuro from travelling? I do. They ought to be stopped at once. There are a great many men who start their cattle travelling, and offer them for sale as soon as they find the disease has broken out amongst them.

545. If stock which have started to travel when free from the disease should contract it on the road, what would you do with them? They ought to be blocked and quarantined where you stop them, until they can be inoculated thoroughly.

546. What do you consider the best way of inoculating? Inoculating in the tail.

547. By virus from a diseased beast? Yes.

548. At what stage of the disease should the virus be taken from the lung? You may take virus in almost any stage, but to be effective, you must take it from different portions according to the stage of the disease. The second stage is the best. If the lung has become hepatized, I do not take the virus from it at all, but from the liquid that is in the cavity of the lung. It is a very simple matter to ascertain whether the virus is of a proper nature or not, that is if a man can distinguish between a lymph globule and a pus corpuscle.

549. What do you think is the best way of keeping the virus? The only method I have seen is to absorb it in worsted and keep it dry and free from contact with the air. I do not believe in keeping it like vaccine matter between two glasses. I have heard it can be preserved in hermetically sealed tubes for a long time.

550. You would not advise the use of virus that had been kept long? No. Three days is quite long enough. It should never be used after decomposition has set in. The method of inoculation practised in Natal is a little different from what they use here. They always take the skin up between the finger and thumb, and do not draw blood; they run the needle through between the skin and the flesh, and take care not to touch the bone.

ADDED (on revision):—Inoculation ought to be practised only by skilled men; and its efficacy, depending so much as it does on the virus and performance, would be more generally believed. From an experience of thirty years amongst stock of all sorts, and with reference to this Colony in particular, I would strongly urge the necessity of establishing a thorough school of veterinary science in conjunction with the Sydney University. To excel in pastoral pursuits demands a technical acquaintance with the veterinary art, and to keep pace with the age we live in. Hence we might get Inspectors of Stock, and thorough knowledge to conduct the greatest industry of the country.

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

APPENDIX.

[To the Evidence of Alexander Bruce, Esq., 16 February, 1876.]

AA 1.

AMENDMENTS REQUIRED IN THE SHEEP ACT.

- Section 2. 1. The definition as to size of paint brand in the interpretation clause to be omitted and the term "legible" inserted.
 Now. 2. A Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Government, consisting of one medical man, one veterinary surgeon, and the Chief Inspector of Stock.
 New. 3. The Board to be guided by Regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.
 New. 4. No person to be eligible for nomination for the office of Inspector who does not hold certificate of fitness from the Board.
- Sections 5, 6, & 7. 5. Sheep-owners to have votes at all meetings called for the election of Directors, as follows, viz., owners of 500 sheep and under, one vote; owners of sheep and under, two votes; and one additional vote for every additional sheep.
- Section 12. 6. Where one inspector is to be appointed for two or more districts, each Board to meet in its own district and make a nomination, and the applicant receiving the greatest number of votes on the whole to be held to be nominated. If, however, there be an equality of votes for two or more applicants, and the different Boards cannot agree among themselves as to which applicant should be nominated, the Minister to decide.
- Section 19. 7. The Governor in Council to appoint Inspector where necessary, if the Board neglects or delays.
- Sections 29 to 32 and 57 and 58. 8. Sheep while being carried by rail—so long as they are not infected—not to be subject to the provision relating to quarantine, nor to those relating to the coast district if they start from a portion of the Colony not within that district.
- Section 41. 9. Owners travelling sheep under this (41st) section to give not less than *twelve* nor more than *forty-eight* hours notice of intention to pass through or along a sheep run.
- Section 41. 10. Such notice not to be necessary where the run is separated from the road by a sufficient fence, nor in regard to sheep while being carried in a conveyance.
- Section 42. 11. In clause 42 instead of "*such owner's*" station brand the wording should stand "*an owner's*."
- Section 53. 12. Fees for sheep in quarantine to be fixed by regulation instead of by Schedule under the Act.
- Sections 54 & 46. 13. The length of quarantine for introduced and imported sheep to be reduced from sixty to days.
- Section 55. 14. The provisions of section 55 to be worked by regulations, and only put in force when disease existed in the Colony, and then only against the infected and doubtful districts.
- Section 58. 15. Sheep coming within the coast district to receive one, and as many more dressings and at such times as the Governor in Council may by regulation direct, before leaving it.
- Section 72. 16. Every owner to have only one ear-mark, but if he owns more stations than one, and they do not adjoin, he may use one ear-mark for each station: where they do adjoin, to only use one ear-mark for each set of adjoining stations.
- " 17. No owner to cut off more than one-fourth of a sheep's ear in marking, nor cut it straight across, nor re-mark a sheep's ear on purchasing it from the original owner.
- " 18. All ear and other marks, and all distinctive or working brands or marks, denoting the age, class, or breed of sheep, to be registered with the Inspector for the district along with the sheep brand.
- Section 91. 19. In cases of prosecution for offences and convictions, the inspector to be entitled to receive an order for travelling expenses incurred by him in serving the summons and carrying through the prosecution, but not any moiety of the fine, which shall all be paid to the credit of Sheep Account at the Treasury.

[To the Evidence of Alexander Bruce, Esq., 12 April, 1876.]

AA 2.

AMENDMENTS CALLED FOR IN THE "IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871."

1. To omit New Zealand from the definition of "Australian Colonies," as New Zealand refuses to join the others in prohibiting stock from places outside the Australian Colonies.
2. To alter the definition of the term "Imported Stock," so as that it will apply to Australian stock (cows) put on board London and other ships in the Colonies, and brought back again.
3. To amend definition of the term "Stock," so as to make it include pigs, goats, and other stock, now omitted.
4. To provide a penalty for persons trespassing on quarantines.
5. To enact that importers be at the expense keeping stock in quarantine. At present the expense is borne by Cattle Fund.
6. To provide for the keeping of ship's stock in quarantine on the island while the ship is in harbour.
7. To extend the time during which stock after they are landed are to be held to be imported from *one* to *three* months.
8. To provide for the eradication of these diseases among our own stock, should it happen that any of them were attacked.
9. To provide funds for carrying out the Act. They are now exhausted.
10. To withdraw from the Inspector half the penalty now paid him, and pay whole into Cattle Fund.

A. B.,
29 March, 1876.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.
(PETITION TO MINISTER FOR LANDS FROM ALBURY AND BILLABONG ASSOCIATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1876.

To the Honorable James Squire Farnell, Esquire, Minister for Lands for the Colony of New South Wales.
The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Albury and Billabong Mutual Protection Association,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Memorialists are all engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits in the neighbourhood of Albury, and have united together for the suppression of cattle, horse, and sheep stealing and for the protection of their mutual interests.

That your Memorialists regard with the most serious apprehension and alarm the present most unsatisfactory state of the law as regulating the travelling of horned stock from one part of the Colony of New South Wales to another.

That there is nothing in the law as it at present stands to prevent parties with cattle in the very last stage of pleuro-pneumonia from travelling such cattle throughout the country, or from leaving their diseased animals, when unable to travel any further, to die on the roadside or on the reserves or commons, thus inevitably entailing destruction and loss upon the owners of healthy cattle with which these diseased animals may have come in contact.

That on a recent occasion a large mob of cattle that had travelled from the Wagga Wagga District, and amongst which were many animals in the advanced stages of pleuro-pneumonia, depastured all over the country in the immediate vicinity of Albury. That many of these cattle were so hopelessly diseased that they had to be abandoned by the owners as they travelled along, and were thus left to die on the reserves or commons in close proximity to large and valuable herds of cattle.

That many of your Memorialists whose runs were travelled over by these diseased cattle made application to the local Inspector of Sheep, Mr. Lockhart, for protection and redress, but without success; and that so urgent was the necessity and so imminent the danger that your Memorialists were compelled however reluctantly to take the law into their own hands, and to destroy all the diseased animals upon which they could lay their hands.

That the owners of these diseased cattle being unable either on the one hand to dispose of them in the vicinity of Albury, or on the other to introduce them into Victoria, were obliged to retrace their steps and actually travelled them back by the very same route as they had used on their approach to Albury.

That your Memorialists respectfully submit that they ought not to be placed in such a false position or be thus compelled to adopt such extreme measures to protect their own interests.

That your Memorialists would respectfully beg leave to draw the attention of the Honorable the Minister for Lands to the very stringent and, as they believe, admirable measure lately passed by the Victorian Legislature, whereby the Inspectors of that Colony are furnished with ample powers to deal with this most destructive disease.

That your Memorialists feel assured that unless some measure be introduced into New South Wales similar in its character to that now in force in Victoria, very serious loss in some cases and utter ruin in others will be the inevitable result.

That your Memorialists in bringing this matter under the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Lands beg leave respectfully to express their strong conviction that this is a case that calls for prompt and immediate action, and to express a hope that the Honorable the Minister for Lands will introduce some measure when Parliament assembles to meet this great and increasing evil.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES McLAURIN, President.
THOMAS MITCHELL, Vice-President.
GEORGE DAY, Treasurer.
JAMES DAY.
ARCHD. PATON.
SAMUEL WATSON.
JAMES MITCHELL.
J. WHITTAKER.

WILLIAM HUON.
WILLM. EDWARDS.
C. H. DIGHT.
THOS. J. GIBSON.
SAMUEL BOWLER.
HENRY K. AIRD.
GORDON BRUCE.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES AFFECTING LIVE STOCK.

(SKETCHES OF BILL AND CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1876.

RETURN to complete an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 July, 1875, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of the sketches of a Stock Disease Prevention Bill, which
“have been framed and circulated amongst the members of the Conference
“of the Chief Inspectors of Stock, held in Sydney in November, 1874,
“with the view to their coming to an agreement on the details of the
“resolutions they had passed on this subject.
“(2.) A copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the
“Chief Inspector of Stock for this Colony, and the other members of the
“Conference, with respect to these sketches.
“(3.) A Return from Stockowners showing the effect of Inoculation for
“Pleuro-pneumonia in Cattle.
“(4.) Returns from Sheepowners as to the nature, symptoms, prevention,
“and cure of worms, fluke, and foot-rot in Sheep.
“(5.) Copies of any Memoranda which have been submitted by the
“Chief Inspector of Stock, to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in
“regard to retaining the services of the Inspectors of Stock in the Inland
“Districts.”

(Mr. J. S. Smith.)

SCHEDULE.

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<i>Papers referred to in the above Report.</i>	
2. Circular to Stockowners, with blank form therein referred to, forming Appendix A to Report	12
3. Replies to the foregoing Circular from owners who have inoculated. Appendix B.	13
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13. Owners' objections to inoculation. Appendix L.	82

II.—INOCULATED HERDS.

1. *The number of answers received from owners was 282.*

This does not by any means include all who practise inoculation; for many of the owners of large herds who have on former occasions reported on inoculation have not done so in this instance; and if all owners possessed of more than 200 head of cattle had done so, the number inoculating would have exceeded 400.

Then again the majority of our cattle-owners possess less than the limit here mentioned (200 head), and a large majority of them practise inoculation.

2. *The number of cattle on the runs of the owners who inoculated was 473,891.*3. *The returns as to the number of times owners have inoculated are as follows.*

12 owners do not reply; 140 inoculated once; 70, twice; 25, thrice; 10, several times; 4, four times; 2, five times; 1, six times; 3, often; 1, seven times; 2, twelve times; 2, twenty times; 3, regularly; 1, annually since '64; 1, thrice annually; and 4 a great many times.

That is, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of these owners had inoculated once; $\frac{1}{4}$, twice; 1-11th, thrice; 1-20th, several times; and 1-14th different times, ranging from 5 to a great many times.

4. *The number of cattle inoculated is returned at 395,137.*

The number returned in 1869 was 325,194, making together 720,331, from which would have to be deducted some included in both returns. But in neither case were replies received from all who inoculated, nor returns of all cattle inoculated, as owners frequently gave only one lot of cattle though they had inoculated several; and if the lots under 200 are included we may safely assume that in this Colony alone a million of cattle have been inoculated.

5. *The state of the cattle when inoculated is given as follows.*

57 owners make no return, 32 had no disease, 178 report that their cattle were infected in different degrees from 1 to 90 per cent. 5 owners report that their cattle were so variously, 19 that they had different rates of losses in deaths of from 1 to 50 per cent. before they inoculated, and 7 state that they were losing from 2 to 20 a day, and others from 10 to 12 weekly.

Attention is here called to the great prevalence of disease in these herds when they were inoculated, in order that the change which then began to take place for the better may be observed; the infection in every case diminishing almost immediately after the operation; and, in all but a few exceptional cases, disappearing entirely in the course of two or three months.

6. *The time the disease had existed in the herd prior to inoculation.*

53 owners do not say, 25 state they had no disease, 34 inoculated immediately they saw the disease, 183 inoculated at various periods ranging from a few days to 12 months after the outbreak, and 6 from 18 months to 10 years.

When it is considered that the disease had existed in the majority of the inoculated herds for the lengthened periods here mentioned previous to their inoculation, its comparatively speedy disappearance after the operation (generally in one or two months), as shown in No. 11 of this report, could not possibly be attributable to any other cause than the efficacy of inoculation.

7. *Virus used in inoculating.*(1.) *Description of animal killed for virus.*

In 221 cases this question is not answered; in 6, calves were killed; in 13, young cattle; in 10, 2-year old steers; in 5, heifers; in 9, cows; and in 3 cases bullocks. It would seem that so far as the operation is concerned, it is not a matter of importance whether the subject from which the virus is taken be old or young; but it is considered safer, in order to avoid conveying any other disease with which the subject may be affected to the cattle which are about to be inoculated, to select, where practicable, a young animal, otherwise healthy, for virus.

(2.) *Stage of disease in subject killed for virus.*

In 113 cases, this is not given; in 20 cases, the first stage is reported; in 96, the second stage; in 42, the third stage; in 9, various stages; in 3, all stages; in 2, the last stage; and in 2, as dead.

If lung virus is to be used, it is very essential that the animal should be in an early stage of the disease, as even the good looking portions of those lungs in which the disease has reached an advanced stage, and in which any part of the hepatization is very dark, should not be used except in cases of necessity. But if chest virus is used, it would seem that the animal may be in any stage of the disease; and those in the dry form of the disease, *i.e.*, looking flat and hollow—not blown or hoven, as in the wet form,—are the best subjects.

See answers given to questions—returns Nos. 19 and 86. Appendix B.

(3.) *The extent of the hepatization of the lungs.*

In 123 cases this is not given; in 6, it is reported that the left lung was affected; in 5 cases, "one" lung (generally the right) is reported to have been affected slightly, "not much," and to the extent of 1-6th; in 4 cases, various; in 15 cases, "one-fourth" of one lung; in 1, one-third; in 39, one-half; in 2, two-thirds; in 1, "a good deal;" in 29, three-fourths; in 64, the whole; and in some cases, both lungs.

(4.) *The sort of virus used.*

In 36 cases this is not stated; in 174 cases, lung was used; in 54, chest; in 11, water in the chest; and in 25, lung and chest mixed.

The different sorts of virus used are reported as equally efficacious.

Looking again at the amount of risk in using the different sorts, and taking all the returns in which the deaths from excessive swelling exceed 2 per cent., the returns are strongly in favour of the use of chest virus as compared with lung, not only in the proportionate number of the cases where that virus is used, but also in the rate of the deaths in that number:—For while in 259 cases, 169 (about 65 per cent.) are said to have used lung virus, 54 (about 21 per cent.) chest, 11 (about 4 per cent.) water in the chest, and 23 (nearly 9 per cent.) mixed virus,—out of the 60 cases in which the deaths from swelling are given at more than 2 per cent., it appears that there were 43 cases (nearly 72 per cent.) in which lung virus was used, 8 (about 13 per cent.) in which chest virus was used, 2 (about 3 per cent.) in which water was so, and 7 (nearly 12 per cent.) in which mixed virus was used.

Then, again, if the average rate of deaths in the above 60 cases over 2 per cent. be taken, as arising from each of the four different sorts of virus, it will be found that the average rate of deaths in the case of the lung virus was 6 per cent.; in that of chest, 4 per cent.; in that of water, 9 per cent.; and in that of mixed, 6 per cent.

If the foregoing facts with respect to the use of the different sorts of virus be tabulated, they show the following results, namely:—

Percentages.	Lung.	Chest.	Water in Chest.	Mixed.
Percentage of cattle inoculated	65	20	4	9
" " excessive swellings	72	13	3	12
" " deaths from "	6	4	9	6

(5.) How long virus was kept.

In 33 cases this is not stated; in 74, it was used at once; in 155, at various periods, according to the state of the weather, from a few hours to four months—owners being enabled to keep the virus for the longer periods by burying or sinking it in a well or water-hole, or keeping it cool by some other means. Thread steeped in virus and dried proved a failure.

(6.) Preservation of virus with glycerine and other ingredients.

In 99 cases owners do not reply; in 172, they say they never attempted to preserve virus; in 11, they did so with glycerine in quantities varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ —and in 11 of these cases it was a success; in 8, a failure; and in 7, doubtful.

In one case, each, saltpetre and glycerine, salad oil, turpentine, and filtering through charecoal, are reported as having been successful, as also one case where virus was preserved between glasses; in 2 cases, virus preserved by veterinary surgeons is reported as having failed; and in one case Mr. Pottic's virus had been tried, but not tested.

8. The operation.

(1.) The different modes of inoculating and the result.

19	Owners do not reply.
17	" made incision and put drop of virus in it.
21	" used grooved inoculating knife.
134	" used elongated speying needle or packing needle and worsted thread.
85	" " " " " and cotton wick or twine.
15	" handled needle and worsted thread.
9	" " " cotton wick.

300

From these returns it would appear that all the six different modes of inoculating were effective; and if they are put to the same test as to their innocuousness as was employed in the case of the different sorts of virus, the following results are arrived at, namely:—

After deducting the 19 returns in which there is no reply to this question, there remain 281 cases in which the inoculation was performed in one or other of the six different modes of inoculating.

In 17 of these (or about 6 per cent.) the operation was performed by incision; in 20 (or about 7 per cent.) with the grooved knife; in 134 (about 48 per cent.) with the needle and worsted thread; in 85 (about 30 per cent.) with the needle or cotton and twine; in 15 (about 5 per cent.) with the handled needle and worsted; and 10 (about 4 per cent.) with that needle and cotton or twine.

Then, taking the 60 returns in which the rate of deaths from excessive swelling exceeded 2 per cent., we find that in these the operation was performed in 2 cases (about 3 per cent.) by *incision*; in 8 cases (about 13 per cent.) with the grooved knife; in 25 cases (about 41 per cent.) with needle and worsted thread; in 20 cases (about 33 per cent.) with needle and cotton or twine; in 4 cases (about 6 per cent.) with handled needle and worsted; and in 1 case (about 2 per cent.) with handled needle and cotton and twine.

If, again, the average rate of deaths under the six different modes of operating be taken, it appears when the operation was performed by *incision* to be about 6 per cent.; with grooved knife $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; with needle and worsted $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; with needle and cotton or twine a little over 4 per cent.; with handled needle and worsted 5 per cent.; and in the single case of handled needle and cotton 3 per cent.

In explanation of the high rate shown under the head of needle and worsted, it may be stated that worsted was almost invariably used when inoculation began to be practised; and that a few heavy losses which were sustained at the commencement, when owners had not the necessary experience, brings up the percentage of deaths under that mode of inoculating to the high rate here shown. With more experience the losses sustained with the needle and worsted are now as low, if not lower, than with the needle and cotton or any other mode.

If the foregoing facts in regard to the effects of the different modes of operating be tabulated, they give the following results:—

Percentages.	Incision.	Grooved Knife.	Needle.		Handled Needle.	
			Worsted.	Cotton.	Worsted.	Cotton.
Percentage of Cattle inoculated	6	7	48	30	5	4
" " cases of excessive swelling	3	13	41	33	6	2
" " deaths from " "	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	3

(2.) Seat of inoculation.

249	Owners do not give this information.
14	" inoculated at the tip of the tail.
5	" " 1 inch from tip.
5	" " 2 " " "
2	" " 3 " " " and over.

The nearer the tip or point of the tail the inoculation is performed the better, for two reasons:—

(1st) The farther the seat of the inoculation is from the body of the animal, the more remote is the chance of its being affected with swelling, and

(2nd) If it should be necessary to cut off a portion of the tail through symptoms of mal-inoculation appearing, this can be done and still a portion of the brush left, if the seat of the inoculation be as near the tip as possible. Indeed, some inoculate in the very tip, for the reasons mentioned. As there are no bones there, no injury could ensue, though the operator went deeper than he intended.

9. *Effects of the inoculation.*

(1.) When they became apparent.

In 168 cases owners do not reply as to this.
“ 6 “ “ report no swellings.
“ 8 “ “ a few days and various.
“ 101 “ “ at different periods from 3 to 30 days.
“ 2 “ “ at different periods from 28 to 40 days.

(2.) Percentage showing effects.

164 owners do not reply.
7 “ report none.
3 “ “ one head.
27 “ “ various, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 per cent.
68 “ “ various, from a few to nearly all.

(3.) Extent of effects of inoculation.

In 120 cases owners do not reply.

“ 7 “ “ say none.

And the remaining owners report as follows:—

Slight.—Of these there were 63; and they are returned as a slight dulness in the animal, twisting of the tail, a raising of the hair near the inoculation wound, or a slight swelling there.

Severe.—Of these, 69 cases are reported; and they varied in number from a few to 5 per cent.

Excessive.—Of these, four cases only are returned; in one case 2 per cent., and in three others “some.”

The information under this head is meagre and imperfect.

(4.) Effect of inoculation on milking cows.

In 53 cases owners do not reply.
“ 139 “ “ say the cows were not milked.
“ 57 “ “ “ “ were not affected.
“ 2 “ “ “ “ were not inoculated.
“ 8 “ “ “ “ were affected in the quantity of the milk.
“ 3 “ “ “ “ were affected in quality.
“ 3 “ “ “ “ were affected in both quality and quantity.
“ 1 “ “ say it was doubtful whether or not.

(5.) The percentage of deaths from excessive swelling.

44 owners out of 291 make no report, thus leaving 247 who replied as follows:—

In 77 cases out of 247 (or about $\frac{1}{3}$) the deaths were nil.
“ 155 “ “ (or $\frac{2}{3}$) “ “ did not exceed 1 per cent.
“ 187 “ “ (or about $\frac{3}{4}$) “ “ “ “ 2 per cent.
“ 214 “ “ (or nearly $\frac{4}{5}$) “ “ “ “ 4 per cent.
“ 230 “ “ (or nearly $\frac{4}{5}$) “ “ “ “ 5 per cent.
“ 244 “ “ (or $\frac{5}{6}$) “ “ “ “ 10 per cent.
and 3 “ “ 15 per cent., 60 per cent., and various.

On reference to the dates of inoculation, these returns show a gradual and very decided diminution of late years in the percentage of deaths from excessive swelling; for if they are divided into equal portions—as they would be by drawing a line at the end of 1870—it will be found that, while in the 174 cases prior to that date, there are 33 which show more than 3 per cent. of deaths (including some as high as 10 and 15, and one even 60 per cent.) out of the 173 operations performed, after that date there are only 14 in which the deaths are over 3 per cent., the highest being 5 per cent.—except in a single case, which is only 8 per cent.

This becomes still more apparent by comparing the returns received in 1869 with those of 1875, as to the gross number. They are very nearly the same; there being 279 in 1869 to 287 in 1875. Thus, the “no deaths” are 46 in 1869 to 77 in 1875. The deaths at 1 per cent. and under in 1869 are 96 to 155 in 1875; at 2 per cent. and under, 131 in 1869 to 187 in 1875; under 5 per cent., they are 178 in 1869 to 216 in 1875; while the returns showing 5 per cent. and over are 46 in 1869 to 31 in 1875.

(6.) The causes of excessive swellings.

In 188 cases the deaths were <i>not</i> excessive.
“ 58 “ owners do not say.
“ 17 “ virus from an animal in a too far advanced stage of disease.
“ 4 “ virus was putrid.
“ 1 “ wounding the tail too deeply.
“ 7 “ too hot weather.
“ 1 “ blood in the virus.
“ 1 “ cold, frosty weather.
“ 1 “ neglect.
“ 1 “ crushing in pen.

It is to be regretted that the information under this head is not fuller and more particularly stated, for it is very important that the true cause of the excessive swellings which occur should be discovered and avoided in future. The use of improper virus, and deep and careless inoculating, were, no doubt, at one time the most frequent causes of excessive swelling. But it is believed that inoculating when the weather is very hot is now the most frequent cause of mal-inoculation.

(7.) The cures tried for excessive swellings.

107 owners make no report.
19 “ tried no remedy.
78 “ cut off the tail above the inoculation wound with almost invariable success, if taken at all in time.
83 “ incised the swelling with nearly as great success, if resorted to early.
5 “ fomented, with partial success.
4 “ tried scarring, bleeding inside leg, drawing out the thread, and giving green food, with partial success.

The following *Escharotics* were applied to the incisions and scarifications made in the swellings:—In six cases, butter of antimony; in four, tar and turps; and in one, chalk, sugar, and corrosive sublimate.

Judging from the experience of several quiet pedigree herds which have recently been inoculated, it may now be safely said that, with due care and watchfulness (seeing the cattle every day), and the prompt application of the proper remedies for the prevention of excessive swellings, the deaths from that cause in such herds need not now exceed 1 in 1,000. Even in the case of bush cattle, if they be properly inoculated in moderate weather, and kept for a month after the operation in paddocks, where they can be carefully gone through every day, the losses need not exceed 1 per cent.

10. *Periods when death occurred from disease after inoculation.*

141	owners fail to say.
73	.. return "No deaths."
6	.. shortly, or a few days after inoculation.
24	.. at various periods from 1 to 10 days.
37	.. " " " 1 to 4 weeks.
13	.. " " " 1 to 2 months.
2	.. " " " 2 to 3 months.
4	.. 1 each, 6, 8, 12, and 24 months.

As the bare incubation of the disease extends in some cases to a period of five months, and its average duration has been proved by practical experience in Great Britain to be about six weeks, it is proposed, in this report to hold that all deaths which occur within *three months* of the date of the inoculation, arose through the cattle having been infected previously to their being inoculated; and that, therefore, the operation could have been of no benefit to them. This would allow a period of say *two months* for the duration of the incubation in these few protracted cases, and *one month* for the animal to be ailing after it was observed to be infected, previous to its death.

From the above statement it will be seen that only in four cases did deaths from disease occur at a later period than *three months* after inoculation, and that, therefore, in none but these four cases are they likely to have arisen through failure of the inoculation.

With respect to the length of time which elapsed after the operation in these four cases, the explanation seems to be either that the inoculation was only a partial one (part of the herd having been left uninoculated), and the disease could not be expected to leave the herd till it had run its course among the uninoculated cattle; or that the owners mistook some other ailment of the respiratory organs for pleuro.

It may be that in a few cases the operation, though properly carried out, failed to take effect, and that in these cases the cattle died of true pleuro-pneumonia. If such was the case there would still on that account be no more reason for doubting the general efficacy of inoculation than there is for losing faith in vaccination for small-pox, because now and then an exceptional case of failure occurs in that treatment.

11. *Periods when pleuro finally left the herd after inoculation.*

66	owners make "no reply."
35	.. say "at once" very soon, or in a few days.
85	.. say at different times from 1 to 4 weeks.
34	.. " " " 4 to 8 "
27	.. " " " 2 to 3 months.
5	.. " " " 3 to 4 "
5	.. " " " 4 to 9 "
2	.. " " " 5 years and long time.
16	.. " " not yet, never, and seldom or never.

From the above statement it will be seen that in only 28 cases did the periods when the disease finally left the herds exceed 3 *months*. If reference be made to the owners' replies in their returns, the following circumstances will be found with respect to them:—

- That in 4 cases the herds were badly diseased when inoculated; and it is nothing unusual, when the cattle were in that state when inoculated, for odd animals, suffering from the disease, to linger on for 3 or 4 months before they die.
- That in 11 cases the inoculation was only a partial one, and this was not a fair test as to the effect of inoculation, for, as has been already stated, the disease would not leave the herd till it had gone through the whole of the uninoculated cattle, and it would take a considerable time to do that.
- That in five cases fresh uninoculated cattle seem to have been put on the run or fresh calves have been dropped.
- That in two cases the inoculation had been only comparatively recently performed when the return was made.
- That in only 5 cases was there no apparent reason for the lengthened duration of the disease in the herd; but even in these it is more than probable the explanation is, that the owners mistook tuber-culosis or simple pneumonia for pleuro.

The following table (which has been compiled from the replies contained in these 28 returns) will bear out these explanations:—

No. of Return.	When Disease left the Herd.	Apparent cause of protracted duration of Disease in Herd.	No. of Return.	When after Inoculation did Disease leave Herd.	Apparent cause of protracted duration of Disease in Herd.
3	3 or 4 months	Badly diseased.	113	not yet	Fresh infection.
7	6 months	Fresh infection.	125	4 months	Very badly diseased.
13	not yet	Partial inoculation.	134	5 years	Very partial inoculation.
22	not yet	Do.	136	not yet	Fresh infection.
29	4 or 5 months	Poverty of cattle.	175	not yet	No reason apparent.
32	never	Very partial inoculation.	185	4 months	Very badly diseased.
42	8 months	No reason apparent	188	not yet	Partial inoculation.
44	6 or 8 months	Partial inoculation.	225	9 months	Fresh infection.
46	not yet	Very partial inoculation.	243	not yet	Partial inoculation.
52	seldom or never ..	Do.	244	not yet	Only lately inoculated.
75	never	Fresh infection.	258	3 or 4 months	No reason apparent.
82	not yet	Partial inoculation.	259	never	Very partial inoculation.
94	never	No reason apparent.	275	about 4 months ...	No reason apparent.
100	3 or 4 months	Herd diseased.	276	not yet	Only lately inoculated.
14			14		28 returns.

Besides affording an explanation of the protracted duration of the disease in almost the whole of these cases, this table brings out another fact very clearly indeed,—that if the whole of the herd was inoculated, the disease, in almost every case left it in less than 3 months, while if the inoculation was only a partial one the disease in many instances remained in the herd for periods ranging from 4 months to 4 or 5 years, and in some cases it has never left it at all.

12. Owners' opinions.

(1.) As to the efficacy and practice of inoculation.

7	offer "no" opinion.
11	say they are "doubtful."
234	" " " "in favour."
19	" " " "against."

About 13 for to 1 against inoculation.

These figures show an exceedingly strong case in support of inoculation. Perhaps they are quite as favourable as could possibly be expected, considering the little knowledge many of those who inoculated possessed as to the proper virus and the correct mode of operating. This is borne out to a large extent by the replies given and the reasons adduced by those owners who are not in favour of inoculation and by those who are against it; and, if the circumstances which led owners to hold such views, and the possibility of avoiding these circumstances in future, be considered, the result of the inquiry will be still more favourable to inoculation. For if we take the ten objections (as given in detail and answered in Appendix L) against inoculation, by the nineteen owners who are opposed to it and the eleven owners who say they are in doubts in regard to it (being thirty in all), and divide them into the three following classes—"Avoidable," "Untenable," and "Tenable"—it will be seen that they stand as follows:—

(1.) Avoidable objections.

1. Heavy losses through excessive swelling.

This objection is by far the most general, and is held by nineteen owners.

It will be seen, however, on reference to Appendix L, pages 82, 83, No. 23, I., that these losses need not now occur, and are therefore avoidable.

2. Heavy losses after inoculation through mustering and yarding.

This objection is held by five owners. It may be that the mustering and yarding in some cases hastens the death of diseased cattle, and even perhaps in a few instances leads to the loss of some which would have recovered if they had not been mustered and yarded. But—as has been pointed out—if the owner were to inoculate the mob immediately he detects the outbreak, this loss could not possibly occur. (See Appendix L, page 83, No. 32, II.)

3. The difficulty of obtaining proper virus.

This objection is held by one owner.

It will be seen from what has been said in this Report under No. 7 (4), page 3, and in Appendix L, pages 82, 83, No. 23, I., and 85, 86, No. 52, IV., that the difficulty here referred to no longer exists.

(2.) Untenable objections.

4. Losses from pleuro after inoculation.

This objection is held by three owners.

It is very probable that almost all the cattle which died after the date of the inoculation would have been lost whether inoculated or not, for as the deaths are returned as occurring in every case but four (out of 247) within three months after that date, it is most probable that all these cattle were diseased before they were inoculated. See No. 10 of this Report, and Appendix L, pages 84, 85, No. 37.

5. The disease left the Inoculated and Uninoculated Herds at the same time.

This objection is held by four owners.

It is only reasonable to suppose that if an owner inoculated any of his cattle, he would begin with those among which the disease had broken out; and the explanation of the circumstance here adduced no doubt lies in the fact that this course was followed by the owners in these instances, and that they thus stamped out the disease by inoculating all the cattle coming within reach of the infection. In fact this is the practice regularly followed by owners who believe in inoculation; and they thus, in most instances, eradicate the disease by inoculating only small portions of their herds. See Appendix L, page 83, No. 24, II.

6. Inoculation introduces and keeps disease alive.

This objection is held by two owners.

It is not now generally believed (though it was so at one time) that inoculated cattle can convey the disease to uninoculated. But whether this be the case or not this objection is untenable, for it is here recorded, under No. 6 of this Report, that twenty-five owners inoculated their cattle before they were infected, and thirty-four immediately they saw the first case of disease, in every instance but this, with complete success. The appearance, therefore, of the disease in the owner's herd must be due to some other cause than the one to which he here attributes it.

7. The disease is dying out.

This objection is held by 3 owners. It is not the case that the disease is dying out according to the meaning here applied to that term. Its virulence is no doubt decreasing, but only through the decrease of the subjects liable to infection, and that is being brought about principally by the practice of inoculation. See Appendix L, page 84, No. 32, II., 6-9.

8. The disease is not infectious or contagious.

This objection is held by 6 owners. In raising this objection, owners commit a very great error, principally through mistaking other ailments of the chest for pleuro. There is not a Veterinary authority now in any part of the world who does not hold that pleuro is highly infectious or contagious,—most likely contagious. See Appendix L, pages 84, 85, No. 37, II., 1-9.

9.—Inoculation is not a permanent cure.

This objection is held by one owner. It is not necessary, neither is it claimed for inoculation that it is anything more than a preventive.

(3.) Tenable objections.

10.—Inefficacy of inoculation.

This objection is held by 9 owners. Out of the 10 different objections raised by those who are not in favour of inoculation, this seems to be the only one to which any weight can be attached; and which, if the circumstances that led to its adoption could not be explained, would be valid. But although there may be a few cases in which the inoculation, even when properly carried out, failed to protect the animal inoculated, it is believed that the explanation in the most of these cases lies in the fact that the owners who report that the operation failed mistook tuber-culosis, inflammation of the lungs, or some other affection of the chest or its organs, for pleuro, See Appendix L, pages 84, 85, No. 37, II., 1-9.

Under these circumstances the result of the present inquiry ought of itself to establish the efficacy of inoculation. But when it is considered that these returns (which gives us the fruit of eight on ten years' practical experience acquired by some of our most intelligent and extensive stockowners), are fully confirmed by every inquiry which has been made in this Colony with respect to this question,—that these results are entirely in accordance with the experience of the neighbouring Colonies,—of London,—of South Africa,—of the Continent of Europe,—of America,—and of every other part of the world where this treatment has been adopted,—no one in these Colonies at least will surely now call its efficacy in question.

It may however be useful—especially to those who have not yet tried inoculation,—to notice shortly the following additional facts which come out in the present inquiry, and the fresh evidence which has been obtained from Europe as to its efficacy, since the last inquiry was made, namely:—

(a)

(a) The fact that while all the returns by owners who inoculated (with a few exceptions which have been explained), show that the disease did not last in a herd in which the cattle had all been inoculated more than *three or four months*, it did so in those which had not been inoculated for periods ranging from *one month to ten years*; and in some it is reported as *still* existing, and having done so *all along*. This is the case also with respect to the inoculated and uninoculated cattle in the herds in which the inoculation was only a partial one, and accounts for almost all the cases of protracted duration of disease in inoculated herds. That there exists such a marked difference in the duration of the disease in inoculated and uninoculated herds none—not even the opponents of inoculation—have attempted to deny; and it is utterly impossible to account for this difference on any other supposition than that a true and perfect inoculation takes place, and that the disease is thus made to run its course in a mild form through the whole of the cattle inoculated in a very much shorter time than if they had not been inoculated, and the disease allowed to take its course.

(b) The fact stated by owners in the following returns in reply to question 20, "that they had mixed inoculated cattle, and known inoculated cattle to be mixed, travelled, and even worked with diseased cattle, without their becoming infected in a single instance," namely,—Nos. 1, 7, 10, 17, 19, 20, 28, 30, 36, 38, 39, 51, 54, 56, 59, 63, 76, 86*, 87, 89, 91, 92, 96, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 112, 115, 118, 119, 121, 123, 131, 135, 137, 140, 141, 143†, 148, 161, 162, 165, 166, 168, 176, 181, 184, 187, 189, 200, 204, 205, 210, 212, 215, 218, 221‡, 223, 224, 228, 230, 231, 234, 236, 242, 245, 246, 247, 260, 268, 270, 272, 277, 279, 281—*seventy-eight* in all.

* 86. The owner's pure herd has been inoculated for six years, and there has never been a case of disease in it though frequently in contact with cattle affected with pleuro.

† 143. An inoculated worker was yoked up with a diseased one—the latter died without infecting the former.

‡ 221. All workers inoculated but two, and sent on a journey, during which these two died, and none of the inoculated.

(c) The fact stated by owners in the following *forty-four* returns in reply to question 20, "that they never knew properly inoculated cattle to be afterwards affected," namely,—Nos. 4, 8, 14, 25, 33, 46, 47, 49, 55, 56, 58, 60, 66, 68, 74, 81, 89, 90, 97, 98, 101, 105, 114, 120, 122, 130, 152, 155, 158, 159, 172, 174, 191, 192, 197, 211, 225, 226, 230, 244, 258, 265, 266, 276.

(d) The fact stated by owners in the following *twenty-six* returns in reply to question 20, "that when pleuro attacked a herd a second time it was only the uninoculated (the fresh calves which had been dropped after the previous inoculation, and fresh uninoculated cattle purchased) which were affected, namely,—Nos. 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 40, 73*, 106, 126, 129, 137†, 140, 142, 144, 154, 170, 176, 198, 199, 201, 235, 259, 253‡, 264.

* 73. The owner in this case left sixteen cows uninoculated, and the disease left the rest of the herd in six weeks; but the cows kept dying, and in a few months he lost fifteen out of the sixteen.

† 137. The owner had heifers in one paddock and bulls in an adjoining one. He inoculated the heifers and not the bulls. Not one heifer died, but several bulls. He then inoculated half a camp of cattle and left the other half uninoculated. None of the inoculated died, but the uninoculated in great numbers, though all running together.

‡ 253. Owner sent sixty inoculated workers down the country in his teams, and with them four uninoculated steers, which all died of pleuro, but not one of the workers.

These facts which are so telling are comparatively few; but a great many more of the same sort might have been given if owners had thought of doing so, instead of contenting themselves with a general assertion of their belief in the efficacy of inoculation. And there is no doubt but that similar instances of that fact could have been adduced in hundreds if the owners of little lots of quiet cattle—in which they are of course very much more frequently noticed—had not been excluded by confining the returns to the owners of *two hundred or more* cattle.

(e) The fact that in this Colony alone a *million of cattle* have been inoculated and at least *another million* in the neighbouring Colonies, and that in all but a few exceptional cases every owner who has tried inoculation has always followed up the practice when his cattle were infected.

(f) The fact that almost all the returns received from those owners who tried inoculation and are opposed to it, either show on the face of them sufficient reason for the owners' opposition (in the herd having been badly infected before being inoculated, or in the operation having been improperly performed, or having been a partial one, or for some other cause), or the circumstances which lead them to oppose it can be explained, as they have been in Appendix L.

(g) The very meagre and incomplete returns received from those owners who did not inoculate,—showing that they were afraid to give such full information as would enable a comparison to be instituted between the two classes of stock.

(h) The fact that almost every veterinary authority of any standing on the Continent of Europe, including such men as Professor Gerlach, Director Köll, and Mons. Bouley, the heads of the Veterinary Departments in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris—gentlemen of the very highest rank in their profession in the world—are all firm believers in the efficacy of inoculation.

(i) That Professor Gamgee, of London, Professor Williams, of Glasgow, Mr. Fleming, the author of the Standard Book on Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police, published so recently as last year, as well as other men of eminence in the veterinary profession in Great Britain, are now firm believers in inoculation, and Mr. Fleming adduces the following most important evidence in support of his opinion, vol. 1, page 431:—

"As a means of abridging the duration of the epizooty and averting the dangers attending the development of the disease by natural contagion, Willems, of Hasselt (Belgium), in 1852, proposed the inoculation of cattle exposed to contamination, but which, on careful examination, were found to be yet free from the disease. For some years the result of his experiments were received with discredit or doubt, and the value of inoculation as a preservative or prophylactic measure was negatived by a large majority of veterinarians. It is probable that this was due to the insufficient observation and experience of the authorities, as well as to the fact that inoculation does not produce the characteristic morbid processes that mark the progress of the disease itself; and hence it was contended that animals could not be so protected.

"Nevertheless, for a long time the benefits to be obtained from this measure have been abundantly illustrated in those countries in which, it may be said, the malady prevails almost continually: as in Belgium, Holland, Northern Italy, the Southern Tyrol, and North Germany. France has also, in the opinions of the eminent veterinarians, Bouley and Reynal, advocated a recourse to the operation; the immense utility of which has been so fully recognized by the farmers and cattle breeders of that country, that it is now generally adopted by them.

"Authorities on whose statements the most perfect reliance can be placed assert that, since the adoption of preventive inoculation, the districts and farms in those countries in which the lung-plague permanently prevailed, are now completely delivered from the scourge; and that it is excessively rare for an inoculated animal to be attacked with the disease—the percentage being less than one, and rarely not more than two. In South Africa and the United States of America, as well as in Australia, the measure has also been adopted with great benefit, though the operation has not always been properly performed. In Great Britain it has scarcely been tried; an unwarrantable prejudice having apparently been raised against it when it was first proposed.

" Official

"Official Commissions have been instituted in Belgium, France, the several German States, in Holland, Italy, and other countries, and the conclusions of the majority of these have been favourable to preventive inoculation; the few who have pronounced unfavourably, drawing their conclusions either from very few or doubtful cases, or acting in a very partial spirit." *

* "Theoretically, as Reynal remarks, every analogy is in favour of inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia. We have stated that one attack of the disease gives the animal immunity for life, but that it cannot be communicated by inoculation; at least the peculiar alterations in the respiratory organs cannot be so induced. Nevertheless, inoculation always produces, according to the most conscientious and impartial observers, and before the local phenomena appear, more or less intense febrile disturbance; the local effects being frequently accompanied by similar results in other parts of the body, and the subcutaneous cellular tissue being equally involved. This fact has lent much support to the opinions held with regard to the efficacy of inoculation. *And the alterations produced at the seat of inoculation present absolutely the same fundamental modifications in the connective tissue as in the texture of the lungs; we have the same citron-coloured exudation, at times tuberculous elements, and also an excessive proliferation of the fibro-plastic elements.*"

(2.) Owners' opinions "for" and "against" Compulsory Inoculation.

51	owners	do not reply.
8	"	are neither "for" nor "against."
130	"	are "for" legislation.
5	"	are "for" legislation indirectly or conditionally.
10	"	consider legislation unnecessary.
78	"	are "against" legislation.

282

It is believed that if there had not been considerable misapprehension on the part of owners with respect to this question, the majority in favour of compulsory inoculation of the nature proposed would have been much greater than it is. This misapprehension has arisen in two ways.

(a) Although the question asks owners' opinions as to the expediency of making inoculation compulsory in the case of *infected herds only*, many owners, mistaking this proposal for that for the compulsory vaccination of the human subject, and imagining that the measure, if passed, would oblige all owners to inoculate their cattle whether they were infected or not, have given their opinion against it; whereas if they had observed that it was only in the case of an outbreak of pleuro occurring in a herd that it was proposed to oblige the owner to inoculate, they would have viewed the matter differently, and given their opinion in favour of compulsion of the nature proposed.

(b) A great many owners, again, imagined that if a compulsory measure were passed, they would be obliged to inoculate their whole herd if a single case occurred on any part of the run. This is also a mistake, for it will be seen on reference to Resolution No. 1 of the Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock held at Sydney in November, 1874, quoted at page 59 of this Report, that it is only proposed to oblige the owner to inoculate the mob to which the affected animal belongs, and is no more intended that the whole herd should in that case be inoculated, than it is required by the Sheep Act that *all* the different flocks on a station shall be declared infected and dressed as if they were so, because an outbreak occurred in *one* of them. If an owner would, *immediately on detecting the disease in his herd*, inoculate the mob in which it occurred, and any other cattle with which those in the infected mob mixed, in nineteen cases out of twenty he would stamp out the disease without further trouble. Should it, however, happen that a second outbreak occurred in another mob, the same course should be adopted with respect to it, and any cattle mixing with it; and as a strict watch would in the meantime be kept on the herd, both by the owner and the Inspector, there can scarcely be a doubt but that any second outbreak would be detected as soon as it was perceptible, and the infection completely eradicated at the second attempt. But even if an owner should fail in a second or subsequent attempt to eradicate the disease, that would be no reason why he should not persevere, for it was no uncommon thing in cleansing a run of scab for the owner to make two, three, and even five and six attempts before he was successful; and the only result of his failure in these cases was to make him more careful and anxious in his next attempt.

There are some owners who are firm believers in inoculation, but who say that a compulsory measure is not required, as they can always check the disease when it appears in their herds; but in following that course they lose sight of the following, among other strong reasons, for compulsory inoculation:—

- (.) The difficulty there is at times in obtaining virus, and the harm which may be done before it can be met with.
- (.) The continually recurring loss and inconvenience through having to inoculate whenever an outbreak occurs, frequently at seasons of the year when it is comparatively dangerous to do so; and
- (.) The danger there exists in indiscriminate inoculation, often carried out by comparatively careless and ignorant operators, of introducing and perpetuating other dangerous diseases of an hereditary nature, such as tuberculosis, to which stock are liable, and which are known to be inoculable.

This however is looking at the question of compulsory inoculation solely as regards the individual owner whose cattle are affected with pleuro, which, to a certain extent is a matter of but little importance, as the loss is only the owner's own; but as regards the public, the question has a very much more important bearing. Shortly stated, it is simply this:—Whether the owner in whose herd an outbreak of pleuro occurs shall be obliged to inoculate the infected mob immediately on the outbreak being detected, and thus stamp out the disease, or whether he should allow it to spread through the whole of his herd, and thus not only keep a dangerous nuisance on his own run, to the loss and injury of his neighbours and of all who may be obliged to travel stock through his run, but also send his infected cattle to market, leaving the diseased ones here and there on the roads and runs as he goes, and spreading the infection far and wide. Now that the efficacy of inoculation has been fully established, such a course is extremely shortsighted and wasteful so far as the owner himself is concerned, most unneighbourly and dishonest towards those whose stock are thus infected by his diseased cattle, and a source of very serious loss to the Colony at large, both in the death of the stock and the reduction of the quality of the meat, while the continuance of the infection in this way is perpetuating a large amount of suffering on our stock which the passing of a compulsory measure might easily avert.

III.—UNINOCULATED HERDS.

1. The number of answers received from owners who did not inoculate their herds is 272.

Answers to the number mentioned certainly were received from these owners, but (as has been already remarked) they have in many cases given no information at all, and have nearly all failed to reply fully to the questions put to them.

Their reasons for adopting that course could not be that they were afraid of the information which they supplied being divulged, so far as they were individually concerned, for it cannot be said that any information given under similar circumstances has ever been made public; and besides, in nine cases out of ten the particulars which they are here invited to supply relate to circumstances which occurred years ago, and no harm could possibly have arisen even if they had been divulged.

Whether, therefore, those owners who failed to give this information were induced to withhold it because they were afraid of affording an opportunity of contrasting the effect of the disease in inoculated and uninoculated herds, or whether they were too careless to reply to the circular sent them, it is exceedingly to be regretted that

that they should have so far failed in their duty to a Select Committee of Parliament and the public as to adopt such a narrow-minded, thoughtless course; for the opportunity has thus in a great measure been lost of contrasting the two sorts of treatment, *i.e.*, inoculating infected herds or leaving them uninoculated; and the Committee cannot but feel very much disappointed in not receiving information which they had a right to expect from every stockowner in the Colony.

2. *The number of cattle returned as being possessed by owners who did not inoculate is 262,991, against 473,891 returned by those who did.*

3. *How long the cattle were infected.*

110	owners	do not reply.
48	„	say their herds were never infected.
55	„	are not infected.
59	„	were so at various periods from 1862 to 1875.
<hr/>		
272		

The herds returned by owners as "never" infected, are principally small,—none of them exceeding 1,200 head, and they are generally less than half that number. In many cases, too, they are evidently recently formed.

2. The answers "not" and "none" infected, seem to imply that the herds were not infected at the time the returns were made,—not that the herd had never been infected. These answers "not" and "none" are therefore not classed with "never."

4. *The time the disease existed in the herd.*

212	owners	do not give this information.
7	„	return various periods, from sometimes to 7 weeks.
9	„	from 2 to 5 months.
26	„	from 6 to 12 months.
18	„	from 18 months to 10 years.
<hr/>		
272		

It will be observed that a very large majority of owners—considerably over two-thirds of the whole number responding to the circular—give no information on this most important point; that, where that information is given, only in seven cases out of sixty, or about one-eighth of the whole number replying, was the period during which the disease remained in the herd less than two months, and that only in sixteen out of sixty, or about one-fourth of that number, was it less than three months,—while in forty-four cases out of sixty, or about three-fourths of the whole of these sixty cases, the duration of the disease is given at over six months, and ranges up in some cases as high as six, eight, and ten years,—thereby fully bearing out all that has been said of the very great and well-marked difference which there is in the duration of the disease in the inoculated and uninoculated herds, and unmistakeably proving the reality of the inoculation, see No. 11 (5), Inoculated Herds, of this Report.

5. *Percentage of cattle affected.*

In 219 cases this is not given.		
30	„	it is given as ranging from slight to 10 per cent.
9	„	from 12 to 20 per cent.
5	„	from 25 to 40 per cent.
9	„	from 50 per cent. to nearly all.
<hr/>		
272		

Here again the information is so very meagre and incomplete as to render it impossible to institute any reliable comparison between the inoculated and uninoculated herds on this point.

6. *Percentage of deaths from the disease.*

In 207 cases this is not stated.		
32	„	it is given as ranging from very slight to 5 per cent.
6	„	from 7 to 10 per cent.
9	„	from 12 to 20 per cent.
9	„	from 23 to 40 per cent.
9	„	from 40 to over 50 per cent.
<hr/>		
272		

It will be observed that, with respect to this most important part of the subject, too, the majority of owners give no information. If, however, the particulars, so far as they are furnished, be taken as a criterion of what they would have been in the other cases if answers had been generally received, it would appear that *about half of the cases* (32 out of 65, the whole number of cases in which answers were given) the deaths ranged from a very few to 5 per cent.; in 1-11th of them from 7 to 10 per cent.; in 1-7th, from 12 to 20 per cent.; in 1-7th, from 23 to 40 per cent.; and in 1-7th, from 40 to 50 per cent.: or taking the returns ranging from 30 to 50 per cent., it appears that they amounted to 1-5th of the whole number replying.

7. *Owners' opinions "for" and "against" inoculation.*

In 155 cases owners offer no opinion.		
13	„	are doubtful.
54	„	are "in favour of inoculation."
50	„	are "opposed to inoculation."
<hr/>		
272		

Although the owners who reply to this question are almost equally divided in opinion as to the efficacy of inoculation, still the majority is on the side of those who are in favour of that treatment. This is fully all that could be expected from those who have hitherto refused to try inoculation; and of itself is a very strong proof of its efficacy.

8. *Owners' opinions "for" and "against" legislation.*

In 100 cases owners offer no opinion.		
5	„	are doubtful.
4	„	say it is "not necessary."
56	„	are "in favour of legislation."
107	„	are opposed to
<hr/>		
272		

It was not likely that many, if any, of the owners who have hitherto declined to inoculate would be favourable to its being made compulsory, and the figures are quite as far in that direction as could be expected.

IV.—GENERAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS.

When, therefore, the facts here adduced with respect to the efficacy of inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, and the nature and character of that disease, as well as the fruitless efforts which have hitherto been made to stay its spread in this and the neighbouring Colonies, are duly considered, the conclusions arrived at can be none other than those agreed to by the Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock held in Sydney in November, 1874, namely:—

- (1.) That as in all other parts of the world, so in Australia, every attempt to *cure* this disease has proved utterly futile.
- (2.) That the endeavours which were made in these Colonies to stamp it out, by destroying the infected herds, were complete failures, through the impossibility of maintaining a perfect quarantine of the infected herds.
- (3.) That inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia is now very generally practised, and has proved a thorough preventive against the disease, and
- (4.) That under these circumstances the only course left is, either—
 - (1st.) To let matters stand as they are, and allow those owners who are either too selfish or too prejudiced to inoculate their infected cattle, to travel them as they are now doing from one end of Australia to the other, leaving the dead and dying, and spreading the infection in all directions, whereby the Colonies suffer a loss of something like *half a million* a year, or—
 - (2nd.) To pass some measure which will make the inoculation of infected cattle compulsory, and otherwise regulate the cattle traffic.

Reduced to these two alternatives the decision must be easily arrived at, for it is very short-sighted as well as very unjust, now that the efficacy of inoculation has been established, that mobs of diseased cattle should be allowed to be driven through (it may be) scores of runs on which the stock are free from infection, and infect them; and the only course left is for all the Colonies to pass a compulsory measure containing some such provisions as the following, namely:—

- (1.) That every *mob* of cattle which has become infected be inoculated, when the virus can be obtained in the mob, or in any cattle within a practicable distance.
- (2.) That owners give notice of every outbreak of the disease to their neighbours, to inspectors, and to the public.
- (3.) That no inoculators but those authorized by the Government be allowed to inoculate for others.
- (4.) That properly inoculated cattle depasturing on a run, on the expiry of *six weeks* from the last case of disease, be allowed to leave the run, and to pass over infected ground without being deemed infected.
- (5.) That all travelling cattle actually affected with or suffering from pleuro-pneumonia be killed immediately they are found to be so.
- (6.) That if the travelling cattle in which any animal is thus found to be actually affected be fat stock, they be taken by day to their destination by the roads least likely in the opinion of an Inspector to spread the disease, and timely notice be given by their drovers to all owners of horned stock on or near the road, that the mob is infected.
- (7.) That where the travelling cattle in which any animal is thus found to be actually affected with pleuro-pneumonia are store stock, they be stopped and inoculated as soon as practicable, and afterwards taken to their destination, as provided for in the next preceding regulation; but such cattle be not required to travel more than six miles a day for the first thirty days after being inoculated.
- (8.) That in Colonies in which pleuro-pneumonia exists, the owner of travelling cattle give notice of his intention to cross or pass along runs where stock of the same description are kept, if the road be not separated from the run by a sufficient fence.
- (9.) That drovers do not abandon any travelling stock, nor leave the carcasses of any stock which may die, undestroyed.

If some such measure as here sketched were passed and fairly enforced in all the Colonies for eighteen or twenty months, there would not be *one* outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia for *twenty* which now occur; and if—as would naturally be the case—the strictness of the surveillance were increased as the prevalence of the disease was curtailed, we might fairly expect that in the course of three or four years it would be completely eradicated in all the Colonies; and, as the regulations with respect to the importation of stock from places outside these Colonies are now on a thoroughly efficient basis, pleuro-pneumonia could never again obtain a footing in Australia.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock,
2nd February, 1876.

No. 2.

APPENDIX A.

CIRCULAR TO STOCK-OWNERS.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 August, 1875.

SIR,

A Return having been called for by Parliament showing the effect of inoculation for Pleuro-pneumonia, with the view to the information being laid before the Select Committee now sitting in the Assembly, respecting the Diseases affecting Live Stock, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to request that you will fill up and re-transmit to the Chief Inspector of Stock the accompanying return on or before the 15th October next; and that you will not only make your answers as full and explicit as possible, but that you will also give any other information which you may consider would tend to further the object of the present inquiry.

2. I am to add, that all information received in this way, so far as you are individually concerned, will be held strictly private.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

RETURN by Stock-owners, showing the effect of inoculation for Pleuro-pneumonia in Cattle, called for by Order of the Legislative Assembly, 16th July, 1875.

I.—INOCULATED CATTLE.

1. Name and address of owner of cattle, including post town of station where cattle were running.
2. Number of cattle on the run at the dates of inoculation.
3. State how often you have inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia, and give the dates as nearly as you can.
4. Number of cattle inoculated on each occasion.
5. State of cattle when inoculated; if diseased, state percentage of those showing symptoms.
6. How long were cattle diseased before they were inoculated?
7. Describe the animal and lung (*i.e.*, stage of the disease and how much of lung was hepatized or marbled) from which the virus was taken for inoculation.
8. How was virus taken? From the lung or from the chest? If from chest, was it the water in the chest, or the virus found in small quantities near the lung?
9. How long was virus kept before it was used?
10. Did you ever preserve virus; if so, how? If with glycerine or any other ingredient, state the quantity of it added to the virus.
11. State the result of your use of preserved virus.
12. How was the operation performed—with grooved knife, or with needle and thread? If needle and thread, describe them.
13. How, when, and to what extent were the effects—*i.e.*, swellings, twisting, &c.—of the inoculation visible.
14. Were milking cows which were inoculated milked immediately after inoculation? If so, did it affect the milk in quantity, quality, or in any other way.
15. Did any deaths occur from excessive swelling caused by the inoculation? If so, state what percentage, and what means were tried to cure the swellings, and their effect.
16. Did any deaths occur among the inoculated cattle from the disease after the inoculation? If so, how many, and at what dates after the operation.
17. How long after the date of the inoculation was it before the disease finally left the herd?
18. State result of inoculation.
19. Are you in favour of or opposed to inoculation?
20. State here also any circumstance which you may consider proves or disproves the efficacy of inoculation, and especially whether any cattle which were properly inoculated were afterwards exposed to the infection, and, if so, whether or not they were affected by it.
21. Give also any other information which you may consider of value with respect to the disease or to inoculation.
22. *Do you consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners whose cattle are infected to inoculate them, when they can obtain the virus to do so?

II.—UNINOCULATED CATTLE.

1. Name and address of owner of cattle, including post town of station on which the cattle were running.
2. Number of cattle.
3. Dates of infection.
4. State of cattle when infected.
5. How long disease existed in the herd.
6. Percentage of cattle affected.
7. When the disease finally left the herd.
8. The number of deaths from the disease.
9. Present state of the cattle.
10. General remarks.

* The question should be answered, whether the cattle were inoculated or not.

No. 3.

APPENDIX B.

REPLIES TO CIRCULARS.

(No. 1.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 2. | 1,000. |
| 3. | Inoculated twice—1869 and 1870. |
| 4. | 600 and 400. |
| 5. | About 10 per cent. |
| 6. | About a month. |
| 13. | In about seven days after inoculation the tails commenced to swell; as soon as I noticed them swell I cut off the tails above the swelling. |
| 14. | I never milked the cows at the time of inoculation; it does affect the udder, makes it swell. |
| 15. | I had a few deaths from swelling caused by neglect through not attending to them in time. |
| 16. | A few deaths, but they had the disease at the time. Second, a few days after. |
| 17. | In less than a month. |
| 18. | A perfect cure. |
| 19. | I am decidedly in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | None of the cattle I inoculated took the disease afterwards, although diseased (travelling) cattle mixed with them. |
| 21. | Every herd should be inoculated, and all travelling cattle that may be diseased should be destroyed as soon as detected. |
| 22. | I do; they can easily obtain the virus if the cattle are infected. |

(No. 2.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,200. |
| 3. | Twice—about April and July last. |
| 4. | First, 250; second, 550. |
| 5. | In certain paddocks the disease (pleuro) showed itself, and four or five were continually in the febrile state—some dying and some recovering; cough was generally prevalent. |
| 6. | Among the first lot the disease had existed several months (say, six); the second I inoculated immediately on its appearance. |
| 13. | There were no swellings or twistings, save in one beast, which had a swelled tail, which suppurated and discharged close under the tail near the fundament. |
| 14. | None. |
| 15. | None. |
| 16. | No more than had occurred previously. |
| 17. | About two months. |
| 18. | I had the pleuro before I inoculated, and since I inoculated the disease has left my herd, but I am of opinion that change from a low to a mountain run has assisted in removing the disease. |
| 19. | I am in favour. |
| 20. | Have had no experience. |
| 21. | I am of opinion that there would be no spread of pleuro if sellers of diseased cattle in all the large cattle-yards throughout the Colony were severely punished. I have always brought the disease from the sale-yards at Maitland, and till the last attack have managed by isolation to get rid of it. |
| 22. | I do. |

(No. 3.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | About 1,200. |
| 3. | Only once—about April, 1874. |
| 4. | The whole herd. |
| 5. | 450 bullocks purchased from Messrs. Finley & Co., of Goulburn, were in a sad state of disease when delivered a month previously. They affected the station herd, which had never been diseased. About two-thirds of the southern cattle showed the symptoms, and of these about 100 died. |
| 6. | I afterwards learned that the 450 bullocks had been for some time diseased before Messrs. Finley & Co. sold them to me, but cannot state how long. I purchased them about three weeks before inoculating. |
| 13. | Cannot say how long after. The swelled tails were slit, and in a few cases cut off. |
| 14. | They were not milked. |
| 15. | Scarcely any deaths—perhaps 2 per cent. The tails were slit in the first instance, and if they swelled excessively were cut off. |
| 16. | A good many of those showing the symptoms badly at the time of inoculation died afterwards—about eighty or ninety. They kept dropping off at intervals for two or three months. |

(No. 3—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 17. | Three or four months. |
| 18. | Prevention as concerning the station herd, with the exception of a few which came in contact with the Goulburn cattle. And cure of the latter, except when badly affected before inoculation. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour. |
| 20. | Cannot say. |
| 21. | Have not had sufficient experience to be able to give any information worth recording. |
| 22. | I do. They can always obtain their own virus when their cattle are diseased, by slaughtering one for the purpose. |

(No. 4.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,200. |
| 3. | Once—March, 1874. |
| 4. | 400. |
| 5. | 100 showing symptoms of disease, the rest were not diseased. |
| 6. | These cattle came from Goulburn, and had arrived only three weeks when they had to be inoculated. |
| 13. | Swelling. |
| 14. | No cows were affected. |
| 15. | Twenty-six died. No means were tried to cure the swellings. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | Two months. |
| 18. | Good. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 20. | Cattle properly inoculated are not liable to take the disease afterwards. |
| 21. | No other information. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 5.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 400 head. |
| 3. | I have twice inoculated—once about three years ago—once since; cannot give exact dates. |
| 4. | About 300 head. |
| 5. | Diseased, about ten showing symptoms, 3 per cent. |
| 6. | About three weeks. |
| 13. | First occasion the effects were very slight, showing about a fortnight after inoculation on tip of tail; second occasion the effects severe, swelling of rump, tail, &c., three weeks after inoculation, or even longer. |
| 14. | Cows not milked for some time. |
| 15. | One death only on the second occasion; tail cut off short and gashes made in rump, &c. |
| 16. | There may have been one or two. |
| 17. | All traces disappeared in about three weeks on both occasions. |
| 18. | Most satisfactory. |
| 19. | Certainly in favour. |
| 20. | One beast had no tail, I therefore did not inoculate him, and he was the only beast in my small herd that caught the disease after allowing a reasonable time, but did not die. |
| 21. | I think all cattle should be inoculated whenever virus is obtainable, whether diseased or not, and that the virus should be taken from the lung, not the chest. |

(No 6.)

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| 2. | 1,500. |
| 3. | Once—ten years since. |
| 4. | Nearly all at the one time. |
| 5. | About ten in the 100. |
| 6. | A few weeks. |
| 13. | A few lost their tails or part of it. |
| 14. | Did not milk any. |
| 15. | No deaths. |
| 16. | About 1 per cent.; sometimes in a few days. |
| 17. | A month or thereabouts. |
| 18. | The cattle showed an almost immediate benefit; the deaths were fewer in two or three days, and the disease disappeared. |
| 19. | Strongly in favour of it. |
| 20. | Two lots of cattle going to Melbourne were attacked, they were inoculated and the disease disappeared, very few deaths took place after inoculation. I have not had any diseased cattle for ten years. |
| 22. | Not without the disease was prevalent in the neighbourhood. I should inoculate my own, because if properly done it cannot injure. |

- (No. 7.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | 3,000. |
| 3. | Five times—March, 1873; July, 1873; July, 1874; September, 1874; October, 1874. |
| 4. | 500 store bullocks in March, 1873; 1,000 station mixed herd, July, 1873; 600 young cattle, July, 1874; 300 store bullocks, October, 1874; 200 store cattle, September, 1874. |
| 5. | Lost seventy head of bullocks out of mob before inoculating in March, 1873. Did not lose more than six from swelling after inoculation, and nine from the disease. |
| 6. | Disease showed in cattle for two months in first lot. The other lots were inoculated so soon as one beast showed signs of disease, and when virus could be obtained. |
| 13. | Tail swelled, sometimes up to the root of tail. About ten days after operation, sometimes not for three weeks. Those which were much swollen lost part of the tail, sometimes all of it. |
| 14. | Did not inoculate milking cows. |
| 15. | About 3 per cent. died from the swelling and other causes. If seen in time, and dressed with tar and turpentine, and lanced, they soon recovered. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | About six months—a few cases showing out in those which were missed and not inoculated. |
| 18. | We have now not seen a case of pleuro for twelve months on the run. |
| 19. | We are in favor of inoculation. |
| 20. | In one instance we put 300 store bullocks into a paddock by themselves, until we saw two cases of disease; we then mustered all of them but twenty, and inoculated them. No disease showed in those inoculated, but several of those missed died. We have often had cattle die which were not inoculated, and none of which were in paddock with those that had been inoculated, and none of which took the disease. |
| 22. | Yes—when they can obtain the virus—believing it to be a sure preventive, but not a cure. |

(No. 8.)

2. From 1,500 to 2,000.
3. I cannot say; but from 1862 up to the present year say twenty times.
4. From 100 to 1,500.
5. Sometimes diseased—often 25 per cent. showing disease.
6. Not more than fortnight, except in 1869—when I had sold and could not inoculate until fully 25 per cent. died in three months.
13. Only once had I much swelling in hot weather, and with cows. I was then under the impression it was done too deep by a person helping me. Last year I had one out of 300 inoculated with virus from the chest swell and die.
14. I never tried it.
15. I had a good many cows once and about 3 per cent. of bullocks die. I tried cutting into the part and putting in tar and Turner's crease, but with very doubtful success; the weather was hot.
16. I never knew but one case of death after inoculating, and except when the beast was bad at the time of operating; but I have had several skin disease not lasting long and the beast getting fat.
17. I may say in all cases no time elapsed before the disease was stayed, and the cattle were quite well again in a month or five weeks.
18. Sometimes it put cattle back considerably, and it was two months before they were doing well; but I have had them show no ill effects.
19. In favour; nor do I believe any one who has given it a trial can be otherwise. Yet much is to be learnt about it, and nothing proved as yet. A neighbour of mine has had no pleuro in five years; has never inoculated; has brought in cattle; has mixed with some diseased.
20. I never had a lot of cattle yet (I might in the run) which, if not inoculated, but had pleuro, sometimes immediately, sometimes six months after. I never had any disease in those inoculated; I may add, two bulls I got from M'Dougall, of Melbourne, now two years, that were never inoculated, and as yet have not had the disease. I do not believe in infection or contagion. I have seen in many times and places diseased cattle mixed with sound cattle and no evil

- (No. 8—continued.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 21. | effects; but I think certain times and localities the disease is carried about in the air. I was away for nine years, but I know pleuro was at different times in the herd; and when I came back six years ago, a very large percentage died of it—say 25 per cent. in the year—and I at once inoculated, from which time for two years I had no disease. It then came again in cattle, brought in as store from Maneroo, of which 5 per cent. died before I inoculated, after which none died. The next year I again got store cattle, from Tumut, and after being here six months disease again broke out, and I again lost about 5 per cent. before inoculating, but not 1 per cent. after. And since then I have had several lots of cattle, and always inoculated; but one lot in 1874, I inoculated three times, and each time had—after one or two beasts died of pleuro—no others showing it. None of the cattle I speak of had ever been inoculated before. This year I got 300 bullocks which were said to be inoculated, but after ten days here showed disease; I killed the first and inoculated the rest; only two died since, one of these I think from poverty. |
| 22. | I think it is a very difficult matter to legislate for. First, because virus is not always to be had; but of course, where disease exists, then it is to hand. And I certainly cannot see, as it is almost a proved fact that inoculating is of benefit, why such compulsion is unjust. I think if all cattle, store or breeding, started travelling well inoculated, it would be a benefit to all concerned. |

(No. 9.)

2. Herd cattle, 2,314 head.
3. No disease. None inoculated for many years.
5. When herd inoculated some years ago, diseased stopped at once. Very few losses from swelled tails, &c.
22. Yes; I am of that opinion, as there is no doubt of the disease being contagious.

(No. 10.)

2. 1867, 500; 1871, 600.
3. Twice. First time, September, 1867; second time, August, 1871.
4. 1867, 500; 1871, 600.
5. 1867, about 25 per cent. of cattle showed symptoms of disease; 1871, none were diseased, but pleuro had made its appearance in the neighbourhood.
6. 1867—about two months.
13. First time, 1867, a large number—about 50 per cent.—were much swollen in the tail; second time, 1871, about 5 per cent. only swelled in the tail.
14. On both occasions milking cows were inoculated, but were immediately turned out.
15. In 1867, 5 per cent. died from excessive swelling; tried lancing to cure swelling, and in most cases successful. In 1871 about 1 per cent. died from swelling.
16. None that I am aware of.
17. 1867—about two months.
18. I believe it is a sure preventive against the disease; the cattle thrive remarkably well about six weeks after inoculation.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
20. None of the cattle inoculated were afterwards affected, and they were exposed to the disease.
21. I believe the pleuro was first introduced on the run by working bullocks. I would now inoculate if I could obtain the virus.
22. I believe an Act should be passed making it compulsory on all owners of cattle, whether diseased or not, to inoculate if virus can be had.

(No. 11.)

2. 400.
3. Once.—November, 1874.
4. 400.
5. Free from disease.
13. Tails swelled to a great extent, had to amputate about 1-5th of them.
14. Cows were not milked for some time after inoculation.
15. Five per cent. died from swelled tails. Tar and turpentine were tried with little effect.
16. No disease appeared among the cattle.
17. Two months after inoculation the cattle were free from disease.

(No. 11—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 18. No disease has appeared in cattle since they were inoculated. | |
| 19. In favour of it. | |

(No. 12.)

2. 350 head.
3. Only once—17th March last.
4. 350.
5. Good; only three showing symptoms.
6. About one week.
13. About two weeks.
14. Never milked after the operation.
15. Three head out of 350; cut the tails off above the swelling.
16. Three, about two weeks after.
17. Two weeks.
18. Good.
19. Favour.
20. Never saw any symptoms after.
21. No better than inoculation.
22. Most certainly.

(No. 13.)

2. 3,000.
3. Three times, viz.: 1871, 1872, 1874.
4. The first time, 3,000; second time, 700; and third time, 800.
5. Had been very bad just before; about 1-8th showing symptoms.
6. About five years.
13. All the cattle swelled more or less; about 4 per cent. badly, and about 2 per cent. lost their tails; some lost their tails about half-way up, some close to the butt.
14. Never milked any cows immediately after inoculation; turned them out for a month.
15. No cattle died from excessive swelling.
16. A few cattle died after inoculation from the disease; about 1 per cent.; cannot give dates.
17. The disease has never finally left the herd.
18. We are very doubtful about the result of inoculation.
19. Cannot offer an opinion.
20. Many of the inoculated cattle were exposed to the infection, and odd ones died from it.
21. Have no information to give.

(No. 14.)

2. 1,000 inoculated twice, first in September 1866, secondly in 1870.
4. 1,000.
5. In a bad state, 5 to every 100.
6. Two months.
13. It is visible in about eight or nine days with a swelling at the bottom of the tail, and a swelling between the hips, and sometimes in the chest.
14. Not any milked for two months.
15. Several deaths from excessive swelling; not any means tried; 2 out of every 100.
16. Yes; a few from nine days to three weeks.
17. About three months.
18. I approve of it.
19. In favour of it.
20. Any cattle that were properly inoculated would not take the disease.
22. I most certainly do.

(No. 15.)

2. 150 head.
3. Once—October 1871.
4. 140.
5. Discased. Out of 170 head about 20 head died by the disease within seven months.
6. Seven months.
13. Swelling of the tail showed in about eight days after inoculation. About six head showed excessive swelling, of which one died, the remainder recovered by bleeding or cutting off a portion of the tail.
14. No.
15. One cow died from excessive swelling.
16. One heifer died from the disease three weeks after inoculation, after which there was no sign of the disease in our cattle for two years.
17. Two years after the inoculation, two head died from the disease; but we did not then inoculate, nor did any more of the cattle show symptoms of the

(No. 15—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
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| | disease. Since then we have not observed any sign of the disease. |
| 18. We considered the operation very successful, and that it stopped the progress of the disease in our cattle. | |
| 19. We are in favour of inoculation, but would not wish to see it made compulsory where the disease did not exist in a herd. | |
| 20. Within the last two years the district has not been free from disease; but our cattle have not been attacked by it, neither those that were inoculated nor those that have grown up since the inoculation. | |
| 21. We believe in inoculation if the operation is properly performed and with pure virus, and that the disease is nearly always communicated to sound cattle by introducing diseased animals, or by coming in contact with them. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 16.)

2. 2,000.
3. Part of the herd purchased twelve months ago, and was inoculated at the time.
5. No account kept.
22. If an Act was passed it would give work to more Government officials.

(No. 17.)

2. 2,000 at one time, and different numbers at other times. 1,800 at Wellerie, Marra Creek.
3. I do not remember how many times, but several times these last three years, and also many times since pleuro first appeared in this district. I think more than ten years ago.
4. It would be hard to tell how many were inoculated the first and many succeeding times, for then the runs were not enclosed, and many strangers were inoculated, and no count was kept, but in the winter of 1867 about 1,200 were inoculated; in 1871 the herd, 2,000, was again inoculated; in 1874, 1,800 were inoculated on the Marra, and the Marebone herd about 1,000 were again done, and since, two lots of weaners, about 500 each time.
5. Diseased, about 6 to 8 per cent. showing symptoms.
6. Perhaps two months.
7. We have used so much virus that it would be difficult to describe each; at first we used to shoot every beast showing symptoms until we got one with good virus. When inoculation was first practised in this district dark virus was used, but we soon learned from experience to use nothing but pale sherry-coloured virus. Sometimes the whole of the lung was hepatized, and when we found one in this state we used the whole of it. Sometimes only a small piece of the lung was hepatized; sometimes half black and half light-coloured, but the black part was always carefully excluded. Generally a young beast, and one that had not shown symptoms many days; head down, ears drooping, flank heaving, eyes sunken.
8. The beast was shot, and then bled, the shoulder taken off, three or four ribs taken out (a butcher's knife will do this), and the lung if affected taken out, if not the beast is turned over and the other side tried; if not too far gone, that is, too black, it is cut up in small pieces and squeezed into a dish or other vessel (if this is not to be got, the hide placed over a cattle track or any small depression in the ground will do), when virus is all squeezed out of the pieces it is then strained through a piece of muslin or any cloth that it will run through, and is then fit for use. We have never used chest virus—that is, the water that is in the cavity of the chest around the lung; we have always squeezed our virus from the lung.
9. In cold weather perhaps three days, and sometimes directly after it was taken.
10. It has kept good for a week by using saltpetre, and also with glycerine; about an eighth of glycerine, and when with saltpetre a small piece in each bottle.

(No. 17—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
11. I have not noticed any swellings result from using preserved virus, and knew one beast to die apparently from pleuro about six months after inoculating with it; and when on the Marra a month ago noticed several weaners that had been inoculated with it nine months ago were very poor, as though they had been sick from pleuro.
12. Always with needle and worsted, a broad flat needle about three or four inches long for grown cattle; and if the calves are drafted separate, a smaller one for them. The needle is run through just under the skin, and a piece of the worsted is left in the wound, about half an inch left hanging out at each end; sometimes the worsted is run right through if the beast is hard to manage, and this done twice is considered sufficient.
13. Generally ten days or perhaps a fortnight, or sometimes a longer period elapses before swelling—that is, bad swelling—is noticed; of course the tail begins to swell around the wound a day or two after the operation is performed, sometimes the tail swells from point to butt, and also the rump at each side; the thighs also swell sometimes—these are considered dangerous symptoms, and the tail is mostly cut off and the swollen parts scarified.
14. We have inoculated milkers and have not noticed any ill effects from using the milk, and did not notice that the quality or quantity of the milk was affected; of course, if the cow swelled much the milk was not used, and sometimes the cows were not milked for a week or so after inoculation.
15. Very few die from the effects, perhaps 1 per cent.; when the tail swells very much it appears to die, and becomes as hard and dry as a stick, we then cut it off above this, when the tail will bleed freely, but the beast sometimes dies after this even. We have known this to happen when very good virus has been used, and suppose then that the bone has been touched, but it is mostly attributed to strong, or too dark virus.
16. Yes, often; but the beast was supposed to have been affected before he was inoculated. It would be hard to fix the dates, for I have known beasts to linger for months, and to get thinner and thinner till they died from weakness; in other cases they recovered after a long struggle; others would be only slightly affected, and recover in a very short time.
17. No. 16 answers this.
18. We are not quite certain that any good results from inoculation, but believe that it is efficient in preventing the disease.
19. I am in favour of inoculation, but do not think it should be compulsory.
20. I have always noticed that none of the old cows that have been inoculated ever become affected, and some of them that have been through the crush and inoculated several times have never swelled after the first time; and I have often seen calves take the disease and die, and their inoculated mothers never show a sign of it. When inoculating the herd, everything that came in was inoculated to make sure, and to save the trouble of drafting them, so that some old cows were done over and over again.
21. I recollect inoculating about 300 weaners at Marebone, and then taking them to the Marra Creek Station, where they were turned out with the herd. About three months after we went down there to inoculate, and all over the run, cattle were to be seen stuck up with pleuro. I then took particular notice of every beast that I saw sick, wishing to discover if any of the inoculated weaners were sick, but could not see one. I knew them all, as their tails were squared, which we always do when inoculating; and every beast that died with pleuro, or that we killed to get virus, we made it a point to examine the tail, but could never find the mark of the needle in a diseased beast.
22. I do not think persons who do not believe in inoculation should be compelled to inoculate, though I am a firm believer in it, and I think most of those who believe in it will inoculate whenever they can get the virus; ours are always inoculated at weaning time, the last time with preserved virus.

(No. 18.)

- Question. Answer.
2. 3,000 and 4,000.
3. Twice—first in 1865, and last year, when I only inoculated the half of the herd that were paddocked.
4. 3,000 in 1865; 1,700 in 1875.
5. In 1865 there were 10 per cent. showing symptoms; in 1875 there were 3 per cent. showing symptoms.
6. Three months in 1865, one month in 1875.
13. In 1865 many lost their tails; in 1875 not so many, but fell away in condition.
14. Yes—they fell away in condition, and did not give half the quantity of milk.
15. In 1865 there were 10 per cent. died; in 1875 there were 5 per cent. died; nothing was tried.
16. Yes; cannot tell, but about a fortnight.
17. A month.
18. Stopped deaths.
19. In favour.
21. Last year, having completed a large paddock, I put the breeding cows into it, about 1,700, and they did not take kindly to the enclosure, but hung round the fence and sulked and fell away in condition, and to that in a measure I attribute their taking the disease.
22. Only in some cases. Cattle should not be interfered with after inoculation, and being driven as stores would be fatal to many.

(No. 19.)

2. 800 at Sutton Forest, 723 at Tarrago.
3. Have practised inoculation for many years, having done about 1,100 head during the months of June, July, and August last.
4. June 450, July 300, August 350.
5. The cattle above mentioned were all northern cattle, and in each of the three lots pleuro was noticeable, say 3 per cent.
6. About two months.
7. In nearly every case of killing a beast for virus, I find one lung marbled and solid, the other lung is seldom much affected. I do not kill a beast till it is in an advanced stage, and only those whose sides fall in and get hollow, believing the blown out or swollen cattle to be more dangerously affected and unsafe to use for inoculation.
8. I never use anything but the pale yellow or amber-coloured water, which is generally found in large quantities in the cavity of the chest.
9. I never use virus older than 24 or 48 hours.
10. Never attempted to preserve virus.
12. With steel needle and worsted, being passed through the last inch of the tail, leaving a short end of the saturated worsted (doubled) in the tail.
13. In inoculating healthy local cattle there is seldom any swollen tails, but the travelled or diseased cattle have say 2 to 3 per cent., which generally appears three or four weeks after inoculation.
14. Have seldom done milking cows, and no difference was noticed in any respect.
15. With common cattle generally, cut off the tail and gash with a knife the rump if swollen. In the case of pure bred or valuable cattle, look frequently at the tail, and, if any inflammation exists, pull out the thread; and, if that does not cure, split the tip of the tail with a sharp knife two or three inches up from the end, this will stop all inflation.
16. Five or six per cent. died after inoculation from one to six weeks after the operation; not many occurring after a month.
17. From six to seven weeks.
18. Have never known it to fail to completely dispel the disease, after a month or six weeks.
19. Strongly in favour of inoculation.
20. Used formerly not to inoculate cattle purchased which appeared sound; but often disease would appear in them, also in cattle with which they were mixed. Latterly, I inoculate nearly everything purchased, for the sake of the convenience of being able to put any other stock with them without danger of infecting.
21. Cattle, if not inoculated, being left with infected stock, seldom fail to become infected, particularly if the cattle are travelled or herded together; but never knew a beast to become infected if it had been inoculated in the manner above described, notwithstanding being travelled and herded with unsound or diseased stock.

(No. 19—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
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| 22. Should be glad to see inoculation made compulsory in infected herds, virus being always obtainable there. The stock are thereby made much more saleable. | |

(No. 20.)

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| 2. No cattle on the Bonde station have been inoculated. | |
| 4. At Brown Mountain I had 200 heifers inoculated. | |
| 5. No symptoms of disease showed when cattle were inoculated; but several cattle around the neighbourhood had some with pleuro, and some were dying. | |
| 13. Swellings visible generally from fourteen days to one month; the tail generally swollen, some even up to the connection with the tail and the body of the animal. | |
| 14. I never had any cows milked after inoculation within the period of one month. | |
| 15. Yes; about 2 per cent. Lancing the swollen parts with a pocket knife freely until blood flows, which ought to be taken in due time before the swelling reaches the butt-end of the tail, or where it joins the body; if lanced in time, cattle generally recover. | |
| 16. I never knew any; and I have known, by personal experience, to have the calves of inoculated cows die, and the mother not affected—cow being inoculated; and I have also seen inoculated cattle travelling with uninoculated cattle in the same mob, and the uninoculated cattle dying at rate of 10 per cent., and not one of the inoculated cattle affected. | |
| 17. This depended upon circumstances. Cattle infected with pleuro badly, and inoculated at the time, generally take about a month or two—all depending on the effect the inoculation has on the vein. | |
| 18. Inoculation is not so certain to take the right effect on cattle when they have the pleuro as when they are in proper health, and the percentage is certainly 10 to 20 per cent. greater in death than if the cattle were inoculated when not affected with pleuro. | |
| 19. I am certainly in favour of inoculation, and it ought to be compulsory. | |
| 20. I have frequently seen inoculated cattle mixed with uninoculated cattle having the pleuro; and I have never seen any cattle which have been inoculated, that is, the virus properly taken, ever have the pleuro. | |
| 21. I have never known a draft of cattle, which have been driven a long distance, but what the pleuro would appear in them, at their destination, sooner or later, but, if properly inoculated, it will not; and it is a fact, no matter how clean the herd may have been—that is, if no disease ever appeared in the herd—yet, if driven 150 or 200 miles, pleuro will in nine cases out of ten break out amongst them. Although my herd is clean, yet, for the general preservation of property, the herd ought to be inoculated, as inoculation is a preventative against pleuro; but I consider that once cattle are inoculated the increasing herd should also be inoculated, that is the calves, year after year. | |
| 22. I consider an Act, obliging owners of stock to inoculate, should, for the general benefit of the colony, be passed—made compulsory under any reasonable circumstances. | |

(No. 21.)

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| 2. 6,000 more or less. | |
| 3. Once, in June, 1873. | |
| 4. 1,500. | |
| 5. Diseased. | |
| 6. Six months previous the disease was observed confined to one side the run. | |
| 14. No milkers operated on. | |
| 15. Few if any, cut tails off some. | |
| 16. None observed. | |
| 17. About a month. | |

412—C

(No. 21.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 18. Seemed to cut off the disease so that it never appeared on upper portion of run. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 21. Think it would be advisable if possible to keep cattle in paddock after inoculating to watch results and attend to tails if required. | |
| 22. Certainly not. | |

(No. 22.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 6,500. | |
| 3. Twice. | |
| 4. Last occasion 400. | |
| 5. First time they were diseased; second time, healthy, can't say what percentage were diseased. | |
| 6. First time three years, second time six years. | |
| 13. Swelling and the loss of some tails, also the death of a number of cattle. | |
| 14. Yes, and the milk did not seem to be affected. | |
| 15. Yes, deaths did occur, cannot say what percentage. | |
| 16. Yes, not many, perhaps one or two per year. | |
| 17. It never left the herd. | |
| 18. Have not followed it up, so cannot say, believe it checked the disease. | |
| 19. Yes, I am in favour. | |
| 20. My belief in inoculation was caused by seeing a great many cattle inoculated in Queensland, and the disease nearly died out for a year or two, then it broke out in the young cattle, old ones none affected. | |
| 21. All the old cattle were running with the infected ones, we gave one sick bull gum leaf tea mixed with bran, and the effect was magical, bull recovered in few days. I believe inoculation is a preventative, but I do not consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners to inoculate. | |
| 22. No, it would be impossible to carry it out. | |

(No. 23.)

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| 2. 500 head. | |
| 3. Once, four years ago, inoculated 50 head, and had more deaths in them than the rest. | |
| 4. 50. | |
| 5. Fair condition. | |
| 6. A fortnight or three weeks. | |
| 13. Very little swelling. | |
| 14. No milkers inoculated. | |
| 15. Four or five. | |
| 16. Four or five in the course of about 10 days. | |
| 17. About two months. | |
| 19. Not in favour of inoculation, and will inoculate no more. | |
| 20. Have had no disease in my herd until now, in one lot of cattle, not through the herd, I have seen seven or eight dead within the last two months, disease dying out. | |
| 21. No sign of any disease in herd at present. | |

(No. 24.)

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| 2. 500 head on run in 1865. | |
| 3. Twice; once I think in December, 1865, and again in September, 1874. | |
| 4. On the first occasion I inoculated about 200; last year, 290 head. | |
| 5. I cannot. | |
| 6. In the first instance about one month; in the second about the same time. | |
| 13. In about ten days after inoculation some of the cattle began to swell. | |
| 14. Not much. I should not like to use the milk in any form, for three months after inoculation. | |
| 15. The last time I inoculated more cattle died from the effects of inoculation than from the disease. About 4 per cent.; the means adopted to cure—I opened the swellings, and let the discharge run out. | |
| 16. About 4 per cent. died in a month or five weeks after inoculation. | |
| 17. In the last instance I think it must have left the herd when I inoculated, for I only inoculated 290 out of 800 head, and only one beast of the uninoculated died after. | |
| 18. Worse than worthless. | |
| 19. Opposed. | |

(No. 24—continued.)

Question.

Answer.

21. In the Coast District, where inoculation is resorted to yearly, they are never free from disease; but on Manero (this district) very few inoculate, and consequently very few deaths from pleuro. As far as my experience goes, I am not in favour of inoculation; because those who do not practise it lose fewer cattle (in this district), than those that do—that is, taking a number of years as an average, say five years.

22. No.

(No. 25.)

2. About 3,300.
3. Occasionally, as required, between 1863 and 1865.
4. Not certain as to number of cattle inoculated.
5. Inoculated diseased and healthy cattle. Store cattle purchased from the North showed symptoms of disease after delivery on the station, probably from 15 to 30 per centum.
6. Diseased cattle, together with the majority of the herd, were inoculated as soon as possible from the time they were noticed having symptoms of disease.
7. Animal far gone with disease, with a dark and diseased lung, was always rejected, and the virus of a lightish salmon colour only used for inoculating with.
8. The virus was taken from both lung and chest, and some water was found in the chest intermixed with the droppings of the virus.
9. The virus was generally used as soon as obtained from the lung of a dead beast specially killed for inoculating the cattle with.
10. Did occasionally preserve the virus with glycerine, but did not depend upon it as efficacious, or use it.
11. Cannot say what might be result, as it was not used.
12. The operation was performed with grooved end of toothbrush handles, with sufficient groove to hold 2 or 3 drops of virus. Used also worsted thread in short lengths with needle.
13. Inoculated cattle (not all of them) showed swellings on the tails a few days after being operated on.
14. I do not think the milk of inoculated cows is in any way injuriously affected, except the animal is far gone with the disease.
15. No means were tried to cure the swellings.
16. Death occurred after inoculation with cattle far gone with disease; probably from 5 to 10 per cent., in the course of a few days, or say a fortnight.
17. The disease finally left the herd in about six weeks after the date of the inoculation.
18. The results of inoculation, properly performed with the proper kind of virus, is no doubt a safeguard against the loss or death of the cattle, and a preventative to their being at any future time affected with the disease.
19. Am in favour of inoculation with any cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.
20. I believe that in any case where diseased cattle have been mixed up with healthy cattle on a run, or in the yards, the latter may all take the disease in a mild form, and may never again be subject to the disease, even though they are not inoculated.
21. Except the cattle are suffering with the disease, the necessary virus cannot be obtained, and it is only when the symptoms of disease appears that inoculation can be performed by procuring the virus.
22. I believe cattle owners generally would be disposed to inoculate their calves at branding time, provided they could procure the proper virus.

(No. 26.)

2. 1,303.
3. Only once, March, 1871.
4. 1,303.
5. About 5 per cent.
6. About 7 months.

(No. 26—continued.)

Question.

Answer.

13. About 14 days from day of inoculation, and continued for about 3 months. By swelling of the point of the tail; in some instances the tail enlarged very much.
14. Were inoculated and milked as usual, without the slightest apparent effect upon the quality of the milk; I think the quantity was less.
15. The tails of a few cattle required lancing from excessive swelling. Two deaths occurred through the cattle not being observed in time—the swelling being in the anus.
16. Two head of cattled died very shortly after they were inoculated, but they were so much diseased that nothing would have saved them.
17. Immediately. Some cattle had coughs for a long period after inoculation, but no other deaths have occurred amongst my cattle since they were inoculated.
18. The restoration of the cattle to health. The perfect health of my cattle ever since—my herd now numbering about 500. I sold all my cattle as fat that were intended for market. I do not think the cattle fell off, except what would be expected through yarding, &c.
19. Strongly in favour, from the good results produced in my own cattle; from the success attending my neighbours who inoculated; through no injury being done through inoculating the cattle; and from the fact that the disease immediately disappeared in two herds of cattle my brothers drove from the Clarence to Victoria after they inoculated them. They were dying daily until inoculated.
21. I purposely left two cows uninoculated, and three steers were missed when mustering. Three out of the five died from pleuro.
22. I think all cattle should be inoculated, when the virus can be obtained. All the replies to the enclosed can be made public, and the source from which they are derived; as I think information on public matters kept secretly has not much weight.

(No. 27.)

2. 2,000.
3. Once, September, 1871.
4. 1,200.
5. About 10 per cent. showing pleuro.
6. 2 months.
13. About one per cent. had to be dressed, or tails cut off.
14. No.
15. Some cases swelling reach up to rump, then scarify, which generally heals up right.
16. Never inoculate any showing disease.
17. At once.
18. Can put them in paddocks with diseased cattle with impunity.
19. In favour of it.
20. I have seen it succeed ever since pleuro first came.
21. I do not think it is contagious; changeable weather brings it out principally. I do not think cattle ever take it twice. Absent from home or should have inoculated.
22. No; people could not at all times comply with it, bad season for instance.

(No. 28.)

2. 2,000 head.
3. In '65 and '66. Several times, in all about 6 times, but the same cattle never twice, excepting when I used the bottled impositions sold by Veterinary quacks, which had no further effort than pure water, and the trial of which caused very great loss from delay in checking the spread of the disease.
5. 20 per cent.
6. Perhaps a month or two.
13. Always more or less swelling or inflammation, and in many cases part of tail dropped off. Worst through the incision, having the part wetted with the matter in the incision, and then cut off the remainder of worsted.
15. None.
16. Yes, many; but in all, the cases of death were those diseased before inoculation.
17. A few months, excepting calves, which I suppose took fresh infection from travelling diseased cattle passing through the run.

(No. 28.—*continued.*)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 18. | I believe it was highly satisfactory. I will mention one fact. I had about 150 head of cattle never diseased running many miles away from the infected herd and beyond all public traffic. I at length very carefully inoculated these with my own hands, and within a few weeks joined them with the main herd, while some of the cattle were still sick. Not one of them ever took the disease, or showed anything but the ordinary results of inoculation. |
| 19. | The disease in this district has now lost its virulence and when an odd case does occur (the result of infection always from travelling stock) it is rarely fatal. I thoroughly believe in the efficacy of inoculation, but scarcely think it should be made compulsory, unless Government will undertake to supply genuine material. Now it cannot without very great difficulty be obtained, and if people are to be compelled, the greater number would in any case use improper virus. |
| 20. | See answer in 18. |
| 22. | Only if Government will supply the genuine virus. |

(No. 29.)

2. About 450, more or less.
3. Only on one occasion, towards the end of the year 1869.
4. The whole of the herd.
5. Cattle in low condition when inoculated; some three or four head showing symptoms.
6. Only a short time.
13. Commence swelling, extending to the loin of nine of the cattle, and in others causing the tail to swell up to an immense size.
14. No.
15. The deaths caused from inoculation were some four per cent. Means were tried to reduce the swelling but to no effect.
16. No deaths occurred from the disease after recovery from the inoculation.
17. Some four and a half to five months.
18. The results—the loss of four head to one deceased head from inoculation.
19. Under experienced management it might be beneficial.
22. I would not be in favour of compelling owners to inoculate.

(No. 30.)

2. I have inoculated ever since pleuro first broke out.
3. I have always inoculated whenever the disease showed among the young cattle, the old cattle always being inoculated.
4. Generally about 500.
6. As soon as disease appeared I always inoculate. As soon as I saw one with pleuro I got him, and killed him, and done all young cattle that had not been done before.
13. The swelling shows about nine days after inoculation, if the weather is hot. I never had many swell—not more than three per cent. Get them in the lot and score the tail with a knife above and right through the swelled part. They do not lose their tails.
14. I never milked cows after inoculation.
15. No deaths need occur from swelling if cattle are looked after. I have scored hundreds of tails and never lost one that was done so. If a beast swells, and is not looked after, he generally dies—nine cases out of ten.
16. Cattle that have the pleuro when inoculated sometimes die within a week; other very rare cases linger for a long time—pine away, get lumps in the throat, and at last choke.
17. About two or three weeks.
18. A sure preventative of pleuro.
19. I am in favour of it.
20. I have cattle that were inoculated five years ago, that have been among diseased cattle, and no sign of pleuro on them.
21. The disease is not at all dangerous if properly taken. Inoculation is a sure preventative. Inoculate if possible every time you wean calves, if you can get virus.

(No. 31.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 2. | 500. |
| 3. | Twice—in 1870 and in 1872. |
| 4. | About 500. |
| 5. | Five per cent. |
| 6. | About three months. |
| 13. | About two per cent. of them swelled from three to six weeks after. Some lost their tails, and some swelled from the tail to the shoulders, but none died. |
| 14. | Were not milking any. |
| 16. | Twelve head, about six months after. |
| 17. | Three months. |
| 19. | Not in favour of it. |
| 22. | I do not think it would be right to pass an Act to compel people to inoculate. |

(No. 32.)

2. 5,000.
3. Three times—March, 1874; April, 1874; and January, 1875.
4. March, 1874, 387; April, 1874, 541; January, 1875, 69.
5. Cannot say any of these cattle were diseased previous to inoculation.
13. Swelling visible from four to eight weeks after inoculation. Hard swellings about the root of the tail.
14. No milking cows inoculated.
15. About three per cent. of deaths from excessive swelling. Means used—cutting off the tail, scoring the swelling with a knife, and dressing with turpentine. Some recovered under this treatment.
16. A few deaths from the disease about four or five weeks after inoculation. Cannot say how many.
17. Never finally disappeared.
18. Cannot say whether any good result has followed from the inoculation, as the cattle were turned into the herd which were not inoculated, and some have died from pleuro since.
19. Opposed to inoculation.
20. As stated above, cattle that had been properly inoculated were afterwards exposed to the infection, and in some instances died from the disease.
21. When the disease makes its appearance in the herd do not knock them about any more than is absolutely necessary, and no serious loss need be feared. To inoculate in such a case would entail a serious loss, not only in the deaths, but the way the cattle would be knocked about would prevent their fattening for some time. As far as can be seen, the uninoculated cattle have not suffered from pleuro to any greater extent than those which were inoculated.
22. I am decidedly of opinion that such an Act should not be passed, as it would cause great expense and trouble to stockowners, without rendering them any benefit in return.

(No. 33.)

3. Some seven times.
17. It was about 3 months before the disease disappeared amongst the inoculated cattle, but I afterwards put uninoculated cattle on the same run when the disease again made its appearance amongst the uninoculated cattle, but the inoculated ones kept all right.
19. I am in favour of inoculation, but certainly not compulsory.
20. My inoculated cattle, on their way to market, passed over runs where diseased cattle were, but they did not become affected.

(No. 34.)

2. 1,000.
3. In 1868 and 1869, about 1,500.
4. 1,000 and 1,500.
5. Those that were diseased were never inoculated, and a great many died.
6. About three weeks.
13. Those that had taken swelled a little; some had to be done over again.

(No. 34.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | I have used the milk in 12 hours after; it took no effect on the milk at all. |
| 15. | About five to the hundred died from swelling. |
| 16. | Very few. |
| 17. | Three weeks or a month. |
| 18. | The cattle look better than before. |
| 19. | Greatly in favour of it. |
| 21. | I believe the disease is caused by close breeding. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 35.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,000. |
| 3. | 1868 and 1869. |
| 4. | 1,000, 1868; 1,500, 1869. |
| 6. | About a month. |
| 13. | Very few. |
| 14. | Yes, but it did not affect the milk. |
| 15. | About 5 to the 1,000. |
| 16. | Very few. |
| 17. | Six weeks. |
| 18. | Made the cattle look better. |
| 19. | Yes. |
| 20. | I have never known any to have it the second time. |
| 21. | Breeding close will bring the disease again. |
| 22. | Yes, but only in very good seasons, as knocking them about in dry weather will cause disease to come. |

(No. 36.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 2,400 and 760. |
| 3. | Twice—1863 and 1870. |
| 4. | 760 one; 2,400 the other. |
| 5. | In good condition; about 5 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | Five months. |
| 13. | Swelling to the butt of the tail, very slight, three days after inoculation. |
| 14. | None milked. |
| 15. | Only two died from the effects of swelling, watch them, and cut their tails, if slightly bleed them. |
| 16. | Seventeen died from four to five days after inoculation. |
| 17. | One month. |
| 18. | Found it exceedingly beneficial. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 20. | The three joining herds, east, west, and south were greatly affected, dying fast, our cattle greatly mixed, but were not affected by the disease; exception only—one yearling that had not been inoculated. |
| 21. | Not being very well up in the matter, yet, I may state that I have used all kinds of virus, but I find that from the chest is the safest. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 37.)

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| 2. | 450 on the run at the time of inoculation. |
| 3. | We have inoculated three different times, in 1870, and 1871, also in 1872; the last lot were 200 I bought. |
| 4. | First the whole herd, the two second times cattle bought. |
| 5. | The cattle showed no symptoms, but our neighbours were infected, and were inoculated to try and save the spread of the disease. |
| 13. | They swell in from eight to eleven days. |
| 14. | I never milked my cows after inoculation. I do not consider the milk is fit for use until after the cow is quite well, say three months. |
| 15. | We lost about from 6 to 8 per cent. by deaths from swelling; the means we tried, were to get the beast in the crush and cut off the tail to try and make it bleed. |
| 18. | We consider that inoculation is of no use. We killed more cattle by inoculation than if we had left them alone. It is now over three years since we inoculated any cattle, and our herd is perfectly sound, nor have we had during this time a single case. I do not believe in it, and would never try it on my cattle again. I have seen instances of cattle that have been inoculated, and lost part of the tail by it, in about two years take the disease and die. I do not consider the disease to be infectious, for if such were the case hardly any would escape. These are our opinions, and also of a great number of other people that have used inoculation; more |

(No. 37.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| | cattle are killed by it than if they were left alone. |
| 22. | I do not consider it is necessary to pass an Act to compel people to inoculate; if it is of use, people will adopt it, or any other plan for to save their stock, without any compulsion. |

(No. 38.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 2,000 head. |
| 3. | 1867; once only. |
| 4. | Every beast was thus inoculated. |
| 5. | About 25 per cent. |
| 6. | Three months. |
| 13. | Very much depends on the heat of the weather—mostly about three weeks. |
| 14. | Not used when diseased. |
| 15. | About 3 per cent. loss by putting virus in the tail. Cattle inoculated in the near lape of the neck will prevent the loss. |
| 16. | Nil. |
| 17. | Immediately. |
| 18. | Quite satisfactory. |
| 19. | I believe in inoculation, and have good reasons for doing so. |
| 20. | My cattle since being inoculated have often come in contact with diseased cattle without any of them being affected. |
| 21. | The increase of cattle inoculated are still subject to the disease. But I have never seen a beast inoculated take the disease. |
| 13. | I am astonished that there should up to this time be found any one that would hold out against inoculation. |
| 14. | Such an Act passed would be a benefit to the country at large. |

(No. 39.)

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| 2. | 250. |
| 3. | 125 inoculated before I bought them—100, Dec. 28, 1874; 25, Jan. 23, 1875. |
| 5. | I had had for some months odd cases of disease—about 1-3rd of those affected died; of those which recovered, in the case of cows in calf every one slipped her calf. |
| 7. | A 2-year old steer. First lung examined perfectly sound, the other lung partly hepatized, virus only to be obtained from one end by cutting it off and slicing it and letting it drain in a basin, and then only enough to treat 100 head. A 2-year old steer (not mine). Both lungs very bad from cavity in chest. On one side obtained two wine bottles of beautiful virus by merely bailing it out. In 1864, when on the Macquarie, obtained three wine bottles of splendid virus from a milking cow by bailing it out with percussion cap box, one side of the chest, the other lung resembling rich dark plumpudding. |
| 8. | See No. 7. |
| 9. | If carefully corked and sealed it will keep the same time as fresh meat—say two or three days in the middle of summer. In 1864, in winter, I used it for an outside mob of cattle on the twenty-eighth day, quite good. |
| 10. | No. |
| 12. | With a small speying needle and three threads of worsted. |
| 13. | Among those inoculated on the 28th Dec., 1874, two cows were noticed to have swelled tails; about the end of the second week they were fomented with hot water; one recovered, losing her tail; one died in the fourth week, the swelling being internal. Among those inoculated on the 23rd January, 1875, none swelled sufficiently to have them yarded, and none lost their tails. In 1864, on the occasion referred to, one family of four or five head all lost more or less of their tails; none of the others (sixty head) swelled noticeably; none died. I also inoculated forty head for a neighbour lately; none lost their tails or died. |
| 14. | Yes—no noticeable effect. |
| 15. | See No. 13. |
| 16. | One death from pleuro about three weeks after the operation. |
| 17. | Since the death referred to (see No. 16) no deaths from pleuro. In 1864 the beast killed for viru was the only one affected. |

(No. 39—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 18. | Immunity from future disease, but not a cure to those already affected. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 20. | In 1864 I sold some inoculated steers and also some not inoculated; they were put into a paddock that was or had been diseased; none of those inoculated were affected, of the others several died. I have now some inoculated cattle running in a paddock adjoining what a neighbour calls his hospital paddock full of carcasses of cattle that have died from pleuro, and have no apprehensions. I consider the liquid from the chest the purest virus when it can be obtained. I think the disease is infectious, but it can also be conveyed in the air without any actual mingling of unaffected with diseased cattle. |
| 22. | No; I do not think that the disease is sufficiently fatal in its attacks now to warrant such an amount of interference with all owners as would be caused by such an act. |

(No. 40.)

2. 900.
3. I first inoculated the whole herd, and the two following years I inoculated the increase.
4. The increase was about 300 each year.
5. The herd was diseased, and a large percentage was, I believe, suffering at the time.
6. I do not now remember, but I think two or three months.
13. I believe only seven out of the 900 had swelled tails.
14. I inoculated about 120 milking cows, but they were turned out for a week and then taken in and milked, but the milk did not appear to be at all affected by it.
15. After the inoculation there were nine deaths from all causes; the only remedy tried was by cutting off the part and covering them well with tar.
16. The number as stated above (nine); but cannot say if they all died from the disease, as some may have been hurt in the crushing pen.
17. I sincerely believe the appearance of it was gone in a fortnight, with the exception of some of the tails not being well.
18. The result was that the disease left the herd as far as those operated upon, but about thirty were missed in the muster; it appeared amongst them in the spring, they were at once done and nothing further was seen, for I think it was five years, when a cow the property of Mr. Elsmore, came to one of my dairies and it was soon discovered that she had the disease. One of the dairy cows took it the following week, and another soon followed, which we killed and inoculated the rest, and strange to say it was stamped out.
19. In favour.
20. My working bullocks were, but they never suffered from mixing with them.
22. I think any farmer or grazier having diseased cattles for his own interest he should at once inoculate them. I do not feel inclined to oblige owners to do so, but they ought to be responsible to their neighbour, if through their neglect he caused or allowed his cattle to trespass, and by so doing cause the disease to spread.

(No. 41.)

2. 2,500.
3. Twice—once in 1867, again in 1875.
4. About 1,600, 1867; about 2,000, 1875.
5. About 10 per cent.
6. About a month.
13. Three weeks. Many swellings and twistings. About 5 per cent. had the tails taken off to save them.
14. Inoculated, but did not milk.

(No. 42.)

2. 5,500.
3. Once—about 15th of February, 1874.
4. 1,270.
5. The whole of the 1,270 showed more or less disease; these were store cattle purchased by Mr. Rouse, and some, about 150, had been previously inoculated.
6. Cannot tell, but from appearance I do not think long. The cattle very slightly affected when they first came upon the station.

(No. 42—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 13. | The effect of inoculation upon the 150 that were inoculated, out of the 1,270 previous to coming upon the station, showed great swelling, so much so that in many cases I had to cut the tails off close up to the butt. They recovered. |
| 14. | The milking cows upon these runs were not inoculated, Mr. Rouse's own breed of cattle never showing symptoms requiring it. |
| 15. | 7 per cent. of deaths occurred out of the 1,270 inoculated. Those which showed any signs of swellings were at once cut off, but many died without showing any other signs than ordinary—in such cases staring, fluttering of flank, and being constantly in same place. |
| 16. | All deaths occurred after inoculation; some very shortly after operation—say two or three days. |
| 17. | About eight months. |
| 18. | Partially satisfactory. |
| 19. | In favour of it, if done as soon after calves are branded as possible, so as to allow them to get strong, and certainly not later than twelve months old. |
| 20. | In my opinion I consider if cattle are diseased when inoculated, you must expect a great proportion of deaths. None of the herd cattle upon these runs were ever allowed to mix with the cattle infected being all subdivided into small paddocks. |
| 21. | Were runs have the necessary improvements upon them to allow of cattle so classed and kept separate by fencing (should anything like pleuro appear) will be the only means of keeping the disease under, and putting a penalty upon any diseased cattle travelling through any cattle paddocks. Travelling stock from the North seem most affected with pleuro. |
| 22. | The owners should be allowed to use their own discretion in the matter, but they ought not to be allowed to travel them when diseased to the injury of others, as I consider the disease infectious. |

(No. 43.)

2. 900.
3. Once—in November, 1868.
4. 900.
14. Did not use the milk.
16. Two only.
19. In favour of; but not compulsory.
22. Should be left to the owners to act as they think fit.

(No. 44.)

2. 6,350.
3. Once—in October, 1874.
4. About 4,000 were inoculated, and the whole herd would have been so treated, but I was unable to procure virus for the remainder.
5. In good health, with the exception of 1 per cent. which were diseased, and nearly all of which I believe to have died.
6. About one month.
13. They were not very closely observed; but such as I saw were one or two instances of loss of portion of the tail.
14. They were all inoculated, but I am not aware of any deterioration in quantity or quality of milk.
15. No deaths ensued.
16. Yes. And I am of opinion that inoculation is of no avail for any animal that has already become affected with the disease.
17. About six or eight months.
18. It stayed the progress of the disease. Its beneficial effect was more immediately to be observed amongst the weaners, who were inoculated as calves at the time of branding, and who have never since shown any symptoms of the disease.
19. Decidedly in favour of it.
20. From the time of inoculation the disease gradually lessened, until it entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few bad cases which had become chronic. The cattle were all exposed to the infection, as there was no attempt made to separate the diseased from the healthy.
22. Yes; if cattle can be inoculated at an early age, as it is then most efficacious. The main difficulty would I consider be the procuring the proper virus when wanted.

- (No. 45.)
Answer.
- Question.
2. 6,000—mixed herd.
 3. Several times at the first outbreak of the disease. Last time, winter of 1874.
 4. Last time about 4,000 head.
 5. Bosh.
 6. At once.
 13. Generally made no sign whatever.
 14. Never knocked off the milking, as the operation was in no way observable, except on about 5 per cent., which it killed.
 15. Among milkers, in a large cheese dairy, 5 per cent. were killed in consequence of the operation. Tails cut off.
 16. Who is to know?
 17. Disease left the herd during the process, both among those that had been inoculated and those that had not.
 18. If the operation is performed in the Autumn months, the result is as a "chip in porridge" arrangement; but if practised in the spring months, the results are most disastrous. I have no doubt but that inoculation keeps the disease alive in a herd.
 19. I am most decidedly in favour of it in *other people's herds*, but will never try it again on my own.
 20. Don't know, or will never be able to find out what properly inoculated means.
 21. If we had no Chief Inspector of Stock, and did not rush so frantically after supposed perfect cures, in time the disease would die out or become so mild that nothing would be thought of it. In fact we had almost arrived at that destination, and would have got on all right only for Mr. Bruce finding time hang heavily on his hands—"For Satan," &c.
 10. If it is really desirable that a true finding of the benefits or otherwise of inoculation should be arrived at, why not ascertain whether those herds that have been continuously inoculated increase faster than those not operated on. But I fear as long as Mr. Bruce is in his present office, it would be hopeless to try and set this question at rest.
 22. If it is desirable that the number of cattle in this colony should be reduced, in my opinion there is scarcely any mode I know of that will attain that object sooner than by inoculating the cattle and making it compulsory.

(No. 46.)

2. 3,000 or 4,000.
3. Inoculated first in December, '74, about 600; about 30 died from swelled tails.
4. 600 and 700.
5. 2 per cent. showed symptoms
6. We don't think that the herd was ever free of the disease since pleuro first appeared in this district.
13. Our last 700 were satisfactorily done in the winter; a few died that had pleuro previous to inoculation.
14. Bunkum.
15. See No. 3.
16. See No. 13.
17. It will never leave it or the Colony either.
18. Good in cool weather.
19. We are in favour of inoculation, although till very recently were strenuously opposed to it; but we value our liberty, so don't make it compulsory.
20. If properly done, we don't think a beast will take the disease twice.
21. Our idea is, allow the owners inoculate or not as they please; if made compulsory there would be more loss of cattle, by enforcing the Act at unseasonable times, than would be killed by this disease if allowed its course.
22. We don't approve of an Act in this matter.

(No. 47.)

2. Never inoculated at Bungonia; no disease.
3. Inoculated cattle about fifteen years ago at Urana.
4. The number about 2,500.
5. About 5 per cent. showed disease.
6. About two months.
13. About 10 or 15 per cent. showed effects of inoculation; but I think those which did not show symptoms benefitted as much as the others.
14. Milking cows not milked after the inoculation.
15. Yes; about 3 per cent. The means tried were lancing the swelled part and putting in tar, by which a good many were saved.

- (No. 47—continued.)
Answer.
- Question.
16. A few deaths occurred during the first two months after inoculation.
 17. No symptoms after the first three months.
 18. It stayed the disease.
 19. In favour of it.
 20. I never to my knowledge saw a beast which I knew to be inoculated ever take the disease again.
 22. I think such an Act is necessary.

(No. 48.)

2. 6,000.
3. Not recorded.
4. Not recorded.
5. Herd partly diseased.
6. Not ascertainable.
13. Effects visible from first perceptible to loss of tail and inflammation up the rump.
14. No experiments been made.
15. Yes; not appreciable enough to be recorded.
16. Yes; but very hard to say if the deaths were from the original disease or from inoculation.
17. Generally the stoppage of the appearance of the disease very quickly followed inoculation; but I have lately witnessed apparently no expected result from inoculation.
19. In favour of; because experience shows considerable benefit, though there may be occasional failures.
20. Proof or disproof is exceedingly difficult.
22. Not in the present state of the disease. I consider it is quite in subjection without any legal interference.

(No. 49.)

2. About 500; as many more died before commencing to inoculate.
3. Once, in the Spring of 1867.
4. About 400.
5. Diseased, about 20 per cent.
6. One year.
13. In about 8 or 9 days a little matter was visible where the cotton was left in the tail. Also, in a few cases swelling in the rump at the butt of tail, and later in the udders of cows.
14. None were milked.
15. About 2 per cent. died from excessive swelling. Cutting the swelling, washing and working the rotten flesh out, first with chalk and sugar and corrosive sublimate, afterwards with the fingers, then applying turpentine and tar.
16. One or two died two or three days after, these were bad with it at time of inoculation.
17. About a fortnight.
18. Thought at time to be complete success.
19. In favour of inoculation.
20. Cattle properly inoculated were exposed to the infection without being affected. The fact that almost every one who has ever tried inoculation approves of it, and continues to practise it, would seem to prove its efficacy.
21. Inoculation should, I think, be performed early in the spring before the weather gets too warm and the flies troublesome. The disease does not appear to have been so bad since the first 2 or 3 years after it broke out, at any rate in the Coast Districts.
22. No. For those favourable to inoculation will do so without compulsion, and self interest will oblige the rest to inoculate if they see their cattle dying while their neighbour's inoculated herd is free from the disease.

(No. 50.)

3. 1863.
5. Dying, about 20 per day.
19. In favour.
20. Diseased cattle should not be allowed to travel. My cattle have never been diseased since.
22. Yes.

(No. 51.)

2. About 8,000.
3. Very often in other places, but on this run in 1873 and 1874.
4. In 1873 about 2,500, and in 1874, 1,500.
5. Slightly diseased in 1873, but sound in 1874.
6. Only a short time.
13. The beast becomes out of order about the third day and the tail gets quite limp, and gradually swells until about the 21st day.

(No. 51—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | Never inoculated any. |
| 15. | About 1 per cent. in 1873, but only one beast out of 1,500 in 1874; I tried lancing and cutting the tails off, by this means saved some of the cattle. |
| 16. | I never saw a beast die from pleuro after it had been effectually inoculated. |
| 17. | About 3 weeks. |
| 18. | I don't understand this question. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I have known cattle to be travelling, part of them inoculated and part not; the pleuro attacked those that were not inoculated and numbers of them died, whereas those that were inoculated remained quite sound. I could cite dozens of instances of this kind. The whole of this herd was inoculated about 8 years ago, at that time it was estimated that 50 per cent. died from pleuro, and six weeks after inoculation they were quite sound and remained so until 1873. |
| 22. | I am of opinion that such an Act would be of great benefit to the country. |

(No. 52.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | At the time I inoculated about 4,000. |
| 3. | Once, about the year 1866. |
| 4. | 500. |
| 5. | Don't remember the percentage showing symptoms. |
| 6. | Don't know. |
| 13. | Don't remember. |
| 14. | Don't know. |
| 15. | Some deaths, do not remember the percentage. |
| 16. | Storc cattle that I purchased on the Richmond River died from the effects of pleuro-pneumonia twelve months after they were on the Macquarie, some having their tails off from the effects of inoculation. |
| 17. | I believe it has been more or less in every herd in the Colony since it first broke out, and that it cannot be eradicated, but at the present time my herd is very healthy, and I believe there is none more so in the Colony. |
| 18. | Those I had inoculated I had more loss in than if they had been left alone. |
| 19. | Decidedly opposed to inoculation, and I believe there are more cattle killed through inoculating than there are die with pleuro. |
| 20. | I firmly believe cattle have pleuro a second time; I had an imported bull that had the pleuro very bad in Windsor, he recovered, twelve months afterwards I sent him to my station, after being there over twelve months he got pleuro again and died a few days after he was attacked with it. |
| 21. | I know one instance on a station near mine on the Macquarie, where they had a hundred head to inoculate, they killed five head before they could get the lung in a fit state for the virus, which was I feel certain, a much larger percentage than they would have lost had they left the cattle alone. |
| 22. | Decidedly not. |

(No. 53.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,500, have only inoculated twice, once about seven years ago, the second time two years. |
| 3. | Answered above. |
| 4. | All the herd on the first occasion, about 350 on the second. |
| 6. | Some time. |
| 13. | Some of them lost their tails. |
| 14. | Yes. Not that I know of. |
| 16. | Impossible to tell. |
| 17. | About three months. |
| 18. | Most beneficial. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 22. | Most decidedly. |

(No. 54.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 2,800. |
| 3. | Inoculated 2,100, about middle of January, 1871, and have not since had occasion to do so. |
| 4. | The above number of cattle were inoculated between 12th and 18th January, 1871. |
| 5. | About five per cent showing symptoms. |
| 6. | About five weeks, in which time about 700 died. |
| 13. | About one per cent. swellings in tail, many of which were very slight; the swellings appeared eight or nine days after inoculation. |

(No. 54—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | Milking cows were turned out for three or four weeks after inoculation, we cannot say whether it affected the milk. |
| 15. | We did not lose any from swellings; we cured them by lancing, cutting off the tail, or taking the tail off at the loin. |
| 16. | After the above cattle had been inoculated twelve or fourteen days no disease was visible on the run, but appeared the following spring, and in the spring of every year since, but to no great extent. |
| 17. | Very few deaths have occurred on these runs since 1871. |
| 19. | We are strongly in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | Our experience in this is small, although after our cattle were inoculated in 1871, they were mixing amongst and running on and off amongst an adjoining neighbour's cattle which were dying in great numbers, still we lost no more cattle. Disease may show slightly in a large herd of cattle, as it does every year, at the same time do no damage worthy of note, and if inoculation be compulsory it would be very hard to ask a man to put his herd together in a drought like the present or last summer, when his herd are too weak to walk to the yards, his losses in this wise would be far more than the disease would probably cause. |
| 22. | We think such an Act would be injurious. |

(No. 55.)

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| 2. | 500 in 1867, 1,200 in 1874. |
| 3. | Have inoculated three or four times—first in 1867, and last in 1875. |
| 4. | 500 in 1867, and 900 in 1874. |
| 5. | Diseased, but cannot state percentage showing symptoms. |
| 6. | Several months on both occasions; put off inoculating, thinking the disease would expend itself. |
| 13. | From two to three weeks after inoculating have always had some swelled more or less, perhaps from 15 to 20 per cent. |
| 14. | Have continued milking cows after inoculating, and have not noticed any evil effects, excepting in cases where a cow swells badly, in which cases the milking has been discontinued. |
| 15. | Some deaths have always occurred from swelling, but never above 3 per cent.; have often cut off a portion of a swelled tail, which mostly stops the swelling. |
| 16. | An odd beast now and again has died after inoculation, but after three weeks or a month the disease has disappeared. |
| 17. | About a month. |
| 18. | A decided stoppage of the pleuro-pneumonia; believed to be the result of inoculation. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour of it. |
| 20. | Have known uninoculated cattle to die which were running amongst inoculated cattle, but have never known a beast to take the pleuro upon which inoculation has taken effect. |
| 22. | I do consider that an Act should be passed compelling persons to inoculate as above. |

(No. 56.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 2,000. |
| 3. | Once, about 1864. |
| 4. | 1,500. |
| 5. | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| 6. | About a week or ten days. |
| 13. | The cattle were stiff and sore for a few days. |
| 14. | Were not milked. |
| 15. | One or two out of the 1,500. |
| 16. | There were about 1 or 2 per cent. died the first 10 days after inoculation. |
| 17. | About 10 days. |
| 18. | We have never had it on the run since. |
| 19. | Yes. |
| 20. | We have had cattle in paddocks with those affected, and have never taken it—we mean cattle inoculated with those not. |
| 22. | We think an Act is unnecessary for it. |

(No. 57.)

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| 2. | About 2,000. |
| 3. | Twice, but a portion only that were brought newly on run about 2½ years ago and 18 months ago. |
| 4. | About 500. |

(No. 57.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 5. | Slightly decreases 2 or 3 per cent. |
| 6. | Only visible a few days. |
| 13. | Cattle appeared sick after few days, about 5 per cent. losing portions of tails. |
| 15. | A few tails were cut off; no deaths. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | Those sick recovered in about a month each time; not noticed afterwards. |
| 18. | Favourable. |
| 19. | I am an advocate of inoculation as a preventative. |

(No. 58.)

2. From 1,500 to 2,500.
3. Three times—in the years 1874, 1870, and 1865.
4. In 1874, 200 head; in 1870, 35 head; and in 1865, about 1,500 head.
5. In 1874, about 5 per cent. were diseased; in 1870, about 3 per cent.; in 1865, about 5 per cent.
6. First lot, about a month; second lot, about a week; third lot, about two months.
13. About ten or fourteen days after the inoculation, the tails of about 5 per cent. of the number swelled and remained so about a fortnight.
14. The milking cows after inoculation were not milked.
15. About 1 per cent. from excessive swelling. The tails were opened above the swelling so as to allow the blood to flow freely. In some instances the tails were cut off above the swelling.
16. Yes—about 1 per cent. within a period of fourteen days, that is so far as symptoms of disease were perceptible.
17. None of the cattle died from disease after about a fortnight.
18. The cattle after being inoculated appeared drowsy and sluggish in their movements.
19. I am strongly in favour of inoculation.
20. I am of opinion that inoculation checks the progress of disease and prevents cattle from taking the disease again, as I have never had a single case after inoculation.
21. The virus should be taken from the lungs of a young and diseased bullock or cow, about the fifth day, and the animal slaughtered and well bled for that purpose. It ought also to be strained through fine muslin and afterwards passed through filtering paper.
22. I am of opinion that an Act should be passed compelling owners of infected cattle to inoculate when they can obtain virus to do so.

(No. 59.)

2. 150.
3. Several times. I do so when I brand up the calves, and whenever I buy cattle.
4. When pleuro first broke out I owned Kiargathur and Mickybil stations, and then inoculated over 2,000 head of cattle. Since I sold I have always inoculated when I could procure virus.
5. Diseased; about eight or ten per cent. showing symptoms.
6. About a month.
13. In ten or twelve days the tail will show a sore-raised spot and often swell more or less.
14. I have continued to milk cows after being inoculated and never noticed any difference in the quality of milk; if they swelled much we did not milk them.
15. Yes—about 1 or 2 per cent. When the tail shows signs of stiffness from swelling, it should be cut off above the swelling, going up till it bleeds freely, which gives relief and prevents the swelling going to the body.
16. A few may die that were sick when inoculated. I cannot say it is a cure, though I am satisfied it is a preventive.
17. Within a few weeks.
18. I have never known a beast die from pleuro that was properly inoculated and showed signs of the virus taking.
19. In favour.
20. My brother E. H. Lane bought 500 head of cattle last summer. I advised him to inoculate, but he thought them too poor; in less than a month he lost 60 head from pleuro; we then inoculated what remained, and only lost one after, and that was very bad at the time we inoculated. I have

(No. 59.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| | had my inoculated cattle in paddocks adjoining my neighbour's cattle, with only a split fence between, and his cattle were dying and mine perfectly healthy. I have also had a diseased beast get into my paddock and die there in the midst of my cattle without affecting them in the least. |

(No. 60.)

2. 350 on this run, which have never been diseased.
3. I acquired the practice of inoculation in Riverina, before I came to Monara. I consider once is sufficient if properly performed, excepting some that (at the time) are not predisposed to take the disease; such animals may hereafter require inoculation.
4. Several hundred.
5. Three or four.
6. Considerable time.
13. Much depends upon the weather at the time; if close and muggy, and the virus too old, the effects may be bad and shown by considerable swellings high up the tail, which will sometimes prove fatal even after scarifying or hacking off; if all is favourable, at most the beast will only lose the brush.
14. I think it only affects the quantity.
15. I have never been correctly informed upon the subject, but inferred not more in the worst circumstances than four or five; scarify; various.
16. I am not aware of any; it may be that odd ones did, which were not predisposed to take the disease at the general inoculation.
17. About one month.
18. I don't understand.
19. I am in favour of it.
20. On the Lachlan I heard of one squatter who did not believe in its efficacy, but allowed his herd to die on until he found his neighbours' cattle both above and below had ceased to die after inoculation; he then had his cattle inoculated, and he then saved the remnant of his herd, having previously lost two-thirds.
21. I would not have the slightest hesitation in exposing ever such valuable cattle, if properly inoculated, with diseased beasts.
22. I do.

(No. 61.)

2. About 1,400.
3. Once, and about eight years ago.
4. I had about 120. They were running on the outside of my run.
5. About 5 per cent.
6. About two months.
13. In some cases the swellings were very great.
14. No.
15. Yes, and about 3 per cent.
16. Yes, and about nine days.
19. Yes, I am for inoculation.
22. No.

(No. 62.)

2. 100 head.
3. Once, four years ago.
4. 100 head.
5. Four head only.
6. A month.
13. Swelling—had to cut tails of some of them.
14. None milked.
15. None.
16. Two only, about ten days after.
17. None affected after; disease left them immediately.
18. Cured.
19. In favour.
20. None.
21. None.
22. Were inoculated. Yes.

(No. 63.)

2. 484.
3. Three times—in May, 1875, August, and September.
4. 388 on the first occasion; the remainder on the two subsequent dates.
5. Free from disease.

(No. 63—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 13. Slight swelling in the tail about three days after inoculation. | |
| 14. No. | |
| 15. None. | |
| 16. None. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. After inoculation my cattle came in contact with diseased cattle without any ill effect. | |
| 22. Most certainly. | |

(No. 64.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 1,200. | |
| 3. Inoculated 600 two years ago. | |
| 4. 600 only. | |
| 5. About 50 head died before inoculation. | |
| 6. About three weeks. | |
| 13. Very few swellings. | |
| 14. Not milked. | |
| 15. A few head died from excessive swelling: only two or three. | |
| 16. Some died after inoculation that were diseased when inoculated. | |
| 17. Cannot say. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 65.)

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|---|--|
| 2. About 1,000. | |
| 3. Twice. To the best of my recollection 1866 and 1871. | |
| 4. 900 and 700. | |
| 5. First sixty deaths, then ten. The disease had showed amongst them about four months previous to inoculation, and about five or six deaths after inoculation. | |
| 13. The only symptoms visible is a small white swelling at the tip of tail, where the needle passed through. | |
| 14. Milking them when inoculated and afterwards, and no difference in flavour or quality as I could perceive. | |
| 16. Five or six deaths within a month after. | |
| 17. About a month as far as I could judge in appearance. | |
| 18. Every appearance of a cure. | |
| 19. In favour. | |

(No. 66.)

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| 2. 600 head. | |
| 3. Inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia in 1873. | |
| 4. Inoculated only once. | |
| 5. The number of cattle showing symptoms of disease were 10 per hundred. | |
| 6. About a year. | |
| 13. Swelling took place in the tail about a week after the inoculation. | |
| 14. Milking cows were not milked immediately after inoculation. | |
| 15. There was only one died from the inoculation. | |
| 16. There were no deaths among the inoculated cattle, only what showed symptoms of disease before inoculation. | |
| 17. It was about a fortnight after inoculation before the disease left the herd. | |
| 19. I am in favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. Any cattle which were properly inoculated were not infected by the disease afterwards. | |
| 22. I certainly do consider that an Act should be passed to compel inoculation when the virus can be obtained. | |

(No. 67.)

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| 2. 300 or 400 head, about twelve years ago, <i>i. e.</i> , 1864, or thereabout. | |
| 3. 1864. | |
| 4. Fifty or sixty. | |
| 5. I saw no symptoms in those we inoculated; but in some we killed some years after we saw symptoms of the disease having been in the lungs at one time. | |
| 6. About three or four months. | |
| 13. The tails swell, and sometimes fell off. | |
| 14. I forget. | |
| 15. Yes, but not many. We opened the tails with a knife. | |
| 16. I do not recollect. | |

(No. 67—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 17. The cattle ceased dying from that disease, but half of them died the following from starvation in the drought of 1865. | |
| 18. I think it stopped the disease. | |
| 19. I am in favour of it. | |
| 20. I have known other cattle inoculated which did not die. | |
| 21. I have had very little experience in this disease; it appeared here eleven or twelve years ago. I had the cattle inoculated and it disappeared. My sheep subsequently died, and I began purchasing cattle, that is how the herd has gradually increased from about 150 or 200 in 1865 (the year of drought) to 750 or 760 at present. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 68.)

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| 2. 200 head, more or less. | |
| 3. Only once; that was in September, 1871. | |
| 4. All upon the run. | |
| 5. Not more than 3 per cent., for immediately upon perceiving the disease I inoculated. | |
| 6. Cannot say; I inoculated immediately upon perceiving disease. | |
| 13. Usually about from six to seven days after inoculation the tail swelled a little, and the hair looked starchy, or rough, as it were; but in very few cases, if any, did the tail drop off. | |
| 14. No; not until the effects of inoculation had entirely disappeared. | |
| 15. Yes; two. 1 per cent. Cutting open to allow full discharge. | |
| 16. Three; but these evidently were affected previous to inoculation. | |
| 17. Almost immediately. I have never had the disease among the herd since. | |
| 18. It evidently prevented the disease spreading, and to my mind is a sure preventive. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation, but not compulsory. | |
| 20. I never knew any cattle properly inoculated showing the disease afterwards. | |
| 21. Nothing beyond foregoing, with the exception that I think parties travelling cattle from place to place should be compelled to give due notice (if not verbally, by letter) to owners of runs they pass through. | |
| 22. Yes, I do; but I should think owners whose cattle are infected would have no other alternative; and as for getting virus this is simple, for their own diseased cattle provide it. | |

(No. 69.)

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| 3. In one case—about eleven years ago. | |
| 4. About six hundred (600) head. | |
| 15. None. | |
| 17. About three (3) months. | |
| 19. In favour of it. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 70.)

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| 19. Strongly in favour where disease has appeared; as a <i>preventative</i> is better than a cure. | |
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(No. 71.)

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| 2. 400. | |
| 3. Once, in August, 1863. | |
| 4. About 350 head. | |
| 5. About 20 per cent. | |
| 6. About 14 days. | |
| 13. Yes; a slight swelling. | |
| 14. Never tried any. | |
| 15. None died after inoculation. | |
| 16. None died. | |
| 17. About 10 days. | |
| 18. None died after inoculation. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. None. | |
| 21. Nil. I believe from inoculation that my cattle were saved, and from no other cause. | |
| 22. I am in favour of an Act to pass to compel persons to inoculate. | |

(No. 72.)

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| 2. 2,000. | |
| 3. Twice during past five years. | |
| 4. 600 and 400. | |
| 5. Store condition, about 5 per cent. | |

(No. 72—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 6. | In the first case two months; second case, three weeks. |
| 13. | Some swelled about tails; have known cases where effects of inoculation were seen on the ribs; sores and swellings. |
| 14. | Some were; no visible effect. |
| 15. | Yes, about one per cent.; cutting infected tail till it bled, which cured the beasts. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | About four weeks. |
| 18. | Perfect cure. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 22. | Think the question of inoculating or not should rest with the owner. |

(No. 73.)

2. 370.
3. August, 1872; I had inoculated eleven or twelve year's ago; I cannot say to the time.
4. 140 young cattle 6 months up to two years old.
5. No disease.
13. Swelling; twisting of the tail.
14. It affected the milk in quantity.
15. No deaths from inoculation.
17. Seen no effect of inoculation after six weeks.
19. In favour of inoculation.
20. Ten or twelve years since, when the disease was very bad in this district and in my own cattle, I did not inoculate 16 cows, but kept to milk; in three months after inoculation of other cattle, 15 out of the 16 cows had died.

(No. 74.)

2. 4,500.
3. Once at Maharatta, in 1867. Once at Mila, February, 1874.
4. Maharatta, 1,365 in 1867. Mila, 2,000 in 1874.
5. Sound cattle were inoculated. Thirty head which showed symptoms, were bled and drenched with Stockholm tar and iodine.
6. They showed symptoms of disease two months before inoculation.
13. Nine days after inoculation swelling was visible; a twist in the tail almost immediately after inoculation.
14. Milked next morning, milk used not affected. Also working bullocks at work immediately after inoculated; no ill effects.
15. About 1 per cent. died; tails scarified, and tar and Venice turpentine inserted, the effects of remedy very slight.
16. None.
17. One week.
18. Good.
19. In favour.
20. Our cattle were afterwards exposed to the disease without any ill effects, which proves inoculation if properly done with proper virus—that is, chest virus with slight proportion of lung virus—beneficial.
21. Bleeding is a cure to a certain extent, but inoculation is a preventative.
22. Yes; most decidedly.

(No. 75.)

2. 5,000.
3. In 1868, all the cattle. In 1871, a portion.
4. 5,000 in 1868; 1,500 in 1871.
5. Diseased.
6. A month or two.
13. Tail very much swollen, in some instances even to cause death, in some half-way up, and then fell off. Chest virus not so powerful.
14. Milking herd escaped from pleuro.
15. Some deaths. Tails cut off, which had desired effect if done soon enough.
16. Have seen a few die from disease after inoculation.
17. Never left it for long.
18. In 1871 inoculated 900 weaners that had been tailed and showed no signs of disease with chest virus the same day it was obtained, turned them out, and many had the disease afterwards and died. Next day inoculated 600 heifers that had the disease with the same virus, continued to tail the heifers, and they ceased dying.

(No. 75—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 19. | Should inoculate if disease were very prevalent. |
| 20. | Believe pleuro-pneumonia not to be infectious, but an epidemic. |
| 21. | The disease that is called pleuro effects cattle very differently now than it did in 1868. Cattle that are affected now are ill for a few days, and either recover or die; most recover. |
| 22. | Most decidedly not. |

(No. 76.)

2. Between 4,000 or 5,000; 2,000.
3. In 1864 inoculated the Eatonswill cattle. In 1873 and 1874 the Nymboida cattle.
4. On the 1st, some 3,000; 2nd, 500; 3rd, 300; 4th 800.
5. On first, could not give a correct percentage, but the disease was very severe. Amongst them could count from twenty to thirty head dead per week. On second, the percentage of those showing symptoms would be about one. On third, only four on the whole showed symptoms.
6. On the first, from six to eight weeks; on the second, about a week; on the third, not a week.
7. 1st. The animal was in what is known as the second stage of the disease. About half of the lung was too far gone for use; from the other half good virus could be had, but the virus already obtained outside lung was purer, that is, free from blood. 2nd. All lung in good state for use, slightly honeycombed, but filled and about it with a sort of lemon-colour jelly matter, "the best virus." 3rd. Lung rather too far gone for extracting virus, but got good virus in the chest.
8. 1st. From chest, the water found there of a very light sherry-colour. 2nd. The lung itself, cut, pressed, and strained. 3rd. The jelly kind of matter found in small quantities about the lung.
9. In all cases never more than forty-eight hours.
10. I have preserved virus to keep good for a few days—1st, by letting the virus run through animal charcoal, bottled and sealed; 2nd, by steeping the setons made of candlewick in virus, drying them, bottled, and sealed; 3rd, by merely hermetically sealing and sinking in deep running water.
11. I only tried the setons, and they acted rather severely, causing much inflammation in the tails.
12. I never would use the knife, only used needle and thread, which I used as follows:—Have a ball of candlewick cut in lengths of two-inch pieces, with a knot at one end of each piece. Put a little virus in a saucer, where the setons or pieces of cotton wick are placed to soak, leaving the end that is not knotted on the edge of the saucer—dry them, they are ready to thread and use.
13. About the fifth day after inoculation the swelling begins to show itself, when, if you examine the tail, it will be found that if the wound made by the needle is of a blackish appearance, and on lifting the scab formed thereon a sort of matter is found underneath, when it is so the beast has gone all safe over the inoculation; but if in place it has a reddish appearance and looks inflamed around it, the tail should be cut off above the inflamed part, or if left the swelling will spread up to the loin, and the result will be either the loss of the whole tail or of the beast.
14. I have inoculated milking cows when milking, and the only effect I could note was the milk being a little watery like, but nothing else.
15. I never lost more than half-a-dozen head from the effects of excessive swelling by the inoculation. If treated as I said in the previous question (13) there is no danger of much swelling, but if allowed to go too far up the only chance that I know is cutting the tail at the last joint, and perhaps have to scarify one or both rumps, and put Stockholm tar over to keep flies off.
16. I never to my knowledge lost a beast from disease after inoculation.
17. In the first, within a month; in the second, in a week; in the third, only two head showed signs of disease—one I killed for virus, the other I bled and inoculated, and got over it.

(No. 76.—*continued.*)

Question.

Answer.

18. The result of my inoculation was very satisfactory. I do not believe it cures or prevents the disease, but checks the severity, that is, it goes through the cattle in a very mild form.
19. I am very strongly in favour of inoculation.
20. One of the principal reasons for my belief in inoculation has been from my own practical experience in watching its success on whichever part of the run the disease has shown itself, and many deaths occurring. As soon as the cattle were inoculated no more deaths occurred. On several occasions I have put a diseased animal in a paddock with a lot more that had been inoculated without in the least affecting them; but on the other hand, on one occasion I put a diseased cow in a paddock to kill for virus, and it chanced to get out into another paddock, where the cattle that were in it had not been inoculated. The result was that in a week I had three or four with the disease. I inoculated at once, and I had no further cases then. One of the principal causes of some persons having failed in deriving the benefit of inoculation has in most cases, I believe, been because the cattle had been inoculated carelessly, or the virus used was bad, and therefore the cattle were actually not inoculated at all.
21. I may mention that doing my inoculation in 1864, at Eatonswill, most of the branding of that year was being done at the time, so calves were all inoculated as they were branded. I requested Mr. T. Hewitt, butcher, at Grafton, some four or five years after to take note of the appearance of the lungs on those bullocks being killed there, and which had been inoculated as calves, and his report was that, without exception, their lungs were in the most perfect state of health; whilst older cattle showed signs of having been more or less affected, showing it by the lung sticking to the ribs more or less.
22. Such an Act I should consider to be for the general benefit of all cattle owners, but should not compel to inoculate after the general herd has been inoculated, unless it be cattle born after such inoculation.

(No. 77.)

2. 800.
3. Twice—about two years ago.
4. About 700.
5. Rather poor; about 5 per cent. with pleuro.
6. About fourteen days.
13. You may see the tail swell three or four days after the inoculation.
14. I have inoculated milk cows and milked them the next day. I could not see any difference in the milk.
15. About 5 per cent. Cut the tail off. I have seen some cattle lose all their tail after inoculation.
16. Seldom any for a period of three years, when required to re-inoculate.
17. About three weeks, in the inoculated cattle.
18. Cattle seem to thrive well after the inoculation.
19. In favour.
20. If properly inoculated lasts for about three years.
21. I can't give any other information than the above.
22. Yes.

(No. 78.)

2. 13,000.
3. Twice—in June, 1873, and April, 1874.
4. First time, 10,000; second time, 3,000.
5. Slight symptoms of pleuro showing on one part of the run.
6. Inoculated at once.
13. Very few swelled tails—the evidence of the virus having taken effect being a small scab on end of tail, and the tail bent upwards sometimes at end.
14. Not milked.
15. No deaths that I know of from this cause. Very few deaths from the disease, about 2 per cent.
17. Three months.
18. Good on this station.
19. In favour.
20. The proof of the efficacy of inoculation is that the disease left the herd. Afterwards they were not exposed to infection.

(No. 78.—*continued.*)

Question.

Answer.

22. I do not think inoculation should be made compulsory, because if, as I think, it is a preventative, the fact of my neighbours not inoculating can do me no harm.

(No. 79.)

2. 100.
3. Once.
4. 90.
5. Sickly. 5 per cent.
6. Four days.
13. Tail generally much swollen.
14. Did not milk cows.
15. Four or five.
16. None.
17. Two months.
18. Satisfactory.
19. In favour of.
20. I consider inoculation will prevent cattle catching the disease.
22. Yes.

(No. 80.)

2. 350.
3. Twice—in 1863, and again July, 1875.
4. 800 head 1863, and 350 in 1875.
5. All sound.
13. Slightly visible about the ninth day.
15. No deaths.
16. None.
18. Very beneficial to the herd.
19. In favour of inoculation.
20. We consider that cattle properly inoculated are not exposed to the infection.
22. We certainly do.

(No. 81.)

2. 350.
3. Twice, 1865, 1871.
4. 200 first, 350 second.
5. Yes. 30 per cent.
6. One month.
13. How, swollen in the tail.
14. Not milked.
15. About 3 per cent. Cut their tails off and saved them.
16. None.
17. About 3 months.
18. Very good.
19. In favour of it, if disease is going about.
20. The cattle properly inoculated were exposed to infection after inoculation, and were not affected by it.
21. None to give.
22. Yes.

(No. 82.)

2. 1,500—Sept. 1874.
3. Once only, during September and October of 1874.
4. 1,500.
5. A lot of 50 head that I had purchased two months before inoculating, and which had the disease when bought, died; up to that time at 30 per cent. The remainder of my cattle during those two months died at about 1 per cent. from after-effects of inoculation—swelled tails, &c. In two months I lost about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
6. From the time the disease first broke out in this part of the Colony to now there has not been a year but what there has been some deaths from pleuro in my herd, although slight as compared with others. 1 per cent. per annum would cover them.
14. Those I inoculated were not milked again for a month, when no alteration in quality could be detected.
15. I consider I lost about 1 per cent. from swelling within two months after inoculation, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of cattle that had the disease when inoculated. When swelled in the tail low down, I cured several by cutting it off above the swelling. When high up and about the butt of tail, I well scarified it with a knife. I attribute a number of my losses to not finding the cattle when bad.
16. Since inoculating in September of 1874, I have lost from pleuro, out of those inoculated, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
17. The disease has not and I do not believe ever will leave the herd. Inoculation is in my opinion a preventative, but not a permanent cure.

(No. 82—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 18. | On the whole unsatisfactory. |
| 19. | Opposed to its becoming compulsory. My experiences as related above do not warrant my inoculating a mob of 80 bullocks that arrived here some two months since. 5 head have died from pleuro, and there are 4 others bad with it, but which I think will recover. Had I inoculated during first symptoms I consider the chances are my losses from swelled tails, &c., would have been as great. Station cattle are not so easily managed as quiet dairy herds. Further, the 80 head, with the exception of the 9 head, to all appearances are quite sound. |
| 22. | Such an Act would in my opinion be very arbitrary, and not conducive of any great good. |

(No. 83.)

2. Two herds—one of 140 and one of 56.
3. Twice—1864.
4. See above.
5. One herd (the largest one) 6 were diseased at the time of inoculation, 1 shot for the virus, 1 recovered, 5 died; the other, 3 diseased, 1 shot for the virus, 2 died.
6. One month.
13. The tail swelled a little; but I think the large wound made by the needle allowed the matter to escape. They were all well in three weeks.
14. Yes. Lost one-third of their milk, and was not so good in quality.
15. None.
18. Good.
19. I am in favour of it; and it is the general opinion of the dairymen in this district that it is a sure preventive.
20. Two gentlemen here would not have their cattle inoculated when the disease broke out, but let it run its course, until they lost one-third of their herd. They then inoculated a few that were bad with the disease at the time, and in a month the disease was gone.
21. I think the virus ought to be taken from a beast that is not far gone in the disease, and used at once. Have seen very bad effects from virus taken from a beast that was far gone with the disease, and from cattle that had died of it; in fact the effects from virus taken from a beast that died of the pleuro was as bad as the pleuro itself.
22. Yes.

(No. 84.)

2. 4,035.
3. Once—February, 1875.
4. 1,800.
5. Slightly diseased—scarcely 2 per cent.
6. About a month.
13. A few instances of swelling in tail about eight or nine days after operation; a few also were swollen all over the body.
14. The milking cows were not milked for at least a fortnight after inoculation, and no perceptible effects from the inoculation in the milk.
15. Not 2 per cent. died from excessive swelling. Where the swelling was confined to the tail, the tails were either cut off or the knife run through the hide or tail from top to bottom; but without any beneficial results.
16. Unable to say, as not sufficient notice was taken whether they died from the disease or from the inoculation.
17. Somewhere about six weeks.
18. Do not think the result beneficial.
19. If with good virus, and properly administered, it may do good; but I think extremely doubtful.
20. Unable to say whether the cattle were properly inoculated. They were done in the ordinary way by stockmen, who may not have taken the virus in its proper stage.
22. No; an Act of the sort would not be fair.

(No. 85.)

2. About 300 head.
3. Only once, about 10 years ago.
4. 200 head.
5. About 4 per week.
6. About 2 months.
13. A few swelled a little, but came to no loss.
51. No deaths.

(No. 85—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 16. | I think two died after, but these must have had the disease in them at the time. |
| 17. | I lost none only the two mentioned above at that time, but have lost three lately, which I think was the pleuro. |
| 18. | Very good. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I have had none die from pleuro until lately. |
| 21. | I believe that inoculation is a preventive, and for curing cattle diseased with medicine I think is out of the question. There may be a few young cattle get over it, but I think it would not be 5 per cent. |
| 22. | I do. |

(No. 86.)

2. My herd is composed chiefly of bullocks, which I purchase and fatten to the number of about 1,000 per annum; these I inoculate as purchased.
3. Of this I have kept no record, but since 1865 I have inoculated all cattle that have come into my hands as soon as I could procure the necessary virus. I should estimate that since 1865 I have inoculated about 12,000 head.
4. No record of numbers.
5. In many cases the cattle have been diseased when operated upon, but cannot give the percentage of those affected. In some cases the cattle have been free from disease.
6. In some cases for several months, in others the disease had only just appeared, and some were free from disease.
7. I have usually chosen a beast in the second stage of the disease, when only part of the lung was hepatized; but from more recent experiments I have found that the virus which exudes from the lung of a beast in the third stage of the disease, and is of a clear amber colour, is fully as effective and much less liable to cause inflammation, and will keep better than that procured direct from the lung.
9. In cool weather it may be kept for several days, but in hot weather it must be used within 24 hours.
10. I have never been able to preserve virus, but believe that where ice can be procured it could be kept for any length of time. I have soaked the ends of wool in virus and dried them, but could not detect any symptoms of inoculation in the cattle inoculated with them.
12. With a needle 5 inches long, with a round handle of wood at one end, a flat blade about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide, with an eye about $\frac{1}{4}$ long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the point.
13. I have observed that inoculated cattle begin to show the effect of the operation in about 5 to 7 days; the coat begins to stare, and there is a general dulness and stiffness of the whole carcass, and sometimes a cough; the tail seems limp, and sometimes a little thick at the point; in some few cases the swelling extends to the root of the tail.
15. Yes, about 1 per cent.; I have saved cattle when taken in time by cutting off the tail above the swelling.
16. I have seen deaths after inoculation, but in all cases the cattle were badly diseased before inoculation. I have not noticed dates, but deaths, if any, usually occur within a week or two.
17. I consider a herd perfectly safe a month after inoculation.
18. Immunity from pleuro-pneumonia.
19. I am in favour of it.
20. I have a small herd of stud cattle which I have inoculated carefully for the last six years, and though they have been in contact with diseased stall cattle frequently, I never saw a case of pleuro in the herd, numbering about 100 head of all sexes and ages.
21. My advice is to inoculate whenever virus is to be had, but prefer the spring and autumn, when the weather is cool and green grass plentiful. Take the virus from the cavity round the lung, keep it cool and use it fresh; insert the seton lightly about 1 inch from the tip of the tail.
22. I think the time has passed when a compulsory measure would be of any service.

(No. 87.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | 1870, about 900, all cattle in the herd; 1871, about 700 stores purchased. |
| 3. | Four times—1863, 1869, 1870, 1871; all in winter or early spring. |
| 4. | 1,500, 220, 900, 700. |
| 5. | All cattle properly done will show symptoms if your virus is any good; should be kept as quiet as possible after inoculation. |
| 6. | At first inoculation great loss was sustained before we could tell what to do or how to go about it. |
| 13. | About one month, opened by lance or knife if inflammation or great swellings exist and matter forms. |
| 14. | No, not being either pleasant or wholesome. |
| 15. | 1 per cent. after including operation, &c. |
| 16. | Answered above. |
| 17. | Two to three months. |
| 18. | Cattle afterwards improved in health and fattened better, even those that were infected at the time of inoculation. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 20. | From 1863 to 1869 our herd was perfectly free from pleuro, although diseased cattle were often passing through the run, as stores from Queensland and other places going south to be sold, and brought here again by purchased stores. |
| 21. | The disease is not nearly so bad or destructive as formerly. We occasionally see a young beast with it even now, which must always be the case unless you always inoculate the calves at branding. Not over 6 head have been found out as dying from pleuro this winter. Old cattle inoculated keep quite right. |
| 22. | I am not in favour of compulsion, the disease being so much milder than formerly; and as I am a believer, if properly done, you can mix any quantity of diseased cattle with them without infecting. |

(No. 88.)

2. About 1,200.
3. Only twice, and the weaners only, both in May, 1874, and May, 1875.
4. In 1874, about 600; in 1875, about 250.
5. About 3 per cent.
6. Do not know.
13. The swellings appeared in about eight days, and ceased in about twenty-eight days.
14. Never tried.
15. Lost about 2 per cent.; did not try anything; let them take their chance.
16. Have not noticed any deaths since inoculation in those that we inoculated.
17. Nearly instantly in the inoculated beasts.
18. Weaners inoculated, and well done, will very seldom take the disease, and only in a very mild form, and scarcely any die.
19. In favour, of course.
20. Have not had sufficient experience, but have no fears of the disease if inoculated young.
22. Yes, especially the young cattle, *i.e.*, weaners, or say at six months old.

(No. 89.)

2. 1,000.
3. Once—in July, 1873.
4. 1,000.
5. Diseased—5 per cent. sick.
6. About one month.
7. The animal killed to obtain virus for inoculation was in fair condition. When killed the beast was in the last stage of the disease, and the lung was nearly all marbled or hepatized.
8. The virus was taken from the chest, being the virus round about the lung, but the lung was not cut to obtain virus.
9. But a few hours.
10. We never preserved virus by artificial means, but have used it a week only on some occasions and found it had the desired effect.
11. Should always prefer fresh virus if it is to be obtained, as the old virus seems to cause the tails to swell.
12. We have always used needle and thread, or rather worsted.

(No. 89—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 13. | We have sometimes had some 2 or 3 per cent. suffer from swelling after inoculation, but it seldom spreads higher than the tail if proper care is taken to open the infected part or cut off the tail. |
| 14. | Milking cows were not milked after inoculation till all effects had disappeared. |
| 15. | Some deaths through neglect, but have always found that a free use of the knife, if in time, will prevent deaths. |
| 16. | A few deaths occurred after inoculation, but only within the first fortnight. |
| 17. | About one month. |
| 18. | No signs of pleuro in herd since inoculation. |
| 19. | Strongly in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | Have known cattle that were inoculated to be mixed with diseased cattle, and they never showed any signs of disease. |
| 21. | Consider that inoculation will in all cases prevent pleuro, and if done properly, a herd may be kept sound. |
| 22. | We are strongly opposed to compulsory inoculation, and consider it would be interfering too much with pastoral interests. |
- (No. 90.)
2. 1,500.
 3. Twice—once in March, 1864, and 1870.
 4. 2,000.
 5. Diseased—5 per cent. on first, and 10 on second.
 6. Two months.
 13. Slightly festering.
 14. I never used for a time.
 15. Yes, 2½ per cent.; by cutting the tail off close above the swelling it would stop the swelling.
 16. No.
 17. Two months.
 19. In favour.
 20. Never saw cattle that were properly inoculated affected.

(No. 91.)

2. About three hundred (300.)
3. 1875, April 22nd, 80; June 2nd, 40; September, 8th, 125.
4. 80, 40, 125.
5. Diseased; upon the 1st occasion 5 showed symptoms.

"	2nd	"	1	"
"	3rd	"	1	"
6. About 8 months.
13. A slight irritation in the tail perceptible in about 10 or 14 days. Only four suffered from swelling, say 2 per cent. I have only seen one with the tail twisted.
15. Three—about 1 per cent.—all died, no remedy tried. I cannot account for the swelling, unless the animal, from which the virus was taken had had the disease a day or two too long; the lung may have been a little decomposed.
16. None, except those that were diseased when inoculated.
17. The disease was checked at once by inoculation.
18. The best result possible if properly done. All cattle ought to be inoculated when young if possible. I was very successful with my weaners.
19. In favour of it; most decidedly.
20. I have lost no cattle by pleuro since inoculation. I consider my cattle properly done, having inoculated myself; the first and second lots were both in contact with diseased beasts, yet none have shown symptoms of disease since.
21. I have had 5 head affected in one night through a cold sea breeze after a very hot day; others have died from the same cause. Other people have remarked the same thing in this neighbourhood. In inoculating cattle the disease should be communicated in as mild a form as possible, particularly if the cattle are fat. The cattle mentioned above were bred at Yass, and have not been in contact with affected cattle. The cattle that have died, with the exception of a few, came from the Tumut, from the herd of R. K. Broughton. I have heard lately that he has been breeding in and in for a number of years, which has weakened the constitution of his cattle.
22. Yes; I consider an Act should be passed without delay. I shall inoculate yearly, now that I am buying valuable animals to form a herd.

- (No. 92.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 2. | About 1,400 on the first occasion, and about 3,000 on the second. |
| 3. | Twice; cannot give the dates when I inoculated. |
| 4. | 1,330 at the first inoculation, about 1,400 at the second. |
| 5. | Not a great many showing pleuro; cannot say what percentage, because the run is scrubby, and could not keep all the cattle together. |
| 6. | One month. |
| 14. | Milking cows were not milked immediately after inoculation. |
| 15. | Yes; cannot say what percentage, because I did not keep an account of what died. |
| 16. | A few within about one week after being inoculated. |
| 17. | Cannot say for certain, but think within one month. |
| 18. | Successful. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | All the cattle inoculated on the first occasion were running with the diseased cattle at the second time that pleuro broke out, but not one of them showed the disease again. |
| 22. | Yes, I am of opinion that inoculation should be compulsory, when it is possible to get the virus. |

(No. 93.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 100. |
| 3. | Once—in the year 1865. |
| 4. | Eighteen working bullocks. |
| 5. | Clean. |
| 13. | After fourteen to seventeen days a swelling about the size of a hen's egg appeared at the end of the tail. |
| 16. | Five. From the seventh to the twelfth week after inoculation. |
| 18. | Five died and thirteen lived. |
| 19. | I am not. |
| 20. | Mr. Abraham Davis, Double Swamp, Grafton, who has about 150 head of cattle which have been running with inoculated cattle (diseased), drinking from the same water, eating the same grass, and even eating the bones of dead diseased cattle, has never lost a head. |
| 22. | I do not. |

(No. 94.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 500 to 5,000. |
| 3. | Many times (say twenty), from 1863 to 1872. |
| 4. | From 5 to 5,000. |
| 5. | Sometimes diseased to extent of 10 per cent.; other times perfectly healthy. |
| 6. | From one minute upwards. |
| 13. | All depended on state of animal's blood and the weather. |
| 14. | Same remark applies to this. Any blood poisoning, however slight, will affect the milk of a cow. |
| 15. | Not more than at worst 1 to 2 per cent. |
| 16. | Yes. At different times, varying from about a month to twelve months after the inoculation. |
| 17. | Never left the herd while inoculation was being practised. |
| 18. | Though once a strong believer in its being a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia, practice has proved it to be utterly useless. |
| 19. | Strongly against inoculation. Any one believing in it must have had little experience—he merely is a theorist. |
| 20. | Have seen cattle inoculated when diseased, and the p.-p. pass off within a few days as from the results of inoculation—then six months afterwards, when mixed with other clean cattle, take it again, and suffer worse than the uninoculated cattle—and disease pass off just in the same mysterious manner. |
| 21. | I consider pleuro-pneumonia is at all times the result of acclimatic changes and influences, as influenza or measles in the human race; and is very often coincident with the former in its outbreaks. As an instance, I know of four herds, from 40 to 200 miles apart, which on a given day—rather more than two years ago, were perfectly free from pleuro—had all of them, <i>simultaneously</i> , an outbreak, which could be fixed to within 48 hours, and when not the remotest chance of infection from other cattle existed in two of the cases at all events, and this was among inoculated cattle as well as uninoculated. |

- (No. 94—continued.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|----------------|
| 22. | Certainly not. |
- lated. People often inoculate just as disease has gone through the herd, and then ascribe to inoculation, the result simply of nature. As an instance, last June twelvemonths, I met a friend who has a herd of cattle in Gippsland in which he had never had a single case of pleuro till within a week or two of the date in question; since when they were dying fast, and he hurried off home, to try inoculation as a forlorn hope. (Disease was still going on, he told me, when I again met him, four months afterwards.) His men started out to muster cattle for inoculation, when, as luck would have it, a change set in, and some days of constant rain followed, rendering the yards a bog, so that not a beast was inoculated. And after that date not one fresh case of pleuro has appeared on the run. "So," as he said, "I have had a narrow escape, as had I been home a few days sooner, I would have had cattle inoculated, and ever after thought it even a cure; instead of leaving it to nature, I should by my own act have done my best to perpetuate the disease,"—which opinion I quite hold with.

(No. 95.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 270 |
| 3. | Once in May, 1874; once in June, 1874; September 8th, 1875. |
| 4. | 250 in 1874; 20 in 1874; 13 in September, 1875. |
| 5. | Four showed symptoms and died; one I killed. |
| 6. | 14 days. |
| 13. | First inoculation with needle—the cattle's tails falling off and swelling—and the cattle kept their tails straight out for several weeks. Second, with knife; only show a little stiffness for about 8 days afterwards. |
| 14. | They did not give the same quantity of milk. I did not use it, and it was not so good, for a month—and majority dried up through inoculating. |
| 15. | 2 calves and 1 steer out of 250, from swellings; they had all more or less swelling of the tail. To cure them, I scarified and bathed them with hot water, and other different means. |
| 16. | 7 cows, about 8 or 9 days after—slipping the calf and swelling in the lungs. |
| 17. | About one month. |
| 18. | Prevented the disease, as I have never had none since. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | My cattle being in paddocks, have never mixed with other cattle since inoculating. |
| 21. | I consider calves ought to be inoculated when branded. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 96.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 750 to 780. |
| 3. | Twice; the first time about 8 years ago, the last time in the latter end of July and beginning of August last. |
| 4. | First occasion, from 5 to 600; last, 750 to 780. |
| 5. | In the first instance, as nearly as I recollect, 40 per cent.; the last instance the disease had not got into the herd. |
| 6. | The first instance, speaking from recollection, a month or more. |
| 13. | The last occasion no swelling or twisting appeared till the heavy frosts and extreme cold set in; and about 40 to 50 head of the gross number swelled, and about 25 head died. |
| 14. | Milking cows were not milked for a fortnight or more after inoculation. |
| 15. | About 25 head died out of the 750 to 780. If seen in time, and the swelling not too great at the root of the tail, merely scoring the tail well or cutting it off does good. |
| 16. | In the first instance, 8 years ago, a good many; I cannot say what percentage or at what time after operation. |
| 17. | In the first instance, as far as I can recollect, from a month to six weeks. |
| 18. | First instance, stopped the cattle dying. |

(No. 96—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 19. | Decidedly in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | Having inoculated three lots of cattle this season with the disease amongst them, it has stopped. Have had some of my weaners that were inoculated running for over a fortnight with diseased cattle and never took it. |
| 21. | In every instance where I have known inoculation properly performed amongst diseased cattle, it has stopped or checked it. |
| 22. | Certainly. |

(No. 97.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,000 head in January, 1875, running at East Glendon, ten miles from Branxton. |
| 3. | Twice; the first was when the pleuro-pneumonia broke out in this Colony, I think it is about seven year's ago, the disease disappeared then soon after the inoculation. Secondly, in January last. |
| 4. | 100 head on the first occasion, and none died through the inoculation. I had sixty head die then by it before I inoculated them. |
| 5. | Half—January, 1875. I inoculated 1,000 head, the pleuro showed in June, 1874, and got worse up to the time I done them, I had about sixty head die out of a thousand, from June, 1874, till January, 1875. |
| 6. | Seven months I had four head die through the inoculation, and six head through the pleuro after inoculation. |
| 13. | Needle—there will be plenty of the virus follow the thread. I have lanced the swollen parts and cut the tails off when much swelled after inoculation. |
| 15. | Four head died out of 1,000. |
| 16. | Two head in a month or six week's after. |
| 17. | Three months. |
| 18. | My cattle are free from it now, and my neighbours cattle has it. |
| 19. | I am in favour of it. |
| 20. | I never knew them to take it after inoculation. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 98.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 7,000. |
| 3. | I have inoculated three times, once about four years ago; once three years ago; and last January. |
| 4. | The first time, three hundred, the second seven hundred, and the last one thousand. |
| 5. | The cattle were diseased and about 5 per cent-age showing disease. |
| 6. | About one month. |
| 13. | In about a week a few of the tails would swell, but not much; if bad, should be drove in and bled as close above the swelling as possible. |
| 14. | We did not inoculate any milking cows. |
| 15. | We did not have any deaths from swelling after inoculation. |
| 16. | We had not any death amongst inoculated cattle after the inoculation. |
| 17. | Three months. |
| 18. | Inoculation perfectly cured my cattle each time we inoculated, and is a very good thing. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | It is not good to inoculate in too hot weather, as it is apt to kill some of them. I never knew any cattle that was once inoculated to be diseased a second time, it will appear in the herd after the inoculation, but it is the cattle that is bred afterwards. |
| 22. | Yes, every person that has cattle should be compelled to inoculate, if they once see the disease in them and can get the virus. |

No. 99.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | Three hundred. |
| 3. | Once only, August, 1863. |
| 4. | Three hundred. |
| 5. | Some dying, two out of 300. |
| 6. | About three months. |
| 13. | About ten of the number. |
| 14. | Yes, not that I remember. |
| 15. | Four died, opening with knife using butter of antimony. |
| 16. | Yes, two; about one week. |
| 17. | No signs after the two died. |
| 18. | Good. |
| 19. | I am in favour of. |
| 21. | I have seen inoculated cattle in the same paddock with diseased cattle and not take it. |

(No. 100.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | 800. |
| 3. | Once—about 1869. |
| 4. | 800. |
| 5. | Ten per cent diseased. |
| 6. | Inoculated six weeks after noticed. |
| 13. | A few swelled a week after, the tails cut off those that showed. |
| 14. | None milked for sometime. |
| 15. | About 3 per cent. died. See question 13. |
| 16. | About 1 per cent. very badly affected when inoculated. |
| 17. | Three or four months |
| 18. | Cattle commenced to fatten. |
| 19. | In favour; decidedly. |
| 20. | Have no positive information to give. |
| 22. | I do. |

(No. 101.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 4,000. |
| 3. | I have never re-inoculated. The operation has been performed in my herd at three separate periods, viz: Jan., 1867, April, 1867, and Nov., 1864. |
| 4. | 3,000 first; 1,000 second time; 600 third time. This has been at the Clarence. |
| 5. | Diseased, 1 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | About one month in the case of the 3,000; and four months in the case of the 1,000; 2 months in the case of the 600. |
| 7. | Virus was taken from very marbled lungs, and proved to strong, which caused many tails to swell. In the case where virus has been judiciously taken, a mob of cattle have been driven a few miles, when a beast showing very mild symptoms has been selected and part of the lung taken before violent hepatization commenced. The beast should not have advanced to that stage that coughing is caused by gentle driving. |
| 8. | In the case of the 4,000, the virus was taken from the lung from a very diseased lung. In the other two instances water from the chest was taken from beasts very much diseased. |
| 9. | The virus taken from the lung was putrid before being used, through carelessness; the chest water was used immediately after being taken. |
| 10. | No. |
| 11. | No. |
| 12. | 4,000 cattle were inoculated with grooved knife; 600 with needle and thread. |
| 13. | Many died of the first inoculation, say 10 per cent. from swelled tails; none died of the second and third. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | First lot. Yes, 10 per cent., as the virus was too strong and putrid when used. The tails were well scored and proved beneficial. Second, no swelling. Third, no swelling. |
| 16. | None of the cattle operated upon have ever shown sign of disease. |
| 17. | No deaths ever occurred after the first fortnight. |
| 18. | Most beneficial when we understood how to take the virus and use it. |
| 19. | Very favourable to the practice as a preventative. |
| 20. | As a proof of the efficacy of inoculation I may mention that the bulls of the herd were excluded from the operation, these nearly all succumbed to the disease, while the inoculated cattle recovered. Yes, some of the inoculated cattle were removed to another run where disease was rife and escaped contagion. |
| 21. | The chest virus of a beast half hepatized may be safely used. It is highly injudicious to inoculate young cattle when being cut and branded; the disease flies at once to the purse and causes swellings and death. The writer lately purchased a run from a Mr. Bagot (who never inoculated until he lost about half his herd) and introduced 200 heifers badly diseased; he inoculated them last Jan. 7th with chest virus which checked the disease at once, and no case has occurred since. Bagot's cattle that remain and stray onto the run are diseased and dying; but mine are now healthy and fat. I wish I could compel Bagot to inoculate. The cattle Bagot has inoculated on his own run are now after eight years of pleuro free from disease. |
| 22. | Yes. If any owner's cattle are infected, the virus can be easily obtained. |

(No. 102.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | In 1865, 1,500 head; in 1874, 400 head. |
| 3. | Twice—First in September, 1865; second in March, 1874. |
| 4. | First lot, 1,500 head; second lot, 400 head. |
| 5. | First time, 2½ per cent.; second time, half the herd. |
| 6. | First time, two months; second time, six months. |
| 13. | In first lot, a good deal of swelling; in second lot, not much. |
| 14. | Not for a few days. |
| 15. | In first lot 1½ per cent., by cutting off the tail above the swollen part; last lot none. |
| 16. | None of the cattle operated upon now show any sign of disease. |
| 17. | About one month. |
| 19. | In favour; scarcely any losses would occur if the virus is taken at the proper state; in my opinion the virus should never be much darker than sherry. |
| 20. | The ones inoculated were exposed to the disease but did not take it again. |
| 21. | I should recommend March, as the best season in New England; and that cattle be inoculated every seven or eight years. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 103.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | About 800. |
| 3. | We only inoculated on one occasion, when pleuro first broke out in the district; we think it was in September, 1864, we had the cattle inoculated. |
| 4. | They were all inoculated, except it might have been a very few odd ones that were not got in at the time. |
| 5. | All that were inoculated did not show much signs of sickness; they could run very well. |
| 6. | The disease first showed in the herd in January; they were inoculated in September following. |
| 13. | Some of the cattle swelled about the root of the tail; we had only to make incisions on two or three; a great number did not show much swelling at all; some lost the brush of the tail. |
| 14. | They were not milked for a few days after inoculation. |
| 15. | We did not find more than five or six die after inoculation. Do not know if they died from inoculation or not. |
| 16. | We do not know that any died, except the five or six referred to above, about that time. We only inoculated once. Since that time we have only had one or two at different times that showed symptoms of having died with pleuro; they were so few that we did not inoculate. |
| 17. | We think in about 2 months. |
| 18. | It seemed in our case to have resulted favourably. |
| 19. | We should inoculate again, if we saw it showing much in our cattle. |
| 20. | Some travelling cattle have since passed over the run our cattle were on and left some that died; but our cattle did not appear to take it from them. |
| 22. | From our own experience, we think inoculation desirable, where disease shows to any extent. |

(No. 104.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 300. |
| 3. | Once, 1872. |
| 4. | 250. |
| 5. | Only one diseased, which was killed to take the virus. |
| 6. | They were inoculated about 3 days after the beast showed the symptoms. |
| 13. | Some few days after inoculation the cattle had their tails swollen and a few were swollen about the rump. |
| 14. | I don't think it would affect the milk. |
| 15. | Three of the cattle died, and there were some which swelled on the rump. A good many were saved by cutting off the tails when very bad, and lancing the rump. |
| 16. | After the swelling caused by inoculation had gone down, no signs of the disease appeared. |
| 18. | Very satisfactory. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |

(No. 104—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 20. | Since inoculation, some neighbours' cattle were affected, but none of the cattle inoculated here had it. |
| 21. | When inoculating, the operator should be careful, when passing the needle through the tail, not to touch the bone, as the tail will rot right off if the bone is touched. |
| 22. | I think that such an Act would be of great benefit. |

(No. 105.)

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|------|--|
| 3. | Only once. |
| 4. | 600. |
| 5. | About twenty-five per cent. |
| 6. | About one week. |
| 13. | In about ten or fourteen days, some showed inflammation in the tails, and others did not for some time afterwards. |
| *14. | Yes. I don't think it affects the milk in any way. |
| 15. | Opened the skin slightly, to allow it to discharge, and dress with butter of antimony. |
| 16. | One or two. Cannot fix dates. |
| 17. | Almost at once. |
| 18. | Satisfactory. |
| 19. | Yes. |
| 20. | I have never known them take the disease the second time. |
| 21. | Inoculate at once. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 106.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 2,500 head. |
| 3. | Changing our cattle at various times, have frequently inoculated, but cannot state dates with accuracy. |
| 4. | From 300 head to 1,000 head. |
| 5. | When cattle begin to show pleuro, we inoculated all cattle indiscriminately in the same paddocks where the pleuro shows. |
| 6. | As soon as we see the pleuro showing, inoculate at once. |
| 7. | The animal affected droops its ears, slimes at the mouth, refuses to feed, coughs if driven fast, and generally stands away from other cattle. |
| 8. | In the first stage of the disease, the virus will be in a liquid state in the chest, which is the most safe time to use it; but it can be taken from the lung and used, by pounding it in a bucket and straining it through very fine cloth or cambric handkerchief. |
| 9. | The sooner used the better; if kept any time, it should be filtered through charcoal before use. |
| 10. | We have preserved virus, by corking a bottle tight and burying it under ground. |
| 11. | Have used it successfully, but prefer it fresh. |
| 12. | With speying needle and candle cotton. |
| 13. | Do not milk cows until one month at least after inoculation. |
| 14. | Consider the milk not fit for use, therefore have never used the milk. |
| 15. | Deaths usually occur from swelling after inoculation; the percentage depends on the virus and weather. If the cattle swell use the lance freely and dress with Venice turpentine. |
| 16. | Have lost as much as two or three per cent. after inoculation, and generally in about nine days to fourteen days, few die after. |
| 17. | About four to six weeks. |
| 18. | We believe in inoculation as a safe preventative. |
| 19. | We thoroughly believe in inoculation. |
| 20. | Have purchased two lots of cattle at the same sale—one lot inoculated and the other not—driven them home, placed them in the same paddock, when the inoculated ones lived and those not inoculated commenced to die. |
| 21. | We cannot tell why or from what cause cattle take pleuro, but we feel sure inoculation will stay the disease. |
| 22. | Most certainly we do. |

(No. 107.)

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|----|--|
| 2. | 300. |
| 3. | Only once, and they were taken off the run at the time, and in Illawarra. |
| 4. | About 21. |
| 5. | About 5 per cent. |
| 6. | About twelve months, the disease had been on the run at the time I inoculated. |

(No. 107—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 13. | I could not notice any swellings after; I also examined the cattle after when they were milking and could scarce detect the mark; this was some months after inoculation. |
| 14. | Never done any milking cows. |
| 15. | None. |
| 16. | Only one, and she was diseased when inoculated. |
| 17. | The cattle I here describe were taken away from the herd before inoculated. |
| 18. | No cattle took the disease after. |
| 19. | I believe when properly done it has the effect of stopping the disease. |
| 20. | The cattle that I inoculated were never exposed to infected cattle after. |
| 21. | The above information which I have given you is respecting some cattle—about 300 head of young ones—that were running at Sutton Forest about twelve years ago. We brought away about 30, and after they came to Illawarra four died within a fortnight; we killed one of them that was ill at the time, and inoculated them all but two. None died but one after inoculation—she was ill when done. I therefore have great confidence in inoculation. The above remarks are not very well connected, as it is a long time since I seen anything of the disease; but from the little experience I have had, were the disease to break out in my herd I would not think one moment about inoculating every one. I believe that the excessive swelling arises from inserting the needle too deep, as the skin is very thin under the tail and therefore may affect the spine. |
| 22. | I do, but I believe that the Government should have a proper person appointed to do so, as an awkward hand would be quite as dangerous as the disease. |

(No. 108.)

2. Nearly 4,000.
3. In four months, as virus could be obtained.
4. About 2,000 in above time.
5. Free from disease.
13. In about nine days, tails a little swollen; from fourteen to twenty days some large lumps formed each side of root of tail. Some of these were extracted, and the animals recovered, and others that swelled at the udder and on belly part died.
14. No milking cows inoculated, they were mostly store bullocks or steers.
15. None died from the effects of inoculation, except what swelled under belly, and none of these recovered; not more than one per cent died.
16. There were not any cattle diseased before inoculation.
17. Not in it.
18. As the cattle were not before diseased no result evident, but inclined to believe in inoculation as a preventive.
19. In favour.
20. None have come under my observation.
21. I have very little experience in this matter, and don't feel justified in offering any.
22. I do not consider an Act should be passed, although I would recommend inoculation.

(No. 109.)

2. 300.
3. May, 1874, and July, 1874.
4. 70 in May, 1874, and 120 in July, 1874. This included all the young cattle; many of the old cattle were done years ago.
5. Cattle were diseased, about 4 per cent. showing symptoms.
6. Twelve months, off and on, I had been losing some; but about three months before I inoculated, the pleuro showed to be getting worse amongst the young cattle.
13. Fourteen days after inoculation some swelled about the buttocks and worked up to the hips; those were very stiff for a long time. Where the tail swelled the beast showed all symptoms of the disease, with the exception of the cough.
15. No deaths; I lanced the tail of one, which I think saved it.
16. I have had no deaths amongst the inoculated cattle, though there have been diseased cattle with them at different times and for months.
17. About one month, but I put all diseased cattle away from them at the time, which I did not inoculate.

412—E

(No. 109—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 18. | I have only seen one show any signs of disease after inoculation, and that one's mother died of it when he (the one referred to) was sucking, about two months before he was inoculated; I think he had the disease in him when done, but he did not die. |
| 19. | I am slightly in favour of inoculation as far as I have personally tried it; I think there is no great risk, and that it is a preventive, as the increase I have had last year, or rather the early portion of this, together with cattle that were not inoculated, got the disease and were running in the same paddock, and none of those that were inoculated took it. |
| 21. | I have had great experience amongst cattle these last 20 years, in the Warrego and Darling River districts, also in Queensland in 1864. I have seen them die on one station as many as two out of three, and the adjoining station would not lose more than 4 per cent. I have several instances of the cow dying and the calf living, which was sucking to the last, and <i>vice versa</i> . |

(No. 110.)

2. 500 head.
3. Twice; once about nine years ago and again about two years ago.
4. About 500.
5. Not diseased when inoculated, but the disease was among surrounding herds.
13. Tails swelled about from five to nine days after.
14. Does not affect the quality of milk, but may not have such quantity for a few days after.
15. Yes, a few—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Slit tail lengthwise above where inoculated, and run red hot iron over it; then rub salt in.
16. Yes, a few as above; can't say what dates.
17. About a month.
18. Good.
19. In favour of.
20. Disease did not show afterwards.
22. Yes.

(No. 111.)

3. Inoculated once for fear of disease, 10th July, 1874.
4. The number of them, 15 head. The cattle were inoculated by a man going around the district inoculating.
6. Never diseased.
15. No.
16. None.
19. In favour of it.
22. Yes.

(No. 112.)

2. 700.
3. Once—April, 1874.
4. 700.
5. Diseased—3 per cent.
6. One month.
13. Swellings were noticed in the tail about nine days after.
14. They were not milked for a fortnight after; nothing noticed then.
15. About $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. died from swellings. The tail was scarified to cure the swellings, cured some, others died, some got right without being touched, the tail came off of its own accord.
16. About $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. within two months after; none since.
17. About two months.
18. A complete preventive.
19. In favour of.
20. Its effect on this run proves its efficacy. The cattle on the neighbouring runs have had pleuro since; mine have not.
22. Yes.

(No. 113.)

2. About 150.
3. Only once, in the summer of 1863.
4. Inoculated all on one occasion.
5. Cattle were not diseased at the time of inoculation. Inoculated as a preventive.
6. Not diseased.
13. Slight swellings in end of the tail among the cattle in general; a few were severely swollen about the root of the tail, and rump-swellings occurred from one to three weeks after inoculation.

(No. 113—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
14. The milking cows were milked on as usual; did not effect the quantity of milk except in those that were severely swollen.
15. One or two died from excessive swelling; tried scarification of the parts, had no effect, swellings were very hard and remained so.
16. Deaths occurred after inoculation—one cow died about three months after.
17. The disease has been among my cattle ever since I inoculated, a few dropping off every year these last twelve years, up to last winter when I lost the last one.
18. The result of inoculation to me has been that I brought the disease among my cattle by it; whether I would have escaped by not resorting to it I cannot say; others that did not inoculate have escaped.
19. My opinion is rather against inoculation. I would not try it any more, nor would I oppose others doing so.
20. Cannot give a decided answer.
21. I believe that the disease is a visitation of Providence, and that it will run its course notwithstanding all that can be done to prevent it. At the present time I think it is dying out.
22. In the present conflicting state of opinions respecting the efficacy of inoculation or otherwise, I think an Act making it compulsory upon persons to inoculate would act oppressively. I do not believe in the generally contagious character of the disease; if it had been so I would have lost all my cattle before this.

(No. 114.)

2. 1,200.
3. I inoculated about six years ago, and have not had pleuro since.
4. 1,200.
5. There were about 5 per cent. showing symptoms when I inoculated.
6. Six months.
13. If the virus is too strong some of their tails rot off, and they require to be looked after.
14. I did not allow them to be milked for a month.
15. I lost about 5 per cent. with swelling. The only remedy I know is to cut their tails off.
16. A good many died, but I cannot remember the dates.
17. Six weeks.
19. I am opposed to inoculation, unless the herd was very bad with the disease.
20. I do not think a beast which is properly inoculated will ever take the disease again.
21. I do not know of anything but to inoculate if the disease is very bad.
22. I think the owners of cattle should please themselves, as there is more loss in inoculating, unless the disease is very bad, and I have not heard of many herds being very bad for years. The disease comes in a different form to what it did years ago.

(No. 115.)

2. About 1,000.
3. Have inoculated at various intervals during the last twelve or fourteen years.
4. From 200 to 500.
5. Never inoculated without pleuro-pneumonia showing itself amongst the herd.
6. Cannot say how long the cattle were diseased, but invariably inoculated immediately disease was discovered, provided the weather was favourable.
13. I am unable to say, as the effects vary with different animals.
14. Not having been in the habit of milking immediately after disease. I am unable to answer this question.
15. Never recollect losing any cattle from the effects of inoculation.
16. I don't recollect losing any cattle from the effects of inoculation, unless the disease had been on them in great severity for some time previous to being inoculated.
17. Almost as soon as the cattle got over the effects of inoculation.
18. As far as my experience goes I consider inoculation generally puts an end to the disease.
19. Decidedly in favour of it.

(No. 115—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
20. In the whole of my experience I have found inoculation to be the best preventive against the disease; if properly operated upon I never knew cattle to be infected again, even if they were exposed to infection.
21. I always found it good to inoculate in showery spring weather, and immediately after the disease showed itself among the herd. I am greatly in favour of inoculation, but decidedly think that every one should be left to his own experience as to the time best suited for inoculation, without the interference of legislation.

22. No.

(No. 116.)

2. Cannot give number.
3. Inoculated once, cannot give date, it is eleven years since.
4. Kept no account.
14. No.
16. None.
19. In favour of inoculation by doing it myself.
22. Not in favour of an Act.

(No. 117.)

2. 150 head.
3. Three times, 1872-73-74.
4. 150 head.
5. Cattle had been dying for some months, four or five at a time showing plainly the disease.
6. About six months.
13. The above described mode does not much affect the cattle; very little swelling, but a keen observer would at once notice the cattle were sick.
14. I would not like to try it.
15. Out of 150 head I had only two deaths after inoculation, those were bad at the time the operation was performed. I bled copiously and bath the ribs with kerosene as a counter-irritant. In many instances they recovered.
16. Two head, about a week after.
17. At once, with the exception of two head.
18. Improved quickly.
19. I am in favour. There is no mistake in it staying the progress of the disease.
20. Upon each occasion my cattle were affected, and after inoculation the disease stopped almost immediately, have never exposed them to the infection since, but returned them to the same paddocks.
21. I am not aware if a change of pasture would benefit stock after inoculation, at all events it would do them no harm unless coming in contact with other diseased cattle, and then I doubt very much if they would become affected. I believe in it through practical results.

22. Yes.

(No. 118.)

2. 400.
3. Not this last four years.
13. Swelling very little.
14. Yes, were milked; did not affect the milk that I am aware of.
15. No deaths.
16. None that were not diseased when inoculated.
17. Almost directly.
19. In favour.
20. Cattle which have been treated for the disease may be in a paddock with cattle diseased, and will not get affected. My cattle have not had any disease in them that I am aware of since they have been on the station.
22. Yes, in all cases.

(No. 119.)

2. 300 head in 1865; deaths before inoculation, 60.
3. Inoculated 80 head in 1874; no symptoms of disease at the time, but when killing for beef found the lungs adhering to the ribs, which is a sure sign of pleuro.
5. See above.
6. 2 months in 1865.
13. Generally slight swelling at the end of the tail, but in a few cases the swelling will go to the rump, and if not looked after the animal will die.
14. No cows milked within a month after inoculation.
15. No deaths; if excessive swelling, scarify freely.
16. No deaths.
17. Immediately, as far as I could judge.

(No. 119—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
18.	Satisfactory.
19.	In favour.
20.	I know of several herds that have been exposed to infection after inoculation not affected.
22.	Yes; there are some men in this district at present whose cattle are dying with pleuro that do not believe in inoculation.

(No. 120.)

2.	About 400, January, 1874.
3.	Have inoculated in the middle of summer for the last four years.
4.	Commence with about 100 the first year, with the after usual increase.
5.	About 10 per cent. were affected when I commenced to inoculate.
6.	I inoculated immediately the disease showed itself.
13.	I noticed the effect of the inoculation by the twisting of the tail, about fifteen days after.
14.	I turned all out for five weeks, and then found the milk much the same as usual.
15.	I had no deaths from the inoculation, as the virus was not taken from an animal too far gone.
16.	I had a few animals inoculated which had the disease before I inoculated, and they died, but only a few.
17.	About two months.
18.	The result good.
19.	I approve very strongly of inoculation.
20.	I always found inoculation a preventive to the pleuro-pneumonia.
21.	I would be in favour of compulsory inoculation when the virus can be obtained.
22.	All my cattle are inoculated, except the calves of this season, which I shall inoculate as soon as I can get virus.

(No. 121.)

2.	About 400 head well-bred cattle on the run when pleuro broke out in the herd. About 200 head.
3.	Once—about 1864.
4.	200.
5.	Herd diseased; symptoms visible only in a few.
6.	Several months.
13.	Swellings were visible in different parts of the tail three or four days after the operation.
14.	Remarked when milking cows got the pleuro they lost their milk; did not observe any difference in the milk of cows inoculated.
15.	I believe no deaths occurred through inoculation; several had swellings on the tail, and I think two had their tails cut off, which probably saved them.
16.	Three or four deaths took place after inoculation, but were diseased previously, I think in about a fortnight, but am not sure.
17.	I have never lost a beast from pleuro since those above referred to.
18.	That it is a certain preventive, but not a cure.
19.	Every man of practical experience of inoculation must be in favour of it; and it is only those who are ignorant of the mode or have failed through injudicious treatment that are opposed to it.
20.	My cattle were amongst the first infected in this part of the country, when nobody knew anything of inoculation, and I lost 200 out of 400 before I knew how to go about it; as stated above, never lost any after.
21.	A friend and neighbour of mine possessing a small herd, knowing my loss, watched closely, and the first one that was infected with pleuro he slaughtered, and inoculated the rest, and never lost another, though cattle were dying in all directions.
22.	I would not only make inoculation compulsory, but prohibit their removal for (say) three months after inoculation. Virus can always be had from a herd infected.

(No. 122.)

2.	200.
3.	Only in 1865.
4.	160.
5.	When inoculated there were forty dead; the rest had not taken the disease.

(No. 122—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
6.	About two months.
13.	Swelling.
14.	Not milked.
15.	None.
16.	None.
17.	One month.
18.	Some died after; none since.
19.	I would not inoculate till the disease would appear.
20.	I believe inoculation good when disease appears; none properly inoculated were affected.
21.	Severe bleeding is of great service.
22.	I don't think it requires an Act, as on their own account they will inoculate.

(No. 123.)

2.	There were over 3,000 head of cattle on my station in 1864, when the disease broke out in them.
3.	In 1864 I inoculated those 3,000; six months after I inoculated 500 for Mr. Hill, at Tickkeman, 16 miles below my Lower Warrego station; in 1865 I inoculated on the Bokirah Creek, for Andrew M'Kenzie and B. Burrell, 3,500; in 1871, on the Thompson, for G. Forrester, 500.
4.	3,000 for self in 1864; 3,000 and odd—that was in the spring, latter end of same season—for Hill; 500 beginning of 1865; 3,500 for Andrew M'Kenzie and Burrell; 3,500 in 1871 for G. Forrester, Esq.; 500 on the Thompson, Queensland.
5.	All those were dying fast out of Mr. Hill's; there were only 500 left out of 1,000. When I inoculated them six months after there were 480, and all well; all other cattle that I inoculated there, not five out of the 100 died.
6.	My cattle were inoculated as soon as I saw it, that is as I saw the distemper was bad amongst them.
13.	I never had any swellings after the way that I done them.
14.	My milkers were the first I done—about 150; I put them all in the bail to do them; the calves I threw; we put all the cows that were milking in next morning, and there was no difference in their milking.
15.	I never saw one of those milkers bad after; the disease had not got amongst them when they were inoculated.
16.	My bush cattle. A few died, but not three to the 100.
17.	In three months after I sent 100 and odd of the best bullocks that had been in Sydney for years, and there was not a sick beast in the herd.
18.	One and all inoculated on the Warrego, and all the cattle done well; only those done with the seton.
19.	I am in favour, and believe in it; and every squatter should be forced to inoculate, or else be put in quarantine, the same as they were in Queensland before, or else the disease cannot be beaten.
20.	I travelled cattle that I had inoculated through diseased cattle, and they never caught any more disease; also the cattle that I inoculated for my brother Andrew M'Kenzie, and Burrell, were daily mixed on the Narren with James White's, Esq., M.P., and Forrester's, which were badly diseased, and never had disease again. White and Forrester suffered severely through not inoculating.
21.	The beast that you take the virus from for inoculating must be well bled; there must be no particle of blood about the virus that you use, and cattle that are bad with pleuro bleed badly, so that it wants a man that understands how to bleed a beast and take the virus to do so; it is the cause of many a death in cattle—bad virus, and many a cankered tail into the rump, that I would as soon see dead. All cattle that I saw inoculated paid well for the trouble. All those men that did not inoculate suffered severely, such as James White, Esq.; on the Narren and Barwin, G. Forrester, Narren and Barwin. You see by this, where I inoculated in 1871 on the Thompson for G. Forrester, those cattle came from the Barwin, and the disease was in them from 1864, and I know that neither of these gentlemen knew what they lost. At one time it was bad to travel up or down the

(No. 123—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| | Narren for stench; and I believe that it does a man no good to travel amongst so much disease, for I have had my hands very bad before now through getting the skin knocked off them against the crust, I had to use strong caustic water. |
| 22. | I believe that every squatter should be compelled to inoculate as soon as he can obtain virus; and I believe that without that the disease will always be in the country. |

(No. 124.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 150. |
| 3. | Twice—September, 1863; June, 1875. |
| 4. | 2,000 in 1863, 150 in 1875; Demiliquin district, Gunning district. |
| 5. | In 1863 the cattle were slightly infected; in 1875, not at all. |
| 6. | About three months. |
| 13. | The tail became all swollen hard and hung straight; sometimes the hind-quarters swelled, virus taking effect from three days to a week. |
| 14. | Not milked; consider it unwise. |
| 15. | Do not think $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. died; no means tried. |
| 16. | Cannot say. |
| 17. | As far as I can judge at this date, the disease left immediately. |
| 18. | Perfectly satisfactory. |
| 19. | In favour, most decidedly. |
| 20. | I inoculated after the disease had entered my herd, and I consider I saved them by doing so. |
| 21. | If possible to procure virus, the calves should be inoculated at branding time. My experience is that inoculation is a preventive. |
| 22. | Yes, decidedly; should be made compulsory. |

(No. 125.)

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|-----|--|
| 3. | Once, late in 1866. |
| 4. | 3,000. |
| 5. | Very bad. |
| 6. | Three months. |
| 13. | Great swellings. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | 10 per cent. died from swelling. |
| 16. | Not many died of the disease. |
| 17. | About four months. |
| 18. | I consider good. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Do not think any, but cannot say for a certainty. This return refers to the state of the cattle when diseased in 1866. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 126.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | About 7,000. |
| 3. | August, 1874; April, 1874; June, 1874. We inoculate generally three times a year, after the weaners are herded and before they are turned out, and we inoculate every beast we purchase. |
| 4. | 659, 808, 740. |
| 5. | Rather low in condition after being herded for three months, two or three in the above lots showing symptoms of pleuro. |
| 6. | As soon as the disease was perceived. |
| 7. | The cattle that show symptoms of pleuro are generally the weaners, after having been herded for three months. When a beast shows disease we kill it, and take the virus from the hepatized or marbled portion of the lung; we squeeze the brown marbled portion, and use it for inoculating. When we notice the beast very hollow, with staring hair, eyes sunk, lagging behind the herd, and when moved about quickly coughing or giving a short grunt, we then think it ripe for virus. We seldom fail in getting the proper virus from any beast we kill. |
| 8. | We have never used the virus from the chest, or any other part but from a portion of the lung. |
| 9. | Sometimes as long as 24 hours. |
| 10. | We have never tried to preserve virus excepting by keeping it cold by enclosing the bottle in which it is put with a wet cloth, which we keep constantly wet. |
| 12. | We use a needle and worsted thread. |
| 13. | About three weeks after inoculation the tail stiffens and occasionally swells, especially about the rump or root. |

(No. 126—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 14. | We have never milked the cows immediately after inoculation, but believe it does affect the quantity but not the quality much, as the calf sucking does not seem to suffer. |
| 15. | Very seldom any of our cattle die from inoculation. If we find the tail swollen much, we cut it downwards from the root underneath. |
| 16. | We have very seldom seen any cattle die from pleuro after being inoculated, although occasionally a beast does die from the swelling of pleuro, from the inoculated herd, owing to defective operation. |
| 17. | Almost immediately. |
| 18. | Decidedly a preventive to pleuro-pneumonia. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | The fact that none of our cattle, excepting the young stock that have not been inoculated, not showing the disease, when our neighbour's cattle are frequently dying, and on our run (because they don't believe in inoculating) is as good a proof as can be given. |
| 21. | I think it advisable before inoculating a herd in very good condition, to herd the cattle until the surplus fat is taken off, or put the cattle on low diet before inoculating, for the beast most likely to suffer most from swelling after inoculation is the fattest in the herd. |

(No. 127.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 5,800. |
| 3. | Twice—about 800 each time; first lot in 1868, and 1871. |
| 4. | About 800. |
| 5. | Disease, showing rather bad in only part of herd. |
| 6. | Four weeks. |
| 13. | A little swelling. |
| 14. | Not any. |
| 15. | Not any. |
| 16. | A few deaths for three or four weeks after inoculation. |
| 17. | A long time. |
| 18. | Cannot say. |
| 21. | When cattle showing the disease, I find as good a thing leave them alone and not knock them about. |

(No. 128.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 230. |
| 3. | Once—in I believe 1865. |
| 13. | Swellings in tail and rump, showed in about fourteen days. |
| 14. | Up to the time of the swellings showing, a marked falling off in quantity. |
| 15. | Yes, three-fifths of the herd, scarifying and amputation of tail. |
| 16. | My cattle never had the disease. |
| 19. | I should inoculate if disease appeared in my cattle. |
| 20. | About a score of stray strangers was running with my cattle at the time I inoculated, "of course they were not operated on"; nearly the whole of these died with the disease about ten months afterwards. |
| 21. | I am of an opinion that virus could be preserved by well saturating a fine sort of candle-cotton or something of the kind in the virus, and then evaporate the water, and place the cotton in well dried pickle bottles, cork and seal up. |
| 22. | No, I would leave it discretionary. |

(No. 129.)

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 2. | 500. |
| 3. | 268 in 1870. |
| 4. | 400. |
| 5. | Good order when diseased. |
| 6. | Three months. |
| 13. | Two weeks. |
| 14. | Not so much as one would think. |

(No. 130.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 150 head. |
| 3. | Once, in the latter part of 1864. |
| 4. | 50 head. |
| 5. | Fair condition, 10 per cent. showing symptoms of disease. |
| 6. | Disease appeared about two months prior to inoculation, but no diseased cattle were inoculated. |
| 13. | Frequently swelling in the hindermost parts, and tail falls off in some cases. |

(No. 130—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | Cows never milked after inoculation. |
| 15. | About 3 per cent. died after inoculation, chiefly from swelling; no further means applied to remedy them. |
| 16. | None visible died from the disease. |
| 17. | About six months. |
| 18. | Inoculation results were, about 75 per cent. lived, as those most liable to disease had been inoculated. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 20. | I approve of inoculation if performed before the disease appears. I do not think any cattle properly inoculated were afterwards affected by the disease. |
| 21. | I approve of the virus to be used in an early stage of the diseased beast taken from, and the cattle performed on should show no symptoms of the disease. |
| 22. | I do consider an Act necessary to compel cattle owners to inoculate. |

(No. 131.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 300. |
| 3. | Once in January, 1875. |
| 4. | 300. |
| 5. | 10 per cent. |
| 6. | Three months. |
| 13. | Swelling. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | 2 per cent. |
| 17. | Two weeks. |
| 18. | Disease died out. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Exposed, not affected. |
| 21. | My opinion is, all cattle should be inoculated when branded. |
| 22. | I consider a law should be passed to compel all owners to inoculate when branding yearly. |

(No. 132.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,000 head. |
| 3. | Once, about 1864. |
| 4. | About 600 head. |
| 5. | About 10 per cent. |
| 6. | About six months. |
| 13. | Swelling in the tail. |
| 14. | To the best of my knowledge were not milked for some considerable time after. |
| 15. | None. |
| 17. | About a month or so. |
| 19. | Opposed to it. |
| 20. | Cannot say the inoculation is of any use, as the cattle that were not inoculated stopped dying at the same time as those that were inoculated. |
| 22. | I do not think so. |

(No. 133.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | About 800, of which 700 were inoculated. |
| 3. | But once; about October, 1865. |
| 4. | Only once; about 700. |
| 5. | In a thriving condition when inoculated, about 15 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | About one month. |
| 13. | The effect was generally visible from 14 to 25 days, by the tail seeming stiff and slightly swollen where the needle was drawn through. In some cases the swelling went up the tail to the rump, and caused death to about 5 per cent. The effects were worse in hot weather, through flies blowing the inflamed parts. |
| 14. | Cows in milk were not affected for 2 or 3 days; after that time, especially 8 days, the quantity was affected, and also the quality. I tried to keep it, but it would not keep so long sweet. But I never knew it to affect the calf. I saw the calves quite sound until weaned, although the mother was very much affected. Some cows died while the calf was using the milk; still the calf never showed signs of pleuro. |
| 15. | About 5 per cent. died from swelling going up into the rump. I found bleeding in the vein inside the thigh assist to stop the swelling, when done in time. I bled through the fence, by striking a fleam into the vein, and then let the beast go; about 1 per cent. died from loss of blood. I often scarred the swollen parts deep, and put tar on to keep off the flies. Some I saved from swelling by cutting off the tail above the affected part in time. |

(No. 133—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 16. | Some died after the inoculation—in one, two, and three months; I think about 2 per cent. of those inoculated. Several head was not found when the inoculation was tried; those seemed as free from disease as the rest after three months. One herd mixing with mine was affected at the same time, but was not inoculated—still they left off dying as soon as mine. |
| 17. | About three months. All cattle round the neighbourhood left off dying, inoculated and uninoculated. |
| 18. | About 5 per cent. died from swelling in the rump, caused by too strong a virus. In using virus, the bottom of the bottle or dish is always strongest. |
| 19. | I would rather not inoculate, from my present experience. |
| 20. | The reason I disapprove of inoculation—I have seen pleuro cattle left on the run, when my herd was free from disease, and not take the disease. I have bought pleuro cattle and put them in a paddock with healthy ones several times, but none of the others were affected afterwards. |
| 21. | I think there is two kinds of pleuro. The first cattle coughed more than those affected of late. When it appeared last, young cattle suffered most. I noticed all that swelled were sure to die. When opened, there was a quantity of yellowish water about the lungs. I believe it to be the best for inoculating, as I have seen it used, and affect the beast, but not kill any. |
| 22. | I for one would not consider that an Act should be passed to compel anyone to inoculate, from my present experience; as I have seen healthy calves suck cows until the mothers have died, still the calves continued healthy for I am certain a year after the death of the mother; and bought cheap cattle sick, when my herd were sound, with no bad results. |

(No. 134.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 400 on Yarrandigen; 900, Dandaloo. |
| 3. | Once; eight years. |
| 4. | 150. |
| 6. | Two years. |
| 14. | Never milked any while they were sick. I should think it would affect the milk both in quantity and quality. |
| 15. | Yes. Could not say how many. Never tried any means to cure the swelling; the cattle took their chance. |
| 17. | Five years. |
| 19. | Opposed. |
| 20. | No pleuro has been here, therefore cannot tell whether the cattle would be affected by it. |
| 22. | No. For the inoculation the cattle would have to be knocked about, and that would make them worse. |

(No. 135.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 800. |
| 3. | Three times. Nine years since, three years, and nine months since. |
| 4. | 400 head, 300, and 200. |
| 5. | Nine years since lost nearly all inoculated through stale bad virus. Second, and last time, very successful. |
| 6. | In first instance some time; second and third in a measure prepared, and took it in time. |
| 13. | Swelled slightly, in some few instances very large. |
| 14. | Yes, it did not interfere with milking, only for about 10 days; but I think we could have milked sooner. |
| 15. | It was useless trying any restorative in the first instance; only two or three, in second or third. Some lost their tails. |
| 16. | Nearly all in first instance, but as I have written before the virus was bad. |
| 17. | In about a month—second, and last time. It disgusts me to think of slaughter in first instance. |
| 18. | Perfect cure in second and third, and those who state to the contrary are humbugs. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour. I know cattle in this district (calves) inoculated belonging to a dairy—the half inoculated lived; those not, died. |
| 20. | Have already stated. Have seen inoculated cattle in same pasture with infected cattle and no bad result. |

(No. 135—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 21. I can say no more than I have done, feeling perfectly assured that inoculation if taken in time is a perfect cure. | |
| 22. Decidedly, and fine heavily the obstinate brutes that will not. | |

(No. 136.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 7,000 to 9,000 head. First inoculation, about 4,000 head; second inoculation, about 8,000 head. | |
| 3. 1866 and 1874, both general inoculation of the herd. All store cattle bought during 1867 to middle of 1874, amounting in the aggregate to 7,500 head. | |
| 5. Cattle inoculated were never really free from disease. Percentage sometimes very great; inoculation in such cases being most successful. | |
| 6. Cannot say, but suspect much longer than is generally supposed. | |
| 13. From ten to thirty days after swellings in some cases—the majority a pustulous sloughing. | |
| 14. No. | |
| 15. Many deaths; but the worst cases occurred where the mobs were most affected by pleuro. | |
| 16. Yes. Cannot give numbers. | |
| 17. The disease has really never truly left the herd, as cases—solitary ones—are constantly showing themselves. | |
| 18. It does not act as a preventive, but it has stopped the virulence of the disease. | |
| 19. I consider it is better to leave this question to the judgment of the owners. Am decidedly against compulsory inoculation by legislation. | |
| 20. In 1866. The fat cattle were sold to the Australian Meat Company. In consequence of the establishment not being ready at the time I inoculated the Ramornic herd, I drafted out all the fat cattle in the camps and left them uninoculated. I could discover little difference in the per cent. of deaths in the one case or the other. | |
| 21. It was suspected by the writer and his men that the kangaroos had the disease in 1866, the deaths of these animals being unprecedented. If they had, it is preposterous enforcing inoculation, and it would be well to make further inquiries on this subject. | |
| 22. No. Because it would be impossible to inoculate to eradicate a disease, when the presence of the disease is always necessary for the purpose of inoculation. | |

(No. 137.)

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|--|--|
| 2. In year 1868, 8,070; in 1873, 8,604. | |
| 3. Twice in April, May, June, July, 1868, and March, April, June, July, 1873. | |
| 4. In 1868, the whole herd; in 1873, all the male cattle—about 3,000. | |
| 5. Disease spreading very rapidly in 1868, beginning on the side adjoining my neighbour, whose cattle had it, about 15 or 20 per cent. showing symptoms. In 1863, not more than 2 per cent. showing symptoms. | |
| 6. In 1868, began to inoculate as soon as disease appeared, but it spread faster than we could inoculate. In 1873, odd cases had been seen for some months before inoculation commenced. | |
| 7. Experimented on lung in various states, but latterly used only virus from fatty substance in the chest. One lung is generally hepatized—sometimes both. | |
| 8. Replied above. | |
| 9. From three days to ten—dependent on weather, and if kept cool. | |
| 10. Used virus preserved with glycerine on a station in Northern Queensland, but have forgotten the proportions employed: I think one-fifth. | |
| 11. Inoculated 7,000 cattle at Richmond Downs, North Queensland, amongst which a few cases of disease had been seen during preceding twelve months. As disease ceased entirely amongst those inoculated, and some tails were seen to be affected, I believe the virus to have been efficacious, especially as subsequently in travelling 250 fat cattle from this run to the Palmer Diggings, of five uninoculated oxen one died from pleuropneumonia, while no other animal was affected. | |

(No. 137—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 12. In 1868, with grooved knife; but as several died after inoculation then, in 1873 I used needle and worsted. As I thought the needles made for me too large, I ground some sail needles, 4 inches long, flat; an attendant ties a knot in the worsted, and dips the end in virus, and cuts it off when the operator has drawn it through the skin as far as the knot, leaving about an inch in the tail. | |
| 13. With virus from fatty substance in chest; have had no deaths from swollen tails extending into the body, and few swollen tails. I have known tails to swell four or five days after inoculation, and once suddenly five weeks after, during some very hot weather with the thermometer over 100 in the shade for several days in succession. | |
| 14. Have not observed. | |
| 15. In 1868, using lung virus, about three or four per cent. died; have tried setons and cutting off the tail, but found neither useful. | |
| 16. Yes, in 1868, when I used the grooved knife, especially when hurriedly done, as it was towards the end of the inoculation, when the blood often flowed freely, and, I think, carried away the virus; but in 1873, when I used the needle, I did not see any cases of disease or death from disease amongst the inoculated. | |
| 17. In 1868, disease continued for some months, but was almost entirely confined to uninoculated stragglers, which had been missed at muster. In 1873 it disappeared as soon as inoculation was completed on that part of the run where the males were. | |
| 18. Result in 1868 not satisfactory, which I attribute to careless use of the knife, and many deaths arising from use of virus squeezed from lung, causing swollen tails; but in 1873, on this run, and in 1874, in Queensland, I entirely got rid of the disease by inoculation. | |
| 19. Strongly in favour; have no doubt of its efficacy now, although I began experimentally, and without much hope of benefit. | |
| 20. On the first appearance of the disease I experimented by inoculating my pure-bred heifers, in a paddock adjoining one with young bulls, which I left undone; not one heifer had the disease, but several bulls died from it until I inoculated them. I then took half the cattle from a camp and inoculated them; none died, but the uninoculated died in great numbers; they were all mixed together again. | |
| 21. On the second visit of disease in 1873, I only observed young cattle, born since 1868, its first visit, to be affected, and this is my neighbour's experience. In 1873 the disease was much milder and did not rush through the herd as before, but lingered on a few cases at a time; but if any cattle were travelled on the road, or even moved to another paddock, the disease was at once very rife. This too is my neighbour's experience as well as my own. | |

(No. 138.)

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| 2. About 1,500. | |
| 3. Regularly whenever disease broke out. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 22. If Government supply virus. | |

(No. 139.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 1,376. | |
| 3. Inoculated once in September, 1873. | |
| 4. 1,376. | |
| 5. 3 per cent. on the herd. | |
| 6. About one month. | |
| 13. About 5 per cent. | |
| 14. Were milking cows; did not make any difference in the milk. | |
| 15. About 1 per cent. deaths. Cutting their tails off above the swelling. | |
| 16. Did not remark any that where diseased die after being operated upon. | |
| 17. About six weeks. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. Did not see any of the cattle inoculated take the disease the second time. | |
| 22. I do not. | |

(No. 140.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | In 1866 there were about 3,500 cattle on Glen at date of disease first appearing. |
| 3. | I inoculated first for pleuro-pneumonia on Glen Elgin and Morven in 1866. I inoculated second for pleuro on Neutonboyd, Glen Elgin, and Morven about May and June 1873. |
| 4. | In 1866 about 3,500 inoculated on Glen Elgin and Morven. In 1873 about 3,000 on Neutonboyd, about 500 on Glen Elgin, and 1,000 on Morven runs. |
| 5. | At each date of the large inoculations in 1866 and 1873, at least 10 per cent. were in an advanced stage of the disease (that is on the parts of the run then inspected). |
| 6. | In 1866 my cattle were about eight months bad with pleuro before I began to inoculate. |
| 7. | The cattle I have slaughtered for virus have invariably been in the second stage of the disease—just when they are inclined to drop behind their mob and get by a waterhole alone—but before the grunting or last stage sets in. The lung nicely marked and about three-fourths of it highly hepatized. If it is all hepatized so much the better. I used the lymph which is found on outside of the lung; it contains a large amount of pure virus. |
| 8. | The lymph I used is found on outside of the lung, it grows in pieces as large as a man's hand, and is charged with very rich virus. In some beasts this lymph is not abundant. I have got enough out of one beast to inoculate 2,000 of cattle. |
| 9. | I use the virus as quickly as possible after taking it. I find it keeps in a fit state for use two days; but on the third I find it becomes putrid and unfit for use. |
| 10. | I have never preserved virus. I lock it as tightly as possible and submerge it in a creek or some large body of water. |
| 12. | I use the ordinary speying needle for inoculation. I put a seton of worsted thread in the needle, dip in the virus, insert the needle as near the tip of the tail as is possible, taking care to skim the skin as lightly as possible, draw the seton through and see that a drop of the virus remains in the incision. |
| 13. | When I first inoculated, in 1866, I used the virus taken from the lung. I lost as many as 5 per cent. by swelling or blood poisoning. In 1873 I did not lose more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or one in 400 head. |
| 14. | I have not allowed cows to be milked for domestic use until three weeks after inoculation. |
| 15. | In 1866, I lost 5 per cent. by inoculation. I tried cauterly and fomentations, but I never saved a beast's life. In such cases I found the flies the best doctors. 1873 my loss is so trifling that I cannot give it a name, I think one in 400 head is too high. |
| 16. | The deaths which have occurred by disease after inoculation have always been very few indeed. I think 1 per cent. would be as high an estimate as I could give. |
| 17. | I have never seen any new cases become developed after inoculation. Therefore, as soon as the operation is performed the disease instantly stops as if by magic. |
| 18. | The result of inoculation has always been to suddenly stop the disease; and it does this in such a sudden manner that I consider it effects a cure in those beasts not in an advanced stage of disease. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | In 1866, at the time of inoculation, a number of cattle were missed, and as the inoculation stopped the progress of the disease, it was not thought worth while to gather the remainder. The disease lurked amongst those cattle for at least eighteen months after the date of inoculation; and although they mixed constantly with the other stock which were inoculated, they did not communicate the disease. |

(No. 140--continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 21. | My experience teaches me that cattle ought to be inoculated in cold weather, as I consider it lessens the risk of blood poisoning. I also think that the lymph found on the outside of the lung is safer than the virus found in the lung. Of course you will pardon my apparent presumption when I tell you that I consider there ought not to be a shadow of a doubt that inoculation is a certain preventive. I also go a little further, and state that I consider it a cure as regards all beasts in an early stage of the disease. In each instance after I have inoculated, the stoppage of death is so sudden that the effect seems curative. I am at present taking delivery of three stations, two delivered to me, one on the Big River (Meroe), and one on the Barwin River (Willerrie); on both stations I found pleuro very bad. I inoculated them last month, stopping the disease, and so far as I have information without loss. |
| 22. | I am decidedly of opinion that an Act ought to be passed that would have the effect of compelling owners to inoculate. For I would inflict a very heavy penalty on stockowners travelling cattle which showed clearly that they were affected with pleuro. Last year I lost £2,000 of cattle by pleuro, which was conveyed to my cattle by drovers and carriers leaving diseased stock on the road passing through my runs. Very stringent means ought to be adopted to compel all persons to inoculate when virus could be obtained. |

(No. 141.)

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| 2. | In Oct., 1868, about 150; and in Feb., 1869, about 200. |
| 3. | Oct., 1868; and Feb., 1869. |
| 4. | The first time about 30, and the second 97. |
| 5. | Cattle diseased—about 9 per cent. |
| 6. | In the first instance inoculated about thirty milkers immediately; in the second, about four months after disease appeared. |
| 13. | In the first instance several tails dropped off, and one death from swelling at root of tail twenty-four days after inoculation; in the second instance the first deaths commenced twenty-six days after inoculation; the last forty-three days after inoculation. |
| 14. | There were only two or three being milked at the time, but I did not observe any change in them. |
| 15. | In all, ten deaths from excessive swelling; one was deeply lanced, but died; all that swelled died. |
| 16. | There was but one case of disease after inoculation, and that was an uninoculated cow which recovered. |
| 17. | A few weeks. |
| 18. | Ten deaths, and the disease stamped out. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | The ninety-seven head were in the same paddock with the last case of disease (mentioned in answer sixteen) during all its stages, but none of them took it. |
| 21. | The only suggestion I have to make is to be careful to obtain the virus from a beast in the <i>early</i> part of the disease. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 142.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 300. |
| 3. | Once—January, 1875. |
| 4. | 300. |
| 5. | Good condition; three diseased. |
| 6. | About one week. |
| 13. | Slight swelling of tail, and sleepiness of animal operated upon for a few days after operation. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | No deaths. In cases of over swelling and rotting, tail was scarified and salt rubbed in above the swelling. |
| 16. | No. |
| 17. | Can't say. |
| 18. | Prevented spreading of disease. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Town cattle uninoculated were running daily with the above herd, and many of them died without the inoculated cattle being affected. |
| 22. | Yes. |

- | (No. 143.) | (No. 146.) |
|--|--|
| Question. | Question. |
| Answer. | Answer. |
| 2. Three to five thousand when first inoculated. | 2. 120. |
| 3. As often as symptoms of the disease showed. First inoculated about 1865, and ever since when I purchased cattle that were not inoculated I have often waited till the disease has broken out, and then done it. | 3. Only once—ten or eleven years since; pleuro being in the immediate vicinity of Ulladulla and Milton; but, where the greater number of my cattle were running—at Woodburn (the Pigeon House) pleuro never reached. Having no proclaimed road, all traffic in cattle was stopped. |
| 4. On first occasion, 4,000; and various numbers since; I last inoculated, 1874, about 200 head, principally young stock. | 4. Something over 70 head. |
| 5. Very bad; can't say what percentage of diseased cattle inoculated in 1865; but since, as soon as a case or two showed and I could procure virus, I operated at once on stock not done before. | 5. The disease became very fatal at once, and I was losing ten or twelve each week. |
| 6. On first occasion, about three months. | 6. About three weeks. |
| 13. In about ten to fourteen days, the tails swelled, some more or less, some rotted about the rump and died, but not many. | 7. Considered in the second stage: the lung about half marbled; the beast stood gathered up; separated itself from the rest; and its sides heaved a good deal, with a cough if you made it to walk. |
| 14. Were not milked. | 8. The virus was taken from the lung; that lying in the chest was considered to be too strong. |
| 15. About 1 per cent. died from swelling and mortification; the swellings were opened, but did no visible good. | 9. Used the same, and next day. |
| 16. No cattle ever died from disease after inoculation. | 10. No. |
| 17. No signs of disease were noticed in inoculated cattle; but cattled missed and not done have often died, and this has been particularly marked in working bullocks. | 12. With a common pack-needle, and candle-wick for thread, dipped in the virus, and drawn through the skin of the tail, at or about the second joint from the top—the thread being cut leaving ends sticking out on each side. |
| 18. Cattle on recovering improved in general appearance. | 13. I had three or four died, which we supposed were ill at the time of inoculation. One died from swelling in the tail—not knowing how to treat it. Two others recovered with loss of tail—from being lacerated, which relieved the swelling. |
| 19. I am very much in favour of inoculation, and will always inoculate cattle that have not been done, and would like to do my weaners annually. | 14. The cattle were milked all the time. Found no difference in the milk. |
| 20. I have known working bullocks that were not inoculated to have the disease yoked up with others that had been done; the diseased ones died, but without any ill effect on those that had been previously inoculated. I have observed this in some 150 workers in my charge, some ten years ago. I have never observed any cattle inoculated to die from pleuro. | 15. Answered in question 13. |
| 21. I have noticed that a great many more cattle die on the lower rich lands from disease, than on the high scrubby, swampy, and mountainous country, which accounts for the many arguments for and against inoculation. I was superintendent for Mr. Bloxsome when the disease first broke out in his cattle; I have been away from his station for the last two years, but my experience here at Willigan, in a small lot of cattle, corresponds exactly with the above. I would be in favour of an Act being passed that all travelling cattle should give notice going through farms or stations, more particularly going through fenced land or paddocks. | 16. Three or four died after inoculation, which I think were bad with the disease at the time of inoculation—died in three or four days. |
| 22. Not until the whole of the country is fenced in. I am of the opinion that inoculated cattle has little to fear from diseased cattle coming amongst them. | 17. I saw no more of it, after about a week from the inoculation. |
| (No. 144.) | 18. I never had pleuro since in my herd. |
| 2. 800 in 1865, all inoculated. | 19. Yes. |
| 4. 800. | 20. From the day that I inoculated, the disease seemed to be arrested at once. My cattle have not since been exposed to the infection, and I have several of the same cattle yet—being of excellent quality, I kept them to breed from. |
| 5. 5 per cent. | 21. My very old cattle are still perfectly sound, and never suffered from lung disease since. I would inoculate every beast I have, if I saw danger in the neighbourhood. |
| 6. Twelve months. | 22. I do consider it necessary that such an Act should be passed by our Legislature. I think if the cattle were once inoculated that it is not necessary to do so again. |
| 13. Merely swelled a little. | (No. 147.) |
| 14. All inoculated and no perceptible difference. | 2. 300. |
| 16. Two or three, and they were very bad at the time of inoculation. | 3. Once in December, 1873. |
| 17. Two months, but a number being very weak it was longer before they got in condition. | 4. 300. |
| 18. None that were operated on were known to be affected after. | 5. Only a few. |
| 19. I am in favour of inoculation. | 6. A month or so. |
| 20. All cattle that I have had operated upon have not been affected again that I am aware of, and numbers of the young ones have. | 13. Did not affect in any way. |
| 22. I do not think it would require an Act to compel any one, if their cattle were diseased, to inoculate. | 14. Did not milk any at the time for seven days. |
| (No. 145.) | 15. None. |
| 3. Once, in December, 1862. | 16. None. |
| 18. It is 13 years next December since I inoculated. I had no disease before in my herd of 250. I employed an experienced person to do it, and the result was very unsatisfactory—I lost 20 per cent. I have been among my own cattle ever since. And I don't approve of it. If I see a beast sick, I rub some tar over the nostril; and I have had no death from pleuro. | 17. Did not appear after in the herd—in a paddock, 300 inoculated—but remained in the herd on the Mara Creek until beginning of March, 1874; then disappeared. As I had prepared to inoculate all my herd, could not find a diseased beast in the herd to get the virus from—and not appeared since. |
| (No. 148.) | 18. Healthy and sound; not a tail lost or affected. |
| 2. In 1865 and 1866, about 2,500 head. | 19. In favour; it is not much expense to the proprietor. |
| 3. First at the end of 1865 and beginning of 1866, not including calves; second time about 1873, only the young cattle on one part of the run. | 20. Did not see any. |
| 4. First time 1,800 head, second time no account kept. | 22. I consider it should be passed at once. |
| 5. If 300 died, perhaps 30 recovered. | |
| 6. Those actually diseased could not be cured, and would only live about fourteen days. | |
| 13. Only about 5 per cent. swelled up the tail; most of the cattle showed no signs. | |

(No. 148—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 14. | We milked the cows just the same, and did taste anything or catch the disease. |
| 15. | It is too long ago to speak accurately, but very few died. |
| 16. | Some within fourteen days. |
| 17. | Fourteen days. |
| 19. | Most certainly. |
| 20. | The disease was brought to this station by carriers' teams off the road, and those cattle on that part of the run where the travelling teams camp and mix were the first to get diseased, and where we had the most losses, except our own working bullocks, which, though on the same ground, never caught it, because they were the first inoculated. Pleuro first broke out in our herd about December, 1865, we had then about 2,500 head of cattle, and inoculated 1,835 head, not including calves, in 1865-6. We suppose 300 head died of the disease, besides cattle travelling on the road. The disease was not spread through the entire herd, by far the greater proportion died out of one herd of about 370 head. Our cattle are in separate herds, some on one creek, some on another, and those above the head station are distinct from those below and seldom mix. We fully believe in inoculation, the first cattle inoculated were the working bullocks, and not one of them died, though they were the most exposed to infection from other cattle and strange teams. After each herd was inoculated, after the first twelve or fourteen days, hardly one died; those dying previously no doubt were infected before they were inoculated. |

(No. 149.)

2. 1,050.
3. Once, March, 1868.
4. 700.
5. Diseased, 15 per cent. showing symptoms.
6. Six months.
13. About eight, after the tails swelled of some, about 5 per cent.
14. Not milked.
15. Chop the tail off with knife.
16. None.
17. Three months.
18. None died after.
19. In favour of inoculation.

(No. 150.)

2. About 800.
3. Once, in January, 1868.
4. About 700.
5. Very few showing disease, I was advised to inoculate before disease got among the herd.
13. Tails went dead, some swelled in the loins, some in the hips, some in the chest, some in the twist above where the udder or purse sets on.
14. Did not milk them.
15. A few died. By cutting and pulling out a sort of congealed lump in the parts swelled.
19. Opposed to it.
20. I have heard of cattle being inoculated in Gippsland, Victoria, and then took the disease and died, and about 100 head of our cattle which we did not do, done better than them we inoculated.

(No. 151.)

2. 1,000.
3. Once, in 1864. Have not inoculated since.
4. All.
5. Suffering from the disease to the extent of about 100.
6. Only a short time.
13. Swellings.
14. No.
15. Yes, a good many.
16. Yes, a good many.
17. Some time.
18. I do not consider it satisfactory.
19. I am in favour of leaving it to the choice of the owner whether he will inoculate or not.
20. Two years ago a working bullock suffering severely from pleurostrayed amongst my cattle. I had him driven out into a distant gully, where he remained till he got well. None of my cattle took the pleuro.
21. I am in favour of leaving the owner to do as he

(No. 151—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| | likes. I would not, however, permit him to drive them off his own property during the time they were suffering from the disease. |

22. I am opposed to any law being passed compelling owners to inoculate, whether the cattle were inoculated or not.

(No. 152.)

2. Varying from 2,000 upwards.
3. I have inoculated with good success at various times from 1864 up to present time.
4. The numbers varied very much, as I frequently bought large mobs of store cattle.
5. In store cattle which had come a long journey I am certain that 40 per cent. of them showed symptoms of disease; but I never saw more than 5 or 6 per cent. of the station cattle diseased at one time.
6. I always try to inoculate as soon as possible after the disease breaks out.
7. I have always seen the whole of the lung hepatized; and I believe that about the fifth day after the beast is really sick to be the proper time to kill for virus. If it is left too long, and the beast's sides have fallen in, the virus will be bad and not safe to use.
8. I have always used virus from the lung only. I have also observed a liquid in the cavity of the chest resembling virus taken from the lung, but have not used it, although many experienced persons have told me that it has the same effect as that taken from the lung.
9. I always use it the same day it is taken from the beast, if possible. I do not believe in keeping it more than one day.
10. Never used it; do not believe in preserved virus by any means whatever, further than putting it in a bottle and corking it up tight, and putting it in a deep waterhole over night.
11. I believe preserving virus to be a myth, and it would be a difficult matter to make me believe otherwise, until I saw it proved by actual demonstration.
12. I always use a common penknife first to make the incision, then use the needle and thread after. This I do to prevent the virus from being stripped off too much, putting it through the skin of the tail.
13. If carefully done, not 1 per cent. will be affected, and the swelling (if any) is generally visible from ten to fourteen days after inoculation.
14. Never used the milk of cows directly after inoculation.
15. If carefully inoculated and properly looked after 1 per cent. ought to cover any loss from swelled tails. The instant the tail shows signs of swelling, the beast ought to be taken up and the tail cut off above the diseased part.
16. A small percentage will always die of those who had the disease bad before they were inoculated. I never lost more than 5 per cent. after inoculation.
17. About six weeks after inoculation not a beast could be found sick.
18. I have always found that after cattle were properly inoculated they cease to die directly.
19. I am decidedly in favour of inoculation.
20. I am convinced beyond a doubt that if cattle are properly inoculated you may turn them into a diseased herd with perfect safety.
21. About two months ago I bought a mob of store bullocks at Penrith, which had come from New England. The pleuro was very bad in them. I had them inoculated, and allowed them to rest in the paddocks two weeks afterwards. Then had them brought to Goulburn. They are now in my paddocks at Inverloch, perfectly well, and I only lost altogether about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I am of opinion that inoculation is like every other profession or calling—it must be learned by experience only. I can remember the time, when inoculation was first introduced, a very large percentage of the cattle died from the effects of inoculation. The sole cause of this was the want of knowledge—how to get the proper virus; also the careless stupid manner they used the knife or needle, by pricking the bone, which is the cause of the swelling in the tail.

(No. 152—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
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| 22. I do not think a compulsory Act necessary. Every man no doubt will inoculate his own cattle to protect himself. | (No. 153.) |
| 2. 800. | |
| 3. Twice—first, 1867; second, in Jany., 1875. | |
| 4. About 400. | |
| 5. About 2 per cent. | |
| 6. In 1867, about eighteen months. 1875, 400 heifers that arrived at station, they showed the disease and were immediately inoculated. | |
| 13. About one in a hundred. | |
| 14. Not milked for a month. | |
| 15. No deaths. | |
| 16. No. | |
| 17. Six weeks. | |
| 18. It was a success. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 20. Since the last operation there has been no appearance of any disease on the station. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 154.)

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| 2. 150. | |
| 3. First in 1872. Inoculated 50 in October, 1874, and 75 in October. | |
| 5. About five died. Several affected. After inoculation it ceased, saw little or no symptoms of disease. | |
| 6. About three weeks. | |
| 13. Generally swell a little. Sometimes the swelling simply arises to cause a little lump like a small egg. | |
| 14. Never saw any effects in milk or butter. | |
| 15. I can say I never had a beast die with inoculation. I have cut off the tail when swelling appeared to rise too high, sufficient to cause it to bleed. | |
| 16. None of which was properly affected, or had it at the time of inoculation. | |
| 17. About three or four weeks. | |
| 18. The disease always dies away. | |
| 19. In favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. In my experience among my own cattle, the cattle properly inoculated escape the disease, and the young cattle from six months upwards to two years are the most subject to it. | |
| 21. It is my opinion all people should inoculate their young cattle every spring of the year, or as soon as possibly they can get the virus; or have them done by some competent party understanding the business. Shall make it my business to inoculate as soon as I can get the virus, every year's calves over three months. | |
| 22. I believe all people should be compelled to inoculate their cattle, or keep them from associating with their neighbours, under a penalty. | |

(No. 155.)

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| 2. I have not inoculated the herd for about 11 years, so I forget the number. | |
| 3. About three or four times. Cannot give the dates. | |
| 4. I forget. | |
| 5. They were certainly diseased, but the disease was but light. | |
| 6. Inoculated at once—as soon as I could get virus. | |
| 13. Swelling and twisting of the tail. | |
| 14. Not milked. | |
| 15. By opening the tail or cutting it off prevents death, if swollen. | |
| 16. A few died; date uncertain. | |
| 17. It was among the straggling cattle for nearly twelve months. | |
| 18. Good. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 20. Cattle properly inoculated, I believe, will not get the disease. | |
| 21. Do not inoculate when the disease is bad, but as soon as you can get virus. | |
| 22. No. | |

(No. 156.)

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| 2. Have not inoculated for many years. Reported before as to our first attempt at inoculation. | |
| 3. Only once—some eight or ten years ago. | |
| 4. Some 1,500 or 2,000. | |
| 13. Cattle fell away in condition for a month or so; few, if any, died. No other effects visible. | |

(No. 156.—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 15. No deaths; no swellings. | |
| 17. At once, apparently. | |
| 18. Satisfactory | |
| 19. In favour. If it does no good, it seems to do as little harm. | |
| 22. No. | |

(No. 157.)

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| 2. 320. | |
| 3. Once; May, 1874. | |
| 4. 320. | |
| 5. Bought 200 bullocks, April, 1874; showed symptoms immediately at the rate of about 10 per week. | |
| 6. Four weeks. | |
| 13. Very little swelling; two only lost portion of tail. | |
| 14. Did not milk for a month. | |
| 15. No. | |
| 16. No. | |
| 17. Had no appearance of disease after inoculating. | |
| 18. Very favourable in my small case, only lost two after inoculating, and they were nearly dead before. The month previous to inoculating lost thirty-five. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 20. I believe that I should have lost half the lot if not inoculated, as they were sickening so quickly; I saw no new symptoms after. | |
| 22. Yes. | |

(No. 158.)

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| 2. About 400. | |
| 3. Once. | |
| 4. About fifty. | |
| 5. One beast showed symptoms only. | |
| 6. Not known. | |
| 13. I examined on the ninth day and found the tails all swelled and matter in the wound, with the exception of one or two, I then pulled out the seton, and squeezed the matter out, and nothing more was required. | |
| 14. The cows were not milked. | |
| 15. No deaths occurred. Pulled seton out, and squeezed tails. | |
| 16. None. | |
| 17. The one that was affected was turned to the bush by herself, and in about three weeks she came back, but was then very weak, and just able to pick a little, but after that we could notice her getting better, although slowly. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 20. I may here mention that my cattle being a distance from the line of road travelled by the teams to and from New England, I have not had any trouble with my cattle, but along the line of road where the teamsters' bullocks get mixed up with the cattle, they have had great losses from the disease in this district. We believe that the disease is brought from New England by the teams, and I have known some of my neighbours to have inoculated, and it is always considered a benefit, and I have never heard of any after inoculation to be affected. My opinion is, that inoculation is a great benefit to cattle that are exposed to infected runs. | |
| 22. I think that inoculation should be made compulsory. | |

(No. 159.)

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| 2. Three to five thousand. | |
| 3. Several times since year 1864, inoculated a small number stud cattle. September, 1875, the disease, although at times visible, has not been very serious last few years. | |
| 5. Herd slightly diseased. | |
| 6. Occasionally a month or six weeks. | |
| 13. About 1 per cent. seriously swollen; have no faith in the efficacy of the inoculation, unless slight inflammatory symptoms are visible. This will be indicated by the hair being raised near the incision on tail. | |
| 14. Think milk was always used. | |
| 15. About 1 per cent. Sometimes cut off tail, other occasions made deep incisions under same near to butt. Not always successful. | |
| 16. Yes, but only within a few days; believe these would have died in any case. | |
| 17. Always in a short time. | |

(No. 159—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 18. | Believe it to be thoroughly efficacious, if carried out properly. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 20. | Do not know of any instance where a beast properly inoculated, as ever afterwards been affected. |
| 21. | In 1870 and '71, I inoculated a second time all my herd, that is, including those inoculated previous years; since then I do not inoculate a second time. |
| 22. | No; but if they fail to do so, they should not be allowed to travel them if diseased, without being liable to be fined. |

(No. 160.)

2. 800.
3. Once—in 1865.
4. 740.
5. Thirty per cent.
6. About three or four months.
13. Swelling.
15. Five per cent.
16. Not any.
17. About three weeks.
18. Very good.
19. In favour.

(No. 161.)

2. About 1,800.
3. I inoculated at various times during the year 1867, as the disease used to show where the cattle was not inoculated.
4. I inoculated about 1,300 or 1,400 during the year 1867.
5. The disease was on one part of the run and spreading fast till stopped by inoculation.
6. Diseased, showing about six or eight weeks on the herd before they were inoculated.
13. There was very few swellings and no deaths.
14. Milking cows was inoculated and kept on milking and no bad effect.
15. Some three or four head swelled slightly and they were lanced and bled in the tail, they got all right, no deaths.
16. There was no deaths in the inoculated cattle.
17. Saw no sign of disease a short time after inoculation.
18. No sign of the disease since the cattle was inoculated.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
20. The only thing that came under my notice was that my cattle was mixed with diseased cattle, and never showed any sign of the disease.
21. There was two stations adjoining me, their cattle was bad with the disease, and they would not inoculate for over twelve months after the disease came in their herd, they lost large numbers of their cattle, and after a great loss of stock they inoculated, and the disease has not been in their cattle since.
22. I do consider that cattle should be inoculated where the disease is prevailing in the district, for I consider that inoculation is a preventative if properly done, but there is a great many cattle destroyed by being inoculated by incompetent persons.

(No. 162.)

2. From 600 to 700.
3. Three times—first 1867; second, 1870; third, 1873.
4. About 600.
5. About 10 per cent.
6. A fortnight or three weeks.
13. The most of them swells.
14. Not milked.
15. Yes, about two in the hundred; by taking the tail off.
16. Yes, about five to the hundred; from three to four days after; I had the disease at the time of inoculation.
17. One week.
18. At the first instance it stopped our herd in a week or ten days, and in every case it answered.
19. In favour of it, if you get good virus.
20. Those that were inoculated showed no symptoms of the disease, and were not infected in the least.

(No. 162—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 21. | I believe in soaking the worsted for quarter of an hour in the virus before use; my reasons for being partial to the worsted thread, is because it can absorb more virus than twine. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 163.)

2. 600.
3. Once, about six years ago.
4. 150.
5. Odd ones bad, about twenty.
6. About a month.
13. Swellings.
14. No.
15. No.
16. No.
17. About a month.
18. Satisfactory enough here.
19. In favour of it.

(No. 164.)

2. About 2,500, this is the total number in the herd.
3. Twice: about eighteen months, and two and a half years ago.
4. Under 100, as far as I can remember, the pleuro only attacked a corner of the run on each occasion, and only the cattle running with the diseased ones were inoculated.
5. I do not think more than ten or twelve head showed any signs of disease, but those belonging to the camp were inoculated although to all appearances healthy, the disease did not spread on either occasion.
6. They were inoculated upon the first appearance of the disease.
13. Only one beast was afterwards found with a diseased tail, to my knowledge.
18. I cannot consider the result as anything but favourable, but the attack was probably a slight one.
19. As far as my own experience goes, I am in favour of it, but other people can bring results that are entirely opposite; a good deal must depend upon surrounding circumstances.
20. Pleuro here on each occasion broke out towards end of summer and on different parts of the run, and no appearance of disease has since been seen. I shall do again as I did before, inoculate as quickly as possible after seeing disease on the run, the young cattle running with the diseased ones, but not the rest of the herd, unless pleuro were to appear to be general.
21. I should not inoculate any beast having any sign of disease and so advise instant attention.
22. Before giving any definite reply to such a question I should consider it necessary to be possessed of more information on each side of the question than I at present possess, I have stated what I would do in my own case.

(No. 165.)

2. About 600.
3. 1870, 1872, and 1874.
4. About 200.
5. Dying at the rate of about two a week.
6. About a month.
13. About ten days after many tails were much swollen.
14. I have never milked cows immediately after inoculating.
15. About one per cent. died; I used a little tar to keep flies off.
16. I have lost none from disease after inoculating.
17. No. 6 answers this.
18. I have never had cattle die from disease after inoculating, it has in each case checked the disease.
19. I am decidedly in favour of inoculation.
20. Cattle inoculated by me were exposed to infection in my neighbour's cattle, divided only by a two rail fence, yet they never suffered.
22. I should not make inoculation compulsory, the country here is all fenced, so little fear of spreading the disease, all who believe in inoculating will do so for their own protection.

(No. 166.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | About 300. |
| 3. | Only once, August, 1873. |
| 4. | Three days per the above number. |
| 5. | All in good order; not over 30 head. |
| 6. | About 14 days. |
| 13. | Several of the cattle lost their tails. |
| 14. | Did not milk any for some time after inoculation, for we did not like to use the milk. |
| 15. | Lost about 14 head by swelling; only washing with warm water done no good. |
| 16. | Lost five after in about eight days. |
| 17. | Saw no disease in my stock since 1873. |
| 18. | I think, to the best of my opinion, that I would have lost a good many only for inoculation. |
| 19. | Favour it decidedly. |
| 20. | After my cattle were inoculated there was diseased stock in my neighbourhood, but none of my cattle were affected. |
| 21. | I should like to inoculate all stock while young—say 18 months old—from good virus. I should feel that I was doing my duty to myself and neighbours. |
| 22. | I am in favour of inoculation, but opinions differ—I am one for it. |

(No. 167.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | About 120. |
| 3. | About twelve months ago. |
| 4. | About 90. |
| 5. | Healthy. |
| 13. | Effect—tailless cattle. |
| 18. | Unsatisfactory. |
| 19. | See above. |
| 20. | Young cattle appear to me not to thrive so well after inoculation. |
| 22. | If it can be proved that inoculation will save a person's property self-interest, will be a much stronger inducement to inoculate than passing any number of Acts. |

(No. 168.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 250. |
| 3. | Once, nine or ten years ago. |
| 4. | 250. |
| 5. | Only five or six. |
| 6. | About two weeks. |
| 13. | I had one died—it was swelled. |
| 14. | Did not milk any at the time. |
| 15. | One died; tried no means to cure it. |
| 16. | One died, but don't mind how long after. |
| 17. | Don't remember it. |
| 18. | All got well but one, and done pretty well after it. |
| 19. | I am in favour of it. |
| 20. | There were other cattle about had the disease, but mine did not take it after. |
| 21. | I have no more to give. |
| 22. | Yes, I do. |

(No. 169.)

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 2. | 1,000. |
| 3. | Once—August 10th, 1875. |
| 4. | 300. |
| 5. | 5 per cent. |
| 6. | Just showing. |
| 13. | Not visible. |
| 14. | None done. |
| 15. | None. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | Some short time. |
| 18. | A complete stoppage. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 22. | Certainly it should be done. |

(No. 170.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,600 head. |
| 3. | Inoculated once—about September, 1866. |
| 4. | 1,600 head. |
| 5. | Cattle slightly diseased—about 2 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | I think about two months, as I did not for a short time believe in inoculation. |
| 13. | Not having any large paddocks at the time of inoculation, I was obliged to let the cattle out, and consequently I could not state to what extent were the effects, though I noticed swellings in some, and a good number lost their tails. |

(No. 170—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | I did not for some time after have any of the cows I inoculated milked. I kept a few milkers which I did not inoculate. |
| 15. | A very few deaths occurred from excessive swelling. I did not try any means to cure the swellings. |
| 16. | Yes, a few deaths occurred among the inoculated cattle from the disease after inoculation, and about 1 per cent., as near as I could judge. I think, too, about a fortnight or three weeks after the operation. |
| 17. | I can't say for certain, but it was not a great while after. |
| 18. | The result of inoculation was very favourable in my case. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I can only give this proof of the efficacy of inoculation—that I had some working bullocks which I did not inoculate, and the most of them died, and I fancy by inoculation that I prevented the spreading of the pleuro. |
| 22. | I do, most undoubtedly, if the virus be obtainable. |

(No. 171.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 500. |
| 3. | Only once—during the month of June, 1875. |
| 4. | 490. |
| 5. | Only observed the disease in four beasts, two of which were killed, the other two died. |
| 6. | I commenced the very day I felt sure the disease was amongst the herd. |
| 7. | One half the lung appeared very far gone, resembling congealed blood, the other half was hepatized—from this latter the virus was taken. In another case the lung was not so far gone, three-fourths were hepatized, one-fourth just on the turn. |
| 8. | The virus in both cases was taken from the lung. |
| 9. | Nearly all used the same or day after it was taken from the lung. Some was sunk in a water hole, and kept fresh three or four days; some again, mixed with glycerine, was kept for a week, this, too, was sunk in water. |
| 10. | The above was mixed with one-sixth part glycerine. |
| 11. | No experience except as above. |
| 12. | Needle and thread—the needle was like an ordinary sail needle, which I prefer to the handle needle, because it can be better guided, with the object of taking up less of the flesh. |
| 13. | About five days after inoculation swellings were first observed, in some cases a month elapsed, and in one or two cases I was dressing cattle two months after. Only were some twenty out of 490 affected at all; the rest, beyond a slight redness and very slight discharge, evinced no suffering whatever. |
| 14. | In a few cases I believe the milk was affected, but on this point I am rather doubtful. |
| 15. | From swellings I lost only two, and these were poor miserable creatures which would probably have died whether inoculated or not, from the effects of poverty and old age. Several of my best cows were greatly swollen at top of the tail, but recovered after the parts were cut open and then covered with Venice turpentine, and butter of antimony inserted, changed every third day and hot fomentations applied. |
| 16. | After inoculation I lost none from the disease excepting a valuable bull, which was very far advanced before the remedy was applied. |
| 17. | I saw no symptoms after inoculation. |
| 18. | In above remarks the result is pretty well given. I feel sure my herd was saved by inoculation, and yet I am puzzled at the circumstance of ten milking cows, which were not inoculated, having escaped the disease. |
| 19. | In favour, most decidedly, it can do no harm, and may do good. I believe my herd was saved by inoculation. |
| 20. | My ten milkers, running in the paddock with cows affected with pleuro, not taking the disease, might be an argument of some value against the efficacy of inoculation. On the other hand, I cannot believe, unless I had inoculated, my loss would have been limited to four beasts; the inference may be fairly drawn that had I not |

(No. 171—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| | inoculated, the disease would have quickly spread through the herd; then again, is it not reasonable to infer that the ten milkers were saved by inoculation having entirely destroyed the seeds of infection. |
| 22. | I am greatly opposed to compulsory inoculation. If by this means a stock owner can save his herd, he will naturally adopt it, and cannot be injured even if the disease be raging next door. On the other hand, if an unbeliever, let him pay the penalty; his loss cannot injure his neighbours who have adopted the remedy. Compulsory inoculation would necessitate the appointment of numerous officials, whose ignorance in some cases would cause great loss and trouble. |

(No. 172.)

2. 900 in February, 1870.
3. Three times—in 1870, 1872, and 1874.
4. 950 in 1870, 300 in 1872, and 600 in 1874.
5. Diseased in 1870; it went generally through the herd.
6. About three months.
14. In quality.
15. There were about fifteen died. I sometimes cut the tails off, which often cured.
16. I lost about fifteen through inoculation two or three days after. No deaths occurred through disease after inoculation.
17. One month.
18. Perfect cure.
19. In favour of it.
20. I believe in inoculation, as my cattle were dying very fast till I inoculated, when they immediately stopped. I never saw a beast affected after inoculation.
22. Yes.

(No. 173.)

2. 400.
3. Once—in September, 1871.
4. About 400.
5. Showing symptoms every day.
6. About one month.
13. About six days swellings.
14. Were milked; affected quantity.
15. Two cows died which were forward in calf, I think from being crushed in the pen.
16. None.
17. I think about three weeks.
18. Never saw any more of it.
19. In favour.
20. Never saw any cattle affected after inoculated with good virus.
21. Care wants to be taken after with regard to swelling; if the rump swells, open it with a knife; if the tail, cut it off above.
22. Yes.

(No. 174.)

2. Eighty head.
3. Once—12th August, 1871.
4. Eighty head.
5. Half my cattle were away from home. Amongst the half at home I lost three by pleuro-pneumonia.
6. About ten days.
13. I saw little or no effects or swelling.
14. The milkers were inoculated and turned into a paddock, where they were unmolested.
15. No deaths occurred.
16. One young bullock that had been inoculated was very ill; I applied the fumes of sulphur; he got fat; I sold him; he was killed, and the butcher told me he could see he had been ill.
17. The above-mentioned young bullock was the only one that showed any symptoms of pleuro after the inoculation. I think it may have been about three weeks after that he appeared ill.
18. I cannot state any result of the inoculation except that, whereas before inoculation I lost two head that I shot for virus, but the disease was too far gone to be safe; after the inoculation I saw no more of the disease, but in the one case mentioned above in reply to question 16.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
20. The disease was altogether so mild on my place that I know but little about it.

(No. 174—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 21. | The half my cattle that were from home were brought home very shortly after the other half was inoculated; they were turned on the run uninoculated, but never broke out with the pleuro. |
| 22. | I think it would be judicious to pass such an Act. |

(No. 175.)

2. 2,500.
3. Once, in December, 1872.
4. About 400.
5. Not diseased.
6. Had not been diseased.
13. The swelling takes place about three days after inoculation, subsequently the tail drops off.
14. Cows were milked immediately. The milk was not affected.
15. About 2 per cent. died. We cured the swelling by cutting the tail off the beast.
16. A quarter percentage died of the inoculated cattle from the disease. Then those which were not disturbed.
17. A few still take the disease, but very slight, and generally recover if not disturbed.
18. Killed more cattle than we cured by it.
19. Opposed.
20. 1st., disturbing the herd by mustering for inoculation; 2nd., cattle were exposed to the infection, and were affected by it.
21. While the disease is prevalent, let the herd remain as quiet as possible. Shoot and burn any beast having the disease so bad as to prevent recovery.
22. I am opposed to the Act, as more cattle die from inoculation than otherwise.

(No. 176.)

2. About 400.
3. I inoculated first in '63 or '64. I only inoculated the working bullocks on the place, about 30, and although the pleuro shortly after broke out in the herd and killed a great many (83 broken-in dairy cows), not one of the inoculated animals ever got the disease. Inoculated all the rest of the cattle soon after the disease broke out, and in about two months the herd was sound.
4. First occasion, about thirty working bullocks; second, about two hundred mixed cattle.
5. The dairy cattle and mixed cattle were (some of them) diseased; of these, some died and others got over it. I do not look upon inoculation as a cure, but a preventive. Have seen many cases recover without being inoculated.
6. About two or three months.
7. The lung appeared very large and solid, like something between liver and lung; cut some of the lung that was of lightest colour, with a clean sherry-coloured liquid showing in the cells, into small pieces, the liquid will run from it and immediately congeal to the consistency of jelly or water arrowroot; squeeze it through a piece of muslin and it will again become liquified, nor will it again congeal. The animal may have been ill two or three or ten or twelve days, there is no rule as to time. A beast that has the pleuro cannot bear to go out of a walk, and if made to trot, will immediately give one or two little coughs; they always like to stand in water, and nearly always die there. There is no greater sign of pleuro than grinding the teeth together. Have heard of virus being taken after death (by C. Long, Gresford) and used successfully.
8. For how taken, see answer to 7. From the lung.
9. Only a few hours, and never used after the second day. It is of the most vital importance that some way of keeping virus for use should be discovered. The Government should offer a reward for the best way of keeping it. Mort's plan would be the best. To be kept at a central position in each district.
10. On this subject, the importance of which can hardly be over estimated, communicate with Mr. John Smith, Singleton, care of Mr. Geo. Loder, Abbey Green, or Mr. A. A. Dangar, Baroona. I again repeat, that the Government should have good virus kept by Mort's process in every district in the Colony, so that those who wished could inoculate and brand at the same time.

(No. 176—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 11. I have never preserved any virus, but have often wished to be able to do so; for, if it could be preserved, it could be tried and proved before using it upon valuable animals, or before inoculating any number. I am satisfied that Mort's freezing process will be very valuable to these colonies for this purpose. | |
| 12. First, with a needle and worsted-thread dipped in the virus; second time, only use a pen-knife; raised the skin just enough to draw blood, then dipped the blade in a small bottle of virus and put the blade through the same hole again. It did just as well as using a seton. | |
| 13. Lost fine bullock out of 30 by swelling. Many cows swelled badly and had to be scarified about the rump and upper part of the tail; but, if the operator understands his business, very few are lost through inoculation. | |
| 14. Cows can be milked. It does not affect either quantity or quality. A cow goes dry in one or two days if she has the pleuro. | |
| 15. One bullock out of 400. Lost less than 1 per cent. by swelling. In bad cases of swelling, the knife must be freely used, and the animal if possible should be fed on very soft green food—green young lucerne is the best. | |
| 16. Yes; some cattle died after inoculation. Do not think it is a cure; in fact, rather think that it hastens the end to inoculate an animal already affected with the disease in its lungs. | |
| 17. Two or three months. | |
| 18. Saved every animal that was inoculated in good time—i.e., months before the disease broke out—and prevented the spreading of disease through the herd after it had broken out, making them again sound in two to three months. | |
| 19. In favour of it; and no one that had seen what I have (a great deal more than I can now write) could possibly be against inoculation. Write to H. H. Brown, Esq. M.P., and Mr. W. Keliker, both of Lostock. | |
| 20. The 30 bullocks that I inoculated in good time were exposed to the infection, but not one of them ever caught the disease; other bullocks that I purchased afterwards, uninoculated, caught the pleuro and died. W. Keliker had his herd (about 250), inoculated in good time—lost 1 by swelling, but never lost any of the inoculated cattle by pleuro. Pleuro afterwards showed in his young stock—i.e., those calved after he had inoculated. | |
| 21. I have often since '64 seen isolated cases of pleuro, and it appeared to be almost a different disease, not so rapid in its effects on the animal, nor so likely to spread to others. In such cases, I should recommend shutting the animal in a close place, and well fumigating with burning sulphur, and a seton to keep a large running sore in the chest; bleeding I have also practised, and I think it is beneficial. All or nearly all thoroughly practical men who have had experience believe in inoculation. Should the disease ever break out again in this district, as it did in '64, I am satisfied that 9 stock-owners out of 10 would inoculate. The Government should have a supply of virus kept at every Court-house in the colony, by means of Mort's freezing process. This would be far better than passing compulsory Acts, as, the virus being within the reach of those who required it, in a few years time, inoculating cattle would be probably be nearly as generally practised as branding them. | |
| 22. No, I do not; for those who did not wish to inoculate would never be able to obtain the virus, while those who did wish would hardly allow any obstacle but distance to prevent them from getting it. An Act should be passed, empowering the Government to declare districts infected, and then, from good virus kept in central positions by Mort's process, inoculate all cattle in those districts, or at any rate all cattle whose owners desired to have them inoculated—the non-inoculators would only punish themselves. | |

(No. 177.)

2. 1,300 head.
3. Twice—about 5 years ago.

(No. 177—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 4. About 1,000. | |
| 5. About 25 per cent. | |
| 6. Inoculated as soon as symptoms were noticed. | |
| 14. Cows were not milked. | |
| 15. A few deaths from swelling. Scarified and salt rubbed in, effect good. | |
| 17. About a month after inoculation no disease was noticed. | |
| 18. Good. | |
| 19. In favour. | |
| 22. No. Some owners do not believe in inoculation. And I do not think it is a very infectious disease; travelling cattle have passed through these stations bad with disease and left no trace behind. | |
- (No. 178.)
2. About 200 head.
 3. Once only—about three years ago.
 4. About 200 head.
 5. Cattle as usual diseased, pleuro being prevalent; I had mine inoculated.
 6. Not affected.
 13. Virus took well in the cattle mentioned, and never lost any by pleuro, nor has it appeared on the run since inoculation.
 14. Did not use the cows for some six weeks after inoculation; then the milk or its produce was not in any way affected.
 15. Ten lost by excessive swelling, or 5 per cent.; no means were used; swelling chiefly in the tail and hind quarters.
 16. Nil.
 17. Did not appear.
 19. In favour, from the result of my experiments.
- (No. 179.)
2. 200.
 3. Twice—the last time July or August, 1874; the first time I cannot remember.
 5. Not diseased after inoculation; about 1 per cent. died.
 6. Not diseased before inoculation.
 13. The tail slightly swollen after from three to four weeks; about 20 per cent.; a few, say $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., lost the point of tail.
 14. Never milked for two months after inoculation.
 15. No deaths.
 16. About $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. died from eight to ten days after inoculation.
 18. I have seen no symptoms of disease since.
 19. In favour if properly done.
- (No. 180.)
2. 150.
 3. Three times—1873, 1874, 1875.
 4. Seventy, thirty, fifty.
 5. Free from disease.
 6. Had no disease for two years before.
 13. About one-fourth of the aged cattle swelled, and about two-thirds of the young cattle.
 14. Never used the milk from cows immediately after inoculation.
 15. Did not have any deaths from swellings; opened the tail with a knife; long cuts just through the hide.
 16. Did not have any deaths from the disease since inoculation.
 17. Never had the disease; the virus was got elsewhere.
 18. Cannot offer any opinion.
 19. Slightly in favour of inoculation.
 21. Nothing to give.
- (No. 181.)
2. 3,000.
 3. Once—viz., from 16th February to 23rd March, 1875.
 4. About 2,800.
 5. Only slightly diseased—odd ones dying. Inoculated in consequence of disease breaking out in a very virulent form in a mob of the station bullocks then travelling on road (see question 20.)
 6. Had shown slight signs for two or three years.
 7. Virus was obtained from animals in various stages; from those that only just appeared to be sick to a beast that had lain down to die, the lungs being in some cases nearly healthy, while in the last case were perfectly black. Went by colour of virus; selected that of a very pale sherry

(No. 181—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
- colour; obtained that colour in the beast named as dying, and whose lungs were perfectly black, but this was perhaps chance. Animals most likely to produce good virus generally only slightly sick; am of opinion, however, there is no rule.
8. Chest virus—that is, water found in the chest and the virus found in small quantities round about the lungs.
 9. Sealed up in bottles and burned, throwing a bucket of water over the spot where buried to assist in keeping a cool temperature.
 10. Yes, with glycerine, in proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ glycerine to $\frac{3}{4}$ virus.
 11. Unsatisfactory; one paddock, consisting of about 1,000 head, being inoculated with mixed virus, did not, after having been inoculated, show any signs of having been so treated; disease, however, has not appeared.
 12. With grooved knife.
 13. The swelling of tails commenced from 16 to 21 days after inoculation; about 5 per cent. lost one or more joints of tail, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. died from swelling running up to rump and getting too bad before they were seen. Those seen and brought in were cured.
 14. Milking cows not inoculated.
 15. Yes, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Those seen in time were cured by opening the swollen parts at the butt of the tail, deeply running a knife as far as it would go in the lower part of the swelling, and letting the place discharge.
 16. None.
 17. None dying after inoculation, and showing no symptoms; impossible to say.
 18. Satisfactory.
 19. In favour, most certainly.
 20. We started 500 bullocks south, which previous to their starting had been herded on the station for something over six weeks, all of them to appearance being as healthy as possible, among them being 38 that had been inoculated some three months previously. After they left pleuro came among them in a very virulent form, and in a very short time—not more than three weeks—64 head had died or had to be left behind. About ten days after it broke out the mob was inoculated, which without doubt stopped the progress of the disease; but the most important point in the matter being, that although the disease had shown itself in as bad a form as possible, not one of the 38 bullocks previously inoculated were either sick or died.
 21. All cattle on run now inoculated, with the exception of about 200 aged cattle and the weaners; these, if any possibility of getting virus, will be inoculated at weaning before the weaners when herded are turned out.
 22. Divided in opinion. All owners could not muster cattle for the purpose. Not yet clearly proved if pleuro is contagious or not. If only epidemic, individual inoculation ought to answer.

(No. 182.)

2. 130.
3. Only once, in 1865.
5. All diseased.
6. Cannot tell.
13. Several lost part of the tail by rotting away.
14. No.
15. None that I can recollect.
16. Three died after the operation.
17. Apparently about three months.
18. Favourable.
19. In favour of.
22. I consider such an Act very desirable.

(No. 183.)

19. For.
21. On all this I refer you to my former report, furnished years ago. I beg to refer you on all points to the very full report which I gave a number of years ago, when lung disease was prevalent in this quarter, I may state that I consider inoculation not only a preventative, but a certain cure, if per-

(No. 183—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
- formed before the disease reaches its last stage. I lost over two thousand cattle before I began to inoculate, and none after except a few that were nearly dead before they were operated on.
22. I do. Diseased cattle ought to be prevented from travelling.

(No. 184.)

2. About 3,000 head.
3. Inoculated four times, in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.
4. In 1864, 2,000 head; 1865, 800 head; 1866, 800 head; 1867, 500 head.
5. They were diseased; about 5 per cent. showing symptoms.
6. Three months.
13. The only effect visible was the swelling and a weakness of the tail.
14. They were not milked.
15. About 1 per cent. By scarification or cutting a portion of the tail off, it had the desired effect.
16. No deaths, but in 1864 from 2 to 3 per cent. They left off dying about five weeks after the inoculation.
17. From five to six weeks.
18. I believe it is a preventative from pleuro-pneumonia.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
20. Our cattle after they had been inoculated never caught the disease after, while other cattle which were running with ours but not inoculated seemed to catch the pleuro continually.
21. I believe that all virus for inoculation should be taken from the lungs.
22. I consider that an Act should be passed.

(No. 185.)

2. About 400 head.
3. Several times; first about 1860.
4. About 200 the first time, and the remainder the second time.
5. The first lot were not very bad when inoculated, but the second lot were nearly all diseased.
6. First lot about three months, second lot fully six months.
13. Had no opportunity of making frequent examinations.
14. Yes; but the milk was not used.
15. Yes, a few; cannot say what percentage, not more I think than about 2 per cent.
16. Yes, a few; when the disease became too far developed.
17. I sold a large portion of them off in about four months in capital condition, no appearance of disease about them.
18. Successful.
19. In favour of inoculation.
22. Yes.

(No. 186.)

2. I can't say.
3. Not for five years.
4. 800.
5. On the last occasion I inoculated as a preventative.
6. And no cattle were then diseased.
13. In 3 or 4 days you might observe the swellings, but often a week would elapse.
14. We never milked them after inoculation; we always turned them out.
15. I think about 3 per cent. died from the effects of inoculation. In several cases of excessive swelling resort was had to the knife with favourable results.
16. I could hardly answer that question, but I think very few died of disease after inoculation.
17. With the exception of one bull, we have lost no cattle on Cambaroona for years from disease.
18. Favourable result.
19. I approve of it.
20. My opinion is that if the operation is properly performed, cattle will not suffer from inoculation.
21. I have no other information to offer. With the exception of the one bull mentioned before, I have had no deaths from pleuro-pneumonia for five years, nor any symptoms of disease.
22. I think that cattle properly inoculated will not take disease, and I think an Act should be passed compelling owners to inoculate, if virus is procurable.

- (No. 187.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | 400. |
| 3. | We have inoculated twice for pleuro. First in 1867, and again about the end of the year 1871, since which date the disease has not appeared in the herd. |
| 4. | In 1867, 300 were inoculated, and 400 in 1871. |
| 5. | The cattle on each occasion were diseased before inoculated, but the percentage actually showing symptoms were small, about 2 or 3 in the herd. |
| 6. | Inoculation was resorted to a few days after the first appearance of the disease. |
| 13. | Swellings did not appear to any alarming extent. I should think not more than 5 per cent. |
| 14. | Cows were not milked after inoculation. I should think the milk would be affected. |
| 15. | About 2 per cent. died from excessive swellings, which I attribute to the cattle having been turned out on the run and not found until mortification had set in. The tail of the beast was cut off when the swelling was excessive, and symptoms of mortification appearing. |
| 16. | I have never known an instance of inoculated cattle taking the disease. |
| 17. | The disease finally left the herd in about a month after the operation was performed. |
| 18. | Most satisfactory. The cattle ceased dying, and appeared to improve in condition faster after the operation was performed than before. |
| 19. | I am strongly in favour of inoculation properly performed. I firmly believe that a beast inoculated with good virus, properly administered, will not afterwards take the disease. |
| 20. | I have known cattle which were inoculated to be exposed to infection in almost every possible form, and in no case have I known an inoculated beast to take the disease. |
| 22. | Owners of infected herds should be compelled by Act of Parliament to inoculate. |

(No. 188.)

2. 15,000.
3. Once, in 1868, when over 12,000 were inoculated; once, in April, 1874, about 2,000 were inoculated.
5. In 1868 the only cattle that the disease was amongst were a few in one paddock (under 300 head), from 10 to 15 per cent. were showing symptoms. Since 1868, when a great many died from pleuro after inoculation, there has never been above 2 or 3 per cent. of the general herd showing symptoms.
6. A very short time in 1868. Inoculation was set about at once, after the disease was seen.
13. About ten days after inoculation the tails of some began to swell. It was always found that there were far more swelled tails in hot weather.
14. Can give no information about this matter.
15. About 4 or 5 per cent. died from swelled tails in the hot weather. The means tried to cure them were chopping off the tails and bleeding.
16. All the heavy losses we had in 1868 were after inoculation. About two months or less after the operation the greatest losses occurred.
17. At certain times of the year there has always been an odd case of pleuro to be seen, but it has never shown itself very bad. In the autumn of 1873 and 1874 it was the worst it has been since 1868.
18. Very unsatisfactory; had fewer losses amongst about 2,000 or 3,000 that were left alone in 1868 than amongst the inoculated ones, and all our subsequent experience tends to prove that it is better not to inoculate.
20. We have always found that cattle that were left alone recovered from the disease as soon, and had less losses amongst them than those that were inoculated. One lot of young heifers, about 1,200 head, that were inoculated in April or May, 1874, showed no signs of the disease at the time, but about a month afterwards the losses were heavier amongst them than any on the run, as many as 4 per cent. dying. We have also found that cattle that are most disturbed during the summer suffer more from pleuro than others.
22. Decidedly opposed to it.

(No. 189.)

2. About 4,000.

- (No. 189—continued.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 3. | Inoculated the whole herd once in 1867, and 1,800 last year. |
| 5. | Last year the cattle were nearly free from pleuro-pneumonia. I only inoculated a few diseased. Some of them I killed and found the lungs quite black and rotten. |
| 6. | I cannot say; but not long. |
| 13. | In the tail, rump, and sides, in lumps. |
| 15. | Very few deaths. Open the swelling and take out the matter. |
| 16. | Very few. Up to about three weeks after inoculation. |
| 17. | About three weeks. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Some of the cattle were exposed. I did not notice them affected. |
| 22. | No; because you may obtain virus, but the state of the cattle may be too poor, and you would lose more by inoculating. |

(No. 190.)

2. 1,200 head.
3. Three times; about seven years ago for the first time; also about four years ago, and also last November, '73.
4. All the herd the first time, nearly all the second time; about 1,200 head.
5. About 4 or 5 per cent. were bad when I inoculated them.
6. About three months, i.e., seven years ago. On last occasion I saw a few and thought it better to inoculate.
13. Some in four days, and some longer.
14. Not milked after inoculation.
15. Very few—2 per cent. about. Cut a piece of the tail off when very bad to make them bleed.
16. I lost about 2 per cent. altogether; whether from the swelling of tail, or disease, or crushing in the yard, or from all three, I can't say.
17. About three months after inoculation it disappeared.
18. From only observing it generally, I cannot be certain as to its results.
19. I would never inoculate unless the disease came amongst them. On the whole, I don't much believe in it.
20. The adjoining herd were not inoculated the last time the disease appeared, and yet it left that herd about the same time as my own.

(No. 191.)

2. In 1874 I inoculated 630.
3. Once in 1874—about September, 1874.
4. 630, in 1874.
5. 1 per cent.
6. Three weeks.
13. Swelling at the butt of the tail.
14. Milked immediately after inoculated; neither affected in quantity or quality, or in any other way.
15. About two out of 100. Means tried, cutting the tail off and scarifying the swelling.
16. Death after inoculation, one—eight days after.
17. About four weeks.
18. No disease appeared since.
19. In favour.
20. If properly inoculated never exposed to the infection; but if wrongly inoculated affects the limbs and swelling in the chest.
21. No other; only inoculating.
22. Yes.

(No. 192.)

2. 12,000 head.
3. Inoculated in 1866-7; also in 1872.
4. Three thousand eight hundred (3,800); also 500.
5. Disease was strong in the herd when I inoculated.
6. The disease was in the herd fully three months before I inoculated.
14. Did not milk after inoculation.
16. I started 2,800 store cattle on the road a week after the inoculation was finished, and lost about 4 per cent. I also started 500 head to Dubbo; they were inoculated ten days before starting, and I only lost four head from disease.
18. Very satisfactory. Loss of 4 per cent. on one lot, 2,800 store cattle to Melbourne; loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ per

(No. 192—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| | cent. on the lot started to Dubbo; loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those on station. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation, decidedly; and have had extensive experience. |
| 20. | I started, in 1865, 3,000 head of store cattle not inoculated, and lost from deaths 30 per cent.; whereas in 1867 I started another of store cattle for Melbourne that were inoculated, and my losses from disease were only 4 per cent.; and in another instance only $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Whereas in my herd that were not inoculated there was at least a loss of 20 per cent.; and from the same cattle I inoculated some before starting them overland to Melbourne, and lost only 4 per cent. |
| 22. | When the virus can be obtained and the herd infected, I think that owners should be compelled to inoculate. |

No. 193.

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|-----|---|
| 2. | (11,000) eleven thousand. |
| 3. | Only once, when the young cattle are weaned. |
| 4. | About (2,000) two thousand. |
| 5. | Very little disease showing on the run. |
| 6. | No disease showing in any of the cattle at the time they were inoculated. |
| 13. | Not more than three or four out of every one thousand lost their tails by swelling from the inoculation. |
| 14. | I have not inoculated; and milking cows I prefer inoculating at the age of from six months to two years old. |
| 15. | No deaths that I am aware of. |
| 16. | None that I am aware of. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 20. | I believe the percentage of deaths from pleuro-pneumonia to be much less since I have regularly inoculated the young cattle as I wean them. |
| 22. | I would rather say an Act should be passed to force the owners of cattle to inoculate while such cattle are in a sound and healthy condition. I do not consider inoculation a cure, but a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia. |

(No. 194.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,500. |
| 13. | The tails of great numbers would drop off. |
| 14. | No experience on that. |
| 15. | Very few deaths afterwards. |
| 18. | I think a preventative but not cure. |
| 19. | In favour. |

(No. 195.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 840. |
| 3. | Twice; about ten years ago, and August, 1874. |
| 4. | About 400 first time, and 840 last time. |
| 5. | About 10 per cent. first time, and 2 per cent. on the last occasion showed symptoms of disease. |
| 6. | About three months. |
| 13. | The tail in most cases swelled slightly, the end of the tail coming off in some cases. |
| 14. | Did not notice any effect whatever in the milk. |
| 15. | Only one death. Opened the swelling, and poured in butter of antimony. |
| 16. | Five or six died after being inoculated, but were diseased before. One died two months after inoculation, but it is most probable that the virus did not take in this case. |
| 17. | About two months. |
| 18. | I believe inoculation to be a preventative if the proper virus is used. I do not think the chest virus is any use whatever. Have seen good results from virus obtained from the marbled lung merely pounded up and used whilst fresh, although excessive swellings and the loss of a good many tails is certain from using this virus. |
| 19. | In favour of it, but do not consider that inoculation should be made compulsory. |
| 22. | No. |

(No. 196.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1866 about 3,000 head; 1875 about 4,200 head. |
| 3. | Twice, in the years mentioned above. |
| 4. | See No. 2. |
| 5. | In 1866 seven per cent.; in 1875 two per cent. |
| 6. | Six months. |
| 13. | Swellings, and in many cases loss of tail. |
| 14. | Yes, milk not much affected. |

412—G

(No. 196—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 15. | In 1866 ten per cent. of deaths, in 1875 four per cent. of deaths. No remedy was tried. |
| 16. | Yes. Could not say. |
| 17. | In 1866 about two months; at present there is a little disease among the cattle. |
| 18. | I think it advantageous, as the disease will nearly die out. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 21. | I believe this year half my cattle were put in a large paddock and they hung round the fence and fell away in condition, which predisposed them to take it. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 197.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 250. |
| 3. | Once, April, 1868. |
| 4. | 250. |
| 5. | One and a half percentage. |
| 6. | From November until April—in that time there were 450 dead. |
| 13. | Swelling in tail. |
| 14. | Not milked until the following summer. |
| 17. | From date of inoculation disease finally left the herd in twelve or fourteen days. |
| 18. | Disease stopped. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | I believe cattle properly inoculated will not be affected afterwards. |
| 22. | I do not, as any one that inoculated his cattle once knows the good of it. |

(No. 198.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,600. |
| 3. | November, 1867, and June, 1875. |
| 4. | 1868, 1,500; 1875, 1,400. |
| 5. | Bad order and condition. |
| 13. | Slight swellings. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | Not any I believe. |
| 16. | About twenty or twenty-five died, but these I think were hurt in crush, being in calf, or had disease bad when inoculated. |
| 17. | December; do not see any disease now. |
| 19. | Yes, decidedly in favour. |
| 20. | I saw no disease amongst the cattle inoculated in 1868, all deaths were amongst the young cattle. |
| 21. | I believe disease was brought on the run from freshly inoculated cattle passing through. |
| 22. | No, I believe in inoculation, but think it should be left to the owner's option to do so or not. |

(No. 199.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,500. |
| 3. | Once—December, 1873. |
| 4. | 800. |
| 5. | 10 per cent. |
| 6. | About three or four weeks. |
| 13. | 2 per cent. swelled, I think, through the virus being too strong. Cut the tails of three or four. |
| 14. | Milked day after inoculation; found the milk good. |
| 15. | Out of 800 lost about fifteen, caused through inflammation in the gut from the fundament stopping passage; found that the cause in all the deaths. |
| 16. | In a week after being inoculated. |
| 17. | Disease stopped after inoculation. |
| 18. | Good. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Pleuro has been in a different part of the run from where the inoculated cattle depasture—about four miles. No appearance of the disease amongst the cattle that were inoculated. |
| 21. | I believe inoculation as a preventive, and that virus can be kept a moderate time by securely corked and sealed, and kept in a deep water-hole. |
| 22. | Some people believe inoculation. I do; others do not. Let them please themselves. Cattle infected ought not to be allowed to leave their run until they are inoculated. |

(No. 200.)

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| 2. | 100. |
| 3. | Inoculated once—in 1865. |
| 4. | 100. |

(No. 200—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 5. | Diseased about one fourth. |
| 6. | About one month. |
| 14. | Not milked. |
| 15. | Three per cent. No means tried. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | Those that were diseased at the time of inoculation soon died, within a fortnight, and then the disease disappeared. |
| 18. | Successful. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | These cattle that were inoculated never had the disease again, though cattle introduced on the run after had the pleuro, and were running with them. |
| 22. | I believe that it is to the owners of cattle advantage to inoculate; still as pleuro does not seem to be so virulent now, and under certain circumstances it is often very injurious to disturb a large herd, I could not accede to a compulsory Act. |

(No. 201.)

2. About 3,000 head.
3. Twice. First in September, 1866; again in February, 1875.
4. About 3,000 head in 1866, and about 2,000 in 1875.
5. When inoculated in 1866 there was odd ones diseased all through the herd, but I could not now say the percentage. In 1875 the disease only showed on one side of the run, and we inoculated all round them, and the disease has left that part, but a few still has it where not done.
6. In 1866 the disease was in the herd about four months before we inoculated. In 1875 we inoculated about one month after it made its appearance.
13. About five per cent. swelled.
14. We did not milk the cows for about ten days after inoculation. I can't say if it affected the milk or not.
15. About one per cent died. Some we cut the tails off, and some were scarified, according to the state they were in. I have seen some bad cases cured by so doing.
16. I have not known above four or five deaths after inoculation from the disease; and in all cases shortly after they were done, I have not known any die after they were one month done.
17. Within one month.
18. Wherever I inoculated the disease has died out.
19. In favour of it.
20. I have known the disease break out on one side of a run, and the owner inoculated at once, and it stopped the disease altogether. This was a neighbouring station. None of the cattle that were inoculated here in 1866 took the disease this year. In all cases they were younger ones.
21. I don't know anything worth communicating.

(No. 202.)

3. Once, in 1873.
4. About 400.
6. There was no disease showing at the time.
14. No.
15. No.
19. In favour of.

(No. 203.)

2. 400.
3. Once, 10 years ago, and again 18 months ago.
4. I forget.
5. All sound.

(No. 204.)

2. First date of inoculating, about 800 head; second date July, 1875, about 2,000, which includes my own and a large number the property of selectors in the neighbourhood, which I operated upon.
3. I have inoculated on two occasions—the first time about eight years ago, and secondly in July last, 1875.
4. First time, about 800 head; second, 2,000.
5. About 2 per cent. showing symptoms of disease. The first time inoculation was adopted more as a preventative than as a cure.
6. About two months.
13. About a fortnight after inoculation several were affected with swellings.

(No. 204—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 14. | Milking was continued after inoculation without any perceptible decrease in milk or affecting them in any way. |
| 15. | Only two deaths occurred that we are aware of; scarifying was the only means used to those affected by swelling. |
| 16. | Six or eight cattle died within three weeks after being operated upon from the disease. |
| 17. | About a month. |
| 18. | Cattle apparently healthy. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | On the first occasion when I inoculated, cattle on borders of my run were dying from disease, and mine never were attacked. In June and July last, I lost from disease between 30 and 40 head (about 4 per cent.), since which, after inoculating, I have not lost any. |

(No. 205.)

2. 760 head on first occasion.
3. Three times—first October, 1873, 760 head; about April, 1874, 70 head; about April, 1875, 130 head.
4. 760 head, 70 head, 130 head.
5. Diseased on each occasion, but very small percentage, as I inoculated as soon as observed.
6. Few days.
7. Young beast, disease very far advanced, lung considerably hepatized or marbled.
8. Partly from the lung, and mixed with virus found in small quantities near the lung in globules.
9. Twenty-four hours.
10. No.
11. Never used it.
12. Needle and thread, inserted through the thin end of tail.
13. Swelling within a fortnight, loss of tails to the extent of a fourth; deaths, 3 or 4 per cent. in first lot; cut off tails and used tar; considered virus too strong, but never had any disease since in that lot.
14. Don't think cows were milked during time of disease.
15. Died of excessive swelling, 3 or 4 per cent.; cut off tails and used tar with good effect.
16. No deaths after about three weeks; up to that time lost 3 or 4 per cent.; some from disease, but principally from inoculation.
17. About three weeks.
18. Good throughout.
19. As far as my experience has gone, I am decidedly a believer in inoculation; at the same time I may add, that of the last lot operated on, it has been reported to me that two deaths from pleuro has taken place; I was not present at the operation, and believe that the virus or fluid used were taken from the cavity of the chest.
20. The several lots of cattle before spoken of were all purchased, and at various times; the first lot of 760 head, has ever since been exposed to the influence of the disease, inasmuch as the lots afterwards brought on to the run, after being there a few weeks became diseased and were treated for it, and not one of the 760 ever showed any signs. The lot of fat cattle before spoken of was from my Yaraldool Station, Namoi River; the market being low when they arrived here I choosed to hold them, when in the paddocks about a fortnight, pleuro showed itself, I still held them for a few weeks longer, thinking it might leave them, but it seemed to be as bad as ever, the weather became very wet and the cattle began to loose condition, when I picked out about half of the best of them and sent them to market, the disease still in the residue, where it continued more or less for about three months.
22. No, I think owners should be left to their own discretion.

(No. 206.)

2. 4,000.
3. Once—February, 1868.
4. 3,500.
5. Disease had shown in the herd just before inoculation was performed; the number affected was about 5 per cent.

(No. 206.—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
6.	Disease showed in the herd not more than a month before inoculation was performed.
13.	In the tail only, when after about ten days some of the cattle showed swellings to a moderate extent.
14.	Milkers were inoculated, but not milked afterwards for about a fortnight; did not affect the milk in any perceptible way.
15.	A few deaths did occur, we believe about 1 per cent. In cases of excessive swellings the tails were above scab of the inflammation.
16.	We don't know of any cases.
18.	Disease does not now show in the herd.
19.	We are in favour of inoculation.
22.	We are clearly of opinion that inoculation is a preventative to the disease, but think public opinion is not yet ripe for such an Act.

(No. 207.)

2.	10,500.
3.	I have inoculated twelve different herds; commencing in August, 1855, and the last in or about May, 1865.
4.	I cannot give the separate inoculations, but the whole might amount to about 13,000 to 14,000.
5.	You must be a very clever man to state the actual percentage, but the cattle were more or less affected.
6.	Some two months, and some a week.
13.	All showed more or less swellings, except those cattle which had not taken, say about 3 per cent. not shown signs of swellings.
14.	Yes, took no particular notice whether it affected milk.
15.	Yes, about 4 per cent.; had the tail removed and the loins dressed.
16.	I had on several occasions from 30 to 50 per cent.; from one day to fourteen days.
17.	Never kept any calculations.
18.	Don't believe in it, as I found it was not a preventative. There has been more losses caused by inoculation than when left alone.
19.	I am quite opposed to it.
20.	I had several cattle suffering from pleuro when inoculated; I have known these cattle to die of pleuro two years afterwards.
21.	I know of nothing.
22.	Certainly not, it would be better to take them into the yard at once and kill them.

(No. 208.)

2.	100.
3.	Once.
4.	100.
5.	All showing symptoms.
6.	Twelve months.
13.	No swelling.
14.	Cows not milked six months.
15.	No deaths.
16.	None.
17.	At once.
18.	Good.
19.	In favour.
20.	No remarks to make on the above experience.
21.	None to give.
22.	Yes, I consider an Act should be passed for that purpose.

(No. 209.)

2.	About 900.
3.	Inoculated the herd about seven years ago; done so before disease entered, and have not had any affected since that time.
13.	Tail swelled, some required to be cut off.
15.	None.
16.	None.
18.	Prevented disease entering herd.
19.	In favour of it.

(No. 210.)

2.	100.
3.	Once—the spring of 1864.
4.	100.
5.	5 per cent. showing symptoms.
6.	Three months.
13.	Three days after inoculation, swelling of the tail, some losing half of the tail, others losing the brush of the tail, others the swellings went down without their losing any part of their tail.

(No. 210.—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
14.	None milked.
15.	One death from excessive swelling of the tail. We believe it might have been saved if taken in time and the tail cut off.
16.	None died.
18.	We have had no cattle die from the disease since, although it has been among our neighbours' cattle.
19.	In favour.
20.	We inoculated the working bullocks, and they have since travelled through diseased herds and none of them took the disease.
21.	We have had no cattle die from the disease since 1864. The cattle we have now are the offspring of those inoculated during that year.
22.	No.

(No. 211.)

2.	300. Never inoculated any.
3.	Not since 1863, and then only a few workers.
19.	I am in favour of inoculation.
20.	Those which were inoculated were never afterwards affected.
22.	I do.

(No. 212.)

2.	About 120.
3.	Once; in May, 1865.
4.	About 70.
5.	In fine healthy condition, a few head only showing signs of disease, all of which died.
6.	Three weeks or thereabout.
13.	A few days after the operation on root of tail and hips.
14.	They were milked continuously after the operation without any detriment to the milk in quality or quantity, only in the case of swellings.
15.	There were about four deaths, and two recovered from swellings; the means of treatment used were lacerations, fomentation, and soothing unguents.
16.	No more deaths; that is to say, no more fresh cases of disease after inoculation.
17.	Immediately.
18.	On the whole satisfactory, only the swellings.
19.	Opposed to indiscriminate inoculation, but in favour of the operation when performed by careful and intelligent hands, particularly when other means have failed.
20.	Inoculation generally in this neighbourhood stayed the disease, nor were there many if any more fresh cases, although diseased cattle still kept coming into the district.
21.	I have come to the conclusion, by considerable attention, that cattle who may have had the disease, but apparently and really well, are more likely to perpetuate the disease whilst travelling, but when they settle down quietly on a run they soon lose the power of infecting. The disease was carried to this herd by a mob of store or rather fat cattle, from the vicinity of Goulburn (Lupton's), every single beast of which appeared at some time to have gone through the fever, as there were hepatizations and adhesions in every case slaughtered for beef, many of them however were kept alive to old age without infecting more cattle.
22.	In every case where the disease is not stayed within four or five weeks from its commencement, inoculation ought to be made compulsory.

(No. 213.)

2.	About 400.
3.	In 1867, and 1871.
4.	No return, see note.
22.	No.

(No. 214.)

2.	About 1,500.
3.	Once, four years ago.
4.	420 head.
5.	Main body sound, a few stragglers showed symptoms, consequently I inoculated the cattle running on the portion of my run adjoining herds that were diseased.

(No. 214—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 6. | Not more than a few days to my knowledge. |
| 13. | Some swelled very much up tail, in fact, the whole of the hind quarters, about third or fourth day. |
| 14. | Did not milk any, being firmly of the opinion that inoculation renders the milk unfit for use for some weeks. |
| 15. | Yes, about three per cent. Tried scarifying, but it did not save in all cases, in each case that I cut the tail off I saved the beast, I believe in case of excessive swelling the tail should be cut off. |
| 16. | None that I am aware of. |
| 17. | Saw nothing more of it after cattle recovered from inoculation. |
| 18. | Satisfactory. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour. |
| 20. | Soon after the cattle were inoculated upon the portion of my run where the pleuro showed, the disease left the herd, and I have seen nothing more of it since, which I consider proves the efficacy of inoculation as a preventive, and I further believe, if resorted to in time, it cures. |
| 21. | I consider great care should be exercised to procure virus from the lung when at the proper stage; my loss resulted from using virus from the lung of a beast that was too far gone; I certainly think when inoculation is properly carried out there is no doubt of its efficacy. |
| 22. | Yes, but consider each party should first be subjected to a test as to competency to procure proper virus and inoculate. |

(No. 215.)

2. 100.
3. I have inoculated three times, once in 1864, also in 1865, and 1871.
4. From fifty to sixty head.
5. In 1865 and 1871, about six or seven per cent. affected.
6. About fourteen days.
13. About a week or ten days after inoculation the tails became inflamed and swollen, and in some cases the tails had to be taken off at the rump to save the beast.
14. The cows were milked as usual, but no alteration in the milk took place to notice.
15. About two per cent. died from inoculation, I opened the hide and cut the diseased part out, or as much as possible, and kept the part well turpented.
16. After ten or fourteen days, I noticed no disease, I had no deaths occur after inoculation, from disease.
19. I am decidedly in favour of inoculation if the virus can be obtained at the proper stage, so that it will not be too strong but still effective.
20. I never saw a beast that was properly inoculated take disease, although always running with affected cattle.
21. The most difficult part of inoculation in my opinion is the obtaining the proper virus; that is if it be too strong it will kill as much as the disease, and if it is not strong enough it will take no effect.

(No. 216.)

2. 520.
3. Once, January, 1871.
4. 520.
5. Good many.
6. Cannot say, as I only took charge a short time previously.
14. Yes. In no way sufficient to be noticed.
19. In favour of.
22. No.

(No. 217.)

21. I bought 100 heifers of the OB over 3 brand down the Mehi, and part of the herd they were travelling with had the pleuro. I had what I bought inoculated. There were some six or seven died, but I believe it stayed the disease.
22. I do not think it should be compulsory.

(No. 218.)

2. 1,000 head.
3. Once, in November, 1866.
4. 700 head.
5. About ten per cent.
6. About one month.
13. About three weeks after the tail swelled.
14. Yes, and the milk was not affected in any way.

(No. 218—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 15. | Yes, and about two per cent.; cut the tails off. |
| 16. | No. |
| 17. | Almost immediately. |
| 18. | Beneficial. |
| 19. | Most decidedly in favour. |
| 20. | There has not been any disease amongst my cattle since 1866, although cattle on the adjoining stations have been affected. |
| 21. | I believe in inoculation as a preventive. |
| 22. | I do. |

(No. 219.)

2. About 150.
3. Once, March, 1872.
4. About 150.
5. About six had died. About the same number showed symptoms; two of them very badly.
6. About four or six weeks since first affected, but cause not then suspected.
13. Cannot now state particularly, but think they were first observed within a week.
14. No, not milked till apparently recovered.
15. Only one animal died, but it was very much affected before inoculation.
16. Only one, within a week.
17. Observed no fresh cases after inoculation.
18. From date of inoculation no fresh cases were observed, and none since.
19. Decidedly in favour of it.
20. I believe the disease was introduced among my cattle, which are in paddocks, by a bull I have got a few weeks previously. The bull died first, then in a few weeks several cattle died; the cause not then suspected. When satisfied as to the cause inoculation was resorted to. No fresh cases have since appeared.
22. Yes.

(No. 220.)

2. 250 head.
3. Once, June, 1874.
5. Four died from the disease.
6. Three had died about two months before the herd was inoculated. It was from the fourth animal that the virus was taken, and the others were immediately inoculated.
13. One cow died from the effects of inoculation and great poverty. Two others were swelled badly at root of tail, which was slit open and allowed to bleed freely; after doing so they soon got all right.
14. Two cows were milked for family use from the time they were inoculated; the milk was not at all affected.
15. Only one; and the cow was very poor, was not able to stand up when once got down.
16. None died after inoculation from the disease.
17. No disease was noticed in any of the cattle excepting those that died, which was before inoculation.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
20. There were very few cattle affected in the district at the time of inoculation, but afterwards some of the farmers lost cattle from the disease, but could not say whether any of the inoculated cattle were exposed to the infection.

(No. 221.)

2. 3,500.
3. Once, in 1867; some small lots at various other times.
4. 1,000.
5. Diseased, about 10 per cent.
6. Three or four weeks.
7. All of one lung and part of the other, on one occasion; about half the lung on another.
8. Partly from the lung, and partly water from the chest near the lung.
9. Used the same day and next morning, keeping close and cool.
10. No.
12. With needle and thread; needle, thin, almost flat, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch broad; thread, berlin wool.
13. Swellings few, appearing about ten days or two weeks after inoculation.
14. Yes; did not notice any difference of milk.
15. Two or three; cut out affected parts of rump, and tried cauterization.
16. Some died after inoculation, but could not say if from the disease or effect of inoculation.

(No. 221—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 17. | About two months. |
| 18. | Of the 1,000 I inoculated just as pleuro was showing amongst them, the loss, I think, was about one to eight of those that were not inoculated, the disease having run through the latter before inoculation was practicable. |
| 19. | Strongly in favour. |
| 20. | In 1867 I inoculated two teams of bullocks for a carrier, who had lost several, killing one to get virus; he lost no more. With same virus I inoculated all my own working bullocks but two, which could not be found in time. About a week after I sent them all on the road where pleuro was raging; within a month both the uninoculated bullocks died from the disease; none of the others took it at all. At same time I inoculated some young bulls I had just got, and turned them out in the herd; soon after the disease appeared in the herd, and I lost several other bulls, but none of those that were inoculated. |
| 22. | No, I do not; I believe inoculation to be a thorough preventive, but no cure. In some cases it would be very hard indeed to compel inoculation, and there is little fear but people will see the benefit soon and take advantage of it, when they can do so without greater loss than by leaving it alone. |

(No. 222.)

21. I have no cattle at present, and it is twelve years since I sold my cattle, but I always found inoculation to be good if it was done right, that is, the virus to be used right by an experienced man. That is all I know.

(No. 223.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,000. |
| 3. | Once—about 1863. |
| 4. | 1,000. |
| 5. | About 5 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | Immediately on showing symptoms of disease. |
| 13. | Swelling takes place from nine to twenty-one days after operation, seldom to any extent if the virus is of a light colour; if of dark colour I find it kills cattle. |
| 14. | Have never used milk after inoculation for one month; a calf sucking is not affected. |
| 15. | None died. Have had to take tail off above swelling; have seen cattle die from being inoculated with dark-coloured virus. |
| 16. | Have had some die that had disease before inoculation, although not showing disease at time of inoculation; had none die after six weeks. |
| 17. | About six weeks after operation among inoculated cattle; for twelve months among cattle not belonging to run that were not inoculated. |
| 18. | Cattle never showed any sign of disease at being inoculated six weeks. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | Have seen cattle mixed and running among diseased cattle, and never saw them take disease after being properly inoculated. |
| 21. | Virus should be taken from a young beast in first stage of disease, and before the lung turns a dark colour. |
| 22. | Should think an Act compelling all owners to inoculate would stamp out disease. |

(No. 224.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 220. |
| 3. | Once—March, '75. |
| 4. | 100. |
| 5. | About 10 per cent. |
| 6. | One month. |
| 13. | Very little swelling, with loss of hair. |
| 14. | Milch cows not inoculated. |
| 15. | No deaths occurred after inoculation. |
| 16. | No. |
| 17. | Six months. |
| 18. | Found it to be effectual. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 20. | By observation I consider that inoculation is a preventive against pleuro. No. |
| 21. | Cattle that disease has not shown symptoms of while on the run, if taken on the road and caught in wet weather for any length of time, disease will at once show out on them. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 225.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 2. | 100 head. |
| 3. | Only once—in 1873. |
| 4. | Sixty. |
| 5. | Unhealthy. |
| 6. | Six months. |
| 13. | Four died with a swelling up the backbone. |
| 14. | Never milked any. |
| 15. | Four died. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | Nine months before it left the cattle. Some of the calves died belonging to the cows that had not calved when inoculated. |
| 18. | Good. |
| 19. | In favour; and all persons that travel with diseased cattle without inoculation ought to get six months. |
| 20. | None of the cattle that were inoculated took the disease after. |
| 21. | I consider any man having diseased cattle ought not to be allowed to travel with them. |
| 22. | They should be compelled to do so. |

(No. 226.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 300 head. |
| 3. | Once only about eight years ago. |
| 5. | About half the herd. |
| 6. | About a month. |
| 13. | Very little swelling. |
| 14. | I cannot distinctly remember whether it had any effect on the milk. |
| 15. | Very few deaths. Cutting joint of tail. |
| 16. | Very few in the course of three or four days. |
| 17. | I have noticed wonderful improvement in a fortnight after being inoculated. |
| 18. | I think it has a beneficial effect on diseased cattle. |
| 19. | I am in favour inoculation. |
| 20. | I have not known of any to be affected after being inoculated. |
| 22. | I do not think any Act necessary as all owners will endeavour if possible to prevent the spread of disease among their herds. |

(No. 227.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | 500 head. |
| 3. | Once in December, 1870. |
| 4. | 500 head. |
| 5. | Diseased. 1 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | Pleuro had been among them for about 12 months. |
| 13. | Most of the cattle were swollen about the tail a few days after the operation. Two or three head had to be lanced open near the root of the tail. |
| 15. | About 1 per cent. died from swellings. Lancing was tried with good effect to cure the swellings. |
| 16. | About 1 per cent. died. |
| 17. | About three months. |
| 18. | Satisfactory. |
| 19. | In favour of. |
| 22. | No. |

(No. 228.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | About 200 head. |
| 3. | I have only inoculated my cattle once four years ago, and never have had the pleuro since. I believe it done good, for the cattle was dying very fast when I did them; and about a month after the cattle was done the disease left the herd, and I have had no diseased since. |
| 5. | Can't say, cattle on a run loose; I could not say. |
| 6. | About four weeks. |
| 13. | If the virus takes, the tail will swell a little. If the virus be too strong the beast may lose his tail. |
| 14. | Never milk any of the cows after till they were well over the disease. |
| 15. | I lost none from the inoculation to best of my opinion. |
| 16. | A few, one or two that were bad when inoculated, but lost none after two weeks. |
| 17. | Saw nothing of the disease after four weeks. |
| 19. | I favour. |
| 20. | Never knew a beast to take the disease after the inoculation if the inoculation took properly, and I do think that they will take it if the inoculation takes. |
| 22. | Yes. |

(No. 229.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 2. | None inoculated. |
| 3. | Never for many years. |
| 4. | 1,500 head, years since. |
| 5. | Subsequently lost half the herd. |
| 6. | At the time. |
| 22. | I don't think inoculating will do any harm; but the difficulty is in obtaining the proper virus. |

(No. 230.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 300. |
| 3. | Once—1868. |
| 4. | 300. |
| 5. | Mildly infected; 5 per cent. |
| 6. | About a month. |
| 13. | Swellings. |
| 14. | No recollection. |
| 15. | A few; about 2 per cent. For cure, split the tail or cut it off, as most effectual. |
| 16. | A few; about a fortnight. |
| 17. | About a month. |
| 18. | Only inoculated one, and cannot form result. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Inoculation I believe is a preventative if properly done, and have known cattle that had been operated on, exposed to diseased animals without infection. |
| 21. | The disease should be attended to at once. All infected animals removed totally away, not allowing them to have access even to water flowing towards the healthy animals. |
| 22. | Yes; very much in favour of an Act to compel owners of infected cattle to inoculate. Also an Act to compel drovers to destroy infected animals, passing through healthy runs, by fire or burial. |

(No. 231.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 50. |
| 3. | Only once about three years since. |
| 5. | About 12 showed disease; about 24 had died before inoculation was tried; some few died after, but it soon ceased. |
| 6. | About a month. |
| 13. | They did not swell, with the exception of one, and that cow lost her tail. |
| 14. | Those that had not the disease when inoculated; I have heard it not affects the milk in quantity or quality. |
| 15. | A few died. Only one swelled; nothing was tried. |
| 16. | All that died had the disease when inoculated. |
| 17. | I am not quite sure, but within a month, and they were put with mine that never had the disease; and none of mine ever had the disease, and they were afterwards mixed with S. A. Blackman's herd, and none ever had the disease to this time. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | The cattle are now with mine on Mr. J. D. Single's station, and not one of ours have died. |
| 21. | I have given on the other page all the information I can; and I wish every one was compelled to inoculate, by an Act being passed. |

(No. 232.)

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|-----|--|
| 3. | Once—about five years ago. No disease since. |
| 5. | Disease amongst them—about 5 per cent. |
| 6. | A very short time. |
| 13. | Swollen tails. |
| 14. | Did not use the milk. |
| 15. | One bullock; cut his tail off. |
| 16. | Very few. |
| 17. | Two months. |
| 18. | It saved my herd. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 21. | From observation I notice that other herds not inoculated lost considerable numbers. |

(No. 233.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,000. |
| 3. | Only once—about seven years ago. |
| 4. | About 500. |
| 5. | Dying fast; about 20 per cent. |
| 6. | About four or five months. |
| 14. | None milked. |
| 15. | Yes; about 5 per cent.; no means used to cure swellings. |

(No. 233—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 16. | Cannot tell. |
| 17. | Two or three months. |
| 18. | Cattle left off dying. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 21. | Great care is requisite in procuring virus, not too old or too strong. |

(No. 234.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 1,500 head. |
| 3. | When the disease first appeared, about fourteen years ago, the whole 1,500 head were inoculated except about 100 cows too far advanced in calf, and those left were done afterwards; eight or nine had, however, died in the meantime. |
| 4. | 1,400 on the first occasion, about ninety on the second; two years afterwards; 160; and in 1869, the disease having appeared in a neighbouring herd, 900 were done. |
| 6. | About four months. 200, I believe, died before inoculation, and about thirty afterwards; a month after, all signs of disease had disappeared from my herd, though strangers were still dying. |
| 13. | The swelling begins in eight or nine days, and I believe I lost about 2 per cent. from excessive swelling. |
| 14. | Never used the milk from cows that had been recently inoculated. |
| 15. | About 2 per cent. When the swelling was excessive we cut the tail off as high up as possible, so that the bleeding might stop the inflammation. |
| 16. | None. |
| 17. | A month. |
| 18. | Healthy cattle. |
| 19. | Decidedly in favour. |
| 20. | As I have stated before—neighbours' cattle died from pleuro on the run among mine (after they recovered from inoculation) without any bad result. |
| 22. | I do not. It has often been impossible to get virus within a reasonable distance, and it is of the utmost importance to have it fresh; besides, the benefit is so decided that all will inoculate should the disease return. |

(No. 235.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 3,000 head. |
| 3. | Inoculated once—January, 1875. |
| 4. | 2,500 head. |
| 5. | Diseased—5 per cent. |
| 6. | Three months. |
| 14. | I did not milk for a month after inoculation. |
| 15. | About 2 per cent. died. Cut and scarified above parts swollen. |
| 16. | Very few died from pleuro after inoculation. |
| 17. | One month. |
| 18. | I have not seen symptoms of pleuro among the inoculated cattle. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I left 500 head on one part of the run which I did not inoculate, and pleuro exists amongst them still. |
| 21. | Last January I branded 1,600 calves and inoculated them at the same time. I found that all the male calves were very much swollen in the purse, and I would not again inoculate and castrate at the same time. |

(No. 236.)

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|----|--|
| 2. | About 1,800. |
| 3. | We inoculated twice for pleuro-pneumonia, the first time about the year 1869, and the second about twelve months later. |
| 4. | About 600 or 700 head each time. |
| 5. | Cattle were diseased when we commenced to inoculate. Percentage showing symptoms uncertain, supposed to be about one-third. |
| 6. | Three or four months. |
| 7. | I suppose the animal was in the second stage of the disease. In some cases about two-thirds of the lung was marbled, in others the lung was of a jelly-like consistence. If I remember correctly it was when hydro-thorax was present. |
| 8. | Virus was taken from the lung. I have also, when the lung virus could not be procured in sufficient quantity, used it mixed with the water from the chest and found it to answer very well. |

(No. 236—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 9. | Used the day after it was taken, or the next at the furthest, if kept in a cool place. |
| 10. | I have never used preserved virus. I do not believe in it. |
| 12. | Operation was performed with a common speying needle and sewing twine. |
| 13. | Effects were visible for a month, and in some cases a much longer period; they were swelling of the tail, and in some cases as far as the hips. |
| 14. | I have never inoculated cows during the time they were milking, but should imagine that it would affect the milk both in quantity and quality. |
| 15. | A few deaths occurred from excessive swelling. I believe in some cases through neglecting to scarify the part affected. Percentage uncertain, perhaps from two to five. |
| 16. | I think not; if any, they were very far gone with the disease when inoculated; any not affected with pleuro before inoculation did not take the disease afterwards. |
| 17. | The disease left the herd in about a month or six weeks. |
| 18. | The result of inoculation is protection against any subsequent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I purchased a bull and inoculated him before the outbreak of the disease in the herd, and although he was running with the diseased cattle never became affected. Cattle first inoculated were not affected the second outbreak. |
| 21. | Salt given in sufficient quantities is a preventative against pleuro-pneumonia, and I believe of other diseases also, but the high price of salt, joined to carriage, puts it out of the power of most people to give it in sufficient quantities to their stock. |
| 22. | I do not think inoculation should be made compulsory, it would only be evaded. |

(No. 237.)

2. About 8,000 head.
3. Only once—in July, 1865.
4. At the above-mentioned date we inoculated 1,500 head of store-cattle, bullocks and cows, before starting them to Demiliquin.
5. Generally very healthy; there may have been 1 per cent. in the herd affected with pleuro at the time, and those only on the boundaries of the runs of the persons who had inoculated.
6. Not at all that we were aware of.
13. The cattle started on their journey three or four days after inoculation, and about a week after that their tails commenced to swell up, and in many instances their bodies also to such an extent that they could not travel, and they were left behind to die or recover as best they could.
15. The parties who were driving the cattle drafted off the swelled ones from the mob and drove them separately, and cut off their tails, &c., but notwithstanding every care and attention they lost 300 head by the way.
16. Could not say.
17. There have been odd instances of inflammation of the lungs in this herd from its formation up to the present time, but nothing worth taking any notice of.
18. Rather expensive as an experiment.
19. The question of inoculation is such a very vexed one at the present time, and opinions differ so widely on the subject, that we have not as yet been able to form any very decided opinion about it. From our own limited experience we are inclined to believe that in the event of anything of the kind breaking out in the herd rest and quiet are most beneficial, in other words that the cattle stand a better chance of recovery if they are not interfered with.
20. When I was on the Bland, in 1873, I assisted a gentleman to inoculate 1,200 bullocks that he had bought from us. He was a firm believer in inoculation, and would not turn these cattle out on his run until he had inoculated them. He assured me that he had not a diseased beast on his run in consequence of inoculating regularly, immediately after their arrival. He sent away for virus to a neighbour who would not inoculate, and who

(No. 237—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| | always, so he said, had a good stock of pleuro on hand. After considerable search there was none to be had, and he was compelled to use some <i>preserved</i> virus that he had saved from a previous occasion. He had preserved it in large bottles, tightly corked, and covered with sealing wax. When this stuff was poured out it was very dark in colour, resembling port wine, having had a good deal of blood in it when taken, and stank so badly that it was with difficulty his men could be prevailed upon to use it, but he seemed quite satisfied that it was all right, and fired away as long as it lasted. I did not afterwards hear from him what was the result of his experiment, but I should certainly be long sorry to inoculate any cattle in which I might be interested with such stuff. It occurred to me at the time that he must certainly have great faith in Providence, and the natural healthiness and hardiness of our cattle. |
| 22. | Not until it has been proved beyond a doubt that inoculation is a preventive. |

(No. 238.)

2. About 800 head about three years ago. Don't know the date; don't keep diary of dates; and once about nine years ago.
3. Twice. Don't know the dates of month.
4. About 800.
5. Never took notice how many had disease when inoculated.
6. About three months.
13. Don't know.
14. Never milked any for a month after inoculation.
15. None as I know of.
16. None that I know of.
17. About a month.
19. In favour.
22. Yes.

(No. 239.)

2. 400 head of cattle.
3. Twice, A.D. 1866 and 1870.
4. 500 first time, 400 last time.
5. All sound except one.
6. Just coming.
13. Some affected in the jaw, some at the butt of tail, about one foot above the scar.
14. Did not milk for two weeks. Not much in quantity and bad quality.
15. Five deaths occurred. We never tried any remedy.
16. The disease never showed in my herd since.
17. Never seen no more of it since.
18. It kept the disease away.
19. In favour of it.
20. I think that cattle, if properly inoculated, will be free from the disease altogether.
22. Yes.

(No. 240.)

2. About 550.
3. Only once, in September, 1865.
5. Very low in condition; only one showed symptoms at the time of inoculation, and that one died after inoculation.
6. About three months.
13. As near as I can recollect, it was about ten to fourteen days before any effects were visible.
14. Some were milked two months afterwards; it did not affect the milk in any way.
15. Several died. I don't recollect how many. I don't know of any cure except cutting off the tail above the swelling.
16. About fifty after the inoculation, within six weeks after; but I think most of them died through weakness, not being able to get out of the bogs and springs.
17. About three months.
18. I don't think there was any result from it, beyond the few that died from its effects.
19. Opposed to it.
20. The lessee of the run adjoining mine did not inoculate his cattle. Though he had the disease among them, he did not lose near so many as I.
21. All the people that I know, who inoculated, did so when the disease had run its course or nearly so, and then attributed to inoculation the disappearance of the disease.

(No. 240—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 22. I think that an Act for such a purpose would be a great hardship to those who do not believe in inoculation. | |
- (No. 241.)
- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. 400. | |
| 3. Can't say. Whenever cattle show symptoms of disease always inoculate. | |
| 4. Can't say. | |
| 5. Good condition. | |
| 6. As soon as disease is observed. | |
| 13. About eight or nine days elapse before the operation takes effect. | |
| 14. The milk of cows after inoculation is affected. | |
| 15. Not of late years. | |
| 16. I think not, unless from the effect of disease. | |
| 17. Almost immediately. | |
| 19. In favour of it. | |

(No. 242.)

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| 2. 300 head. | |
| 3. Once. | |
| 4. 300 head. | |
| 5. About 35 per cent. affected, and before inoculation about 35 per cent. of deaths. | |
| 6. About three months. | |
| 13. About five per cent. was affected by swelling of the tail. | |
| 14. Not milked for fourteen days. | |
| 15. Only one death. The means tried to cure the swelling was to cut the end of the tail off. | |
| 16. One death. | |
| 17. About three weeks. | |
| 18. My cattle were very much affected, having about 25 per cent. of deaths before inoculation and only one afterwards. | |
| 19. I am very much in favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. My cattle were running with other cattle that was inoculated, and none of those cattle were infected with the disease and my cattle were dying at the rate of 25 per cent. | |
| 22. I am in favour of an Act to compel owners to inoculate. | |

(No. 243.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 600. | |
| 3. Inoculated once twelve years since; don't know the result. | |
| 4. About 400. | |
| 5. When inoculated pleuro very bad among them. | |
| 6. Several months. | |
| 13. Those done with grooved knife took five weeks before they showed any sign, and then only a slight swelling of the tail. With the needle in about ten days, or some sooner, some swelled right up to the body, others only half the tail; some showed no signs at all; some deaths—can't remember how many. | |
| 14. Never milked them when any symptoms were visible. | |
| 15. Several deaths occurred through excessive swelling; the only remedy tried was to cut off the tail above the swelling. When the swelling reached the body we scarified freely. In nearly all cases we were successful. | |
| 16. Several deaths—can't say how many. | |
| 17. I can't say, it has not finally left the herd, a few dying every year with it; some seasons more than others. | |
| 18. I believe I lost quite as many through inoculation as if I had left them alone. | |
| 19. Where cattle are broken-in and quiet, such as milking cows and well bred bulls and heifers, I should certainly inoculate. Where the herds are large and mixed, I certainly think you kill more than would die had they not been inoculated. | |
| 20. I have had one valuable cow attacked twice with pleuro and never inoculated, and when from home I believe she took it again and died. | |
| 21. I believe in inoculation every two or three years. | |
| 22. I don't believe pleuro to be infectious, therefore I don't believe an Act necessary. | |

(No. 244.)

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| 2. 300 head. | |
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(No. 244—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 3. Only once; October 2nd, 1875. | |
| 4. 300 at one time. | |
| 5. None. | |
| 6. 6 died about a month previous to inoculation. | |
| 13. About a month after some of the tails commenced to swell, and I cut some off to prevent it getting to the body. | |
| 14. A few were milked this last week; the quantity taken from them was trifling, as the grass is bad. | |
| 15. None. | |
| 16. None. | |
| 17. Has not left yet. | |
| 18. Cannot say at present. | |
| 19. I am in favour of inoculation. | |
| 20. This being my first trial, I have no remarks to make. | |
| 21. From what I have seen I think inoculation is a preventative of the disease. | |

(No. 245.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 2,000 head first lot, 1,000 head second lot, 300 third lot. | |
| 3. Three times, first time, June, 1860; second time May, 1874; third time March, 1875. | |
| 4. First lot 2,000 head, second lot 1,000, third 300. | |
| 5. Cattle diseased, 20 dying daily—majority showing symptoms. | |
| 6. About three weeks. | |
| 13. Swollen tail about a week after operation; some slightly affected, lost two or three joints of tail; others half the tail; a few, effects not visible. | |
| 14. The milk dried at the appearance of the disease. | |
| 15. No deaths from swelling. | |
| 16. A few died from the disease within a week after the inoculation. | |
| 17. About a week. | |
| 18. A perfect cure. | |
| 19. In favour of it. | |
| 20. My inoculated cattle mixed with diseased cattle and were not affected by it. | |
| 21. Consider it the best remedy yet discovered—No. 18. | |
| 22. I consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners to thoroughly inoculate their cattle once, whether infected or not, if virus be obtainable. | |

(No. 246.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 1,500, in the year 1865. | |
| 3. Once only, 1865. | |
| 4. 1,500—once only. | |
| 5. 20 per cent. diseased. | |
| 6. Twelve months. | |
| 13. Swellings in some of them; others lost portion or whole of tail. | |
| 14. My cows were milked after inoculation, and the milk appeared pure. I refer, of course, to healthy inoculated cows. | |
| 15. I lost two head that I know of by the swelling going up the spine. | |
| 16. A few which were diseased when I inoculated them died a few days after the operation, but none of those that were inoculated when they were sound. | |
| 17. The herd was free from the disease in about two months, and my cattle have not had it since. | |
| 18. It saved the majority of my cattle. | |
| 19. In favour of it. | |
| 20. My cattle after recovery mixed with diseased travelling cattle passing through my runs, and no ill effects ensued. | |
| 21. I consider inoculation the best remedy yet discovered if good virus can be obtained. | |
| 22. I think an Act should be passed to cause graziers to inoculate their cattle, both diseased and healthy, if they could get the virus fit for the operation, which would be the great difficulty. | |

(No. 247.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 350. | |
| 3. Three times: twice in the year 1867, and once in 1871. | |
| 4. 1st, 200 head; 2nd, 100; and 3rd, 80. | |
| 5. Affected—20 per cent. | |
| 6. Twelve months. | |
| 13. In first lot a great many swelled from virus being too strong. Second time and third time no deaths, a few slightly swelled in the tail. | |

(No. 247—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
14.	Not milked.
15.	A good many deaths in first inoculating; can't state percentage. Cure by opening the swollen part of the tail, used tar and turpentine in the wound, found great benefit.
16.	Five or six that were diseased when inoculated died within a week.
17.	Some that were not inoculated died six months afterwards.
18.	Preventative; do not believe it to be a cure.
19.	Favour of it.
20.	Never saw cattle that were inoculated ever affected by it, although exposed and amongst diseased cattle.
22.	Yes.

(No. 248.)

2. 500.
3. Only inoculated once, about six years ago.
4. About 500.
5. Cattle were diseased.
6. Don't know.
13. Can't say.
14. They were not milked for some time after.
15. About 3 percentage. Cut the swelled part.
16. No deaths occurred.
17. At once.
19. In favour.
22. I do.

(No. 249.)

2. About 100.
3. Once, about 7 years ago.
4. 60.
5. Affected. 15 per cent.
6. Two weeks.
13. Some lost tails and udders, some tails only.
14. Don't know; did not milk.
15. 10 or 12 died, no remedy tried.
16. Yes, 10 or about; 8 or 9 days.
17. Two or three weeks.
19. I cannot say which is best; have not had sufficient experience.
22. No.

(No. 250.)

2. 400 head.
3. Twice, about November, 1871.
4. 150 first, and 150 on second occasion.
5. Badly affected, about 5 per cent.
6. A month.
13. A good many lost their tails, some swelled up on to the loins.
14. Some were milked, do not know how it effected the milk.
15. None.
16. None.
17. Did not notice anything of the disease after.
18. No cattle had any disease since.
19. In favour of it.
20. Inoculated a few head the second time that had been previously inoculated, but could not see that the second operation had any effect upon any of them.
22. Yes.

(No. 251.)

2. 200 head.
3. I inoculated in January, 1871.
4. 175.
5. Don't know.
6. Don't know.
15. I lost about 7 per cent. from excessive swelling in the body.
16. The disease left after I inoculated.
19. I am in favour of inoculation.
22. I consider that owners of cattle that are infected should be compelled to have them inoculated, but a person should be appointed by Government that understands it.

(No. 252.)

2. 150.
3. Only once, in April, 1870.
4. 140.
5. Diseased, 4 per cent.
6. Several weeks.

412—H

(No. 252—continued.)

Question	Answer.
13.	A few swelled, and many lost the point of the tail.
14.	The cows were milked after the second day; I do not think the milk was affected in any way, but the cows that were milked suffered much more than the cattle that were undisturbed.
15.	Two died from the inoculation, I tried local bleeding, and cutting parts of the tail off.
16.	None.
17.	About four weeks.
18.	I believe it to be a preventative.
19.	I am decidedly in favour of inoculation.
20.	About three years after my cattle were inoculated I took a lot of cattle into my paddock that afterwards proved to have the pleuro. Of twenty cows I was milking at the time, sixteen were inoculated, four were not, they used to mix freely with the diseased cattle; one of the uninoculated cattle took the disease and died, but none of the others.
21.	From my own experience, I think that cattle when inoculated should be disturbed as little as possible for two or three weeks.
22.	Most assuredly, as with two lots of cattle I have assisted to inoculate the disease seemed to be stamped out at once.

(No. 253.)

2. 250.
3. Only once, about 10 years ago, but not my own cattle, of which I give you my experience.
4. 600 or so.
5. 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. were bad.
6. Six months or so.
13. About a week after; swelling of the tail.
14. Never used them for some time.
15. Yes; 1 per cent. or 2 per cent.; cutting off the tail.
16. I did not observe them closely enough.
17. It lingered on a few months.
18. Good results.
19. Yes, if properly done.
20. At the time I inoculated my cattle, I also inoculated the working bullocks to the number of 60. As soon as they were all recovered, I sent them down the country with wool, sending also four young bullocks not inoculated but sound; these last died on the road, and the 60 inoculated ones all came back, though they had passed through diseased country on their way down.
22. Yes.

(No. 254.)

2. Unknown to the present superintendent when cattle were last inoculated.
3. Never bothered myself about it, as never required.
14. Can't say.
17. God knows.
19. In favour of it.
21. If a beast is killed being infected with pleuro, you can't cure the beef.
22. Decidedly not.

(No. 255.)

2. 200.
3. Once, 1873.
4. 200.
14. Did not milk.
15. None died; many had their tails cut off.
16. None died since.
17. About five weeks.
22. Yes.

(No. 256.)

22. I most certainly do consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners of infected cattle to inoculate the herd, whether it had been inoculated previously or not.

(No. 257.)

2. Number of cattle, fifty. I have not inoculated since '71, neither have I had any with pleuro-pneumonia at any time.
4. In 1871 I inoculated about ten calves. They had not the pleuro-pneumonia, nor did any die that I did.
5. The cattle were all in a healthy state at the time I inoculated. I did them as a preventative from pleuro.
14. I did none.

(No. 257—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 15. | There were not any of them had swelled tails, nor did any die from inoculation. |
| 18. | The hair of the tail stiffened a little near the place of inoculation. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation, but not for compulsory inoculation. |
| 22. | No. |

(No. 258.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,000 head about, in different paddocks. |
| 3. | Twice. |
| 4. | First occasion, about 200 head; second ditto, about 400. |
| 5. | First occasion the cattle all sound—never had been diseased (pure Hereford breed and highly bred). Second occasion, those inoculated were store cattle which had commenced to die of the disease. Lost 100 out of a lot of 300. |
| 6. | Last-mentioned lot of cattle I am told did not show symptoms of the disease when they left Mr. McKay's station (formerly Dean's), near New England. They began to die a few days after they were delivered. |
| 13. | Cannot describe these. Refer to Ed. White, Esq. |
| 14. | Never milked cows affected. |
| 15. | None on the first occasion, when the cattle were not diseased. |
| 16. | On second occasion, yes. If the disease was far advanced inoculation did not stop it. |
| 17. | Three or four months, I think. |
| 18. | In my opinion result of inoculation was satisfactory. |
| 19. | I am decidedly in favour of it, when properly carried out. |
| 20. | My experience does not enable me to state any such circumstance; but I am fully convinced that inoculation is most useful. |
| 21. | I found that cattle which were strictly guarded from intermixture with others never took the disease, and when the first cases appeared amongst my cattle they were always traced to strange cattle having mixed with them. The affected beasts I always had drafted into a small paddock by themselves. I have known a cow badly affected, and the calf sucking her did not take the disease, and <i>vice versa</i> , which shows that there are cases where contact does not communicate. |
| 22. | I do; but I am not in favour of compelling owners whose cattle are not infected to inoculate them. |

(No. 259.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 5,580 head. |
| 3. | Two years running, when the disease first appeared. |
| 4. | From 300 to 1,000 head on each occasion. |
| 5. | In good condition, partly fat; about 15 to 20 per cent. on herd. |
| 6. | About four months. |
| 13. | Inoculation varied in date of taking effect by tails swelling. I have had cattle swell in the tail, &c., four weeks after operation. |
| 14. | Never used the milkers during the disease. |
| 15. | Yes. About 5 per cent.; cutting off the tails and scaring in some cases saved them. |
| 16. | Cannot say if they were diseased before or after the date of inoculation; but I believe I lost heavily by inoculation. |
| 17. | It has never left my herd. |
| 18. | Caused more deaths than if it was never performed. |
| 19. | I am opposed to inoculation. |
| 20. | I find herds regularly inoculated are more affected with disease than my herds, which have not been operated upon for the last eight years. |
| 21. | Do not knock cattle about, give them perfect rest if disease makes its appearance. Inoculation will cause the disease to spread in cattle, for they require rest, and are less subject to disease when not knocked about. |
| 22. | No. |

(No. 260.)

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|----|--|
| 2. | About 600. |
| 3. | Once—in February, 1873. |
| 4. | 600. |
| 5. | Fair condition; about 5 per cent. diseased. |
| 6. | Disease had shown for about three weeks, and was daily increasing. |

(No. 260—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 13. | Swelling of the tail within three days on almost every beast; in some cases considerably swollen about the seventh day. |
| 14. | I believe I inoculated the milking cows; but do not recollect any peculiarities resulting from it. |
| 15. | Yes. I think six, or 1 per cent. I cut the tails short off some, and with others where the swelling had reached the back, lanced the back on either side the backbone. This treatment was successful in about 20 cases out of about 26. |
| 16. | About 5 head died within the first week. |
| 17. | Within a fortnight there was not a trace of the disease. |
| 18. | The disease was completely exterminated from the herd, and the lives of the cattle saved at comparatively speaking a nominal cost. |
| 19. | Most decidedly in favour of it; consider it the only sure and effectual mode of eradicating the disease. |
| 20. | Read answer to clause 18. Some of my neighbours' diseased cattle have since been in the herd without any injurious effect. |
| 21. | I have recently cured two yearling bulls which were very badly diseased, by dosing them twice a day for a week with 20 drops of carbolic acid in 4 fluid ounces of raw linseed oil. These are all young cattle, the progeny of the inoculated cattle already referred to above, and though I am surrounded by diseased cattle, the property of my neighbours, which are continually dying, I have only had three cases of the disease within almost the last three years. I can only account for this from the fact of their mothers and fathers having been inoculated, and there being so many inoculated cattle amongst them, and conclude that the disease has therefore not the same chance of getting hold of them. It is a remarkable fact that the tails of several of the calves dropped off during the calving the next season after I had inoculated the cows. |
| 22. | No. If the work were not thoroughly understood I believe very serious loss would be the result; and I consider that all those who wish to do so can protect themselves from even the fear of infection by inoculating their own. |

(No. 261.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 600 head. |
| 3. | I have inoculated three times. About March, 1874; May, 1874; June, 1874. |
| 4. | 70 the first time, 150, and 400. |
| 5. | Cattle diseased, about 10 per cent. showing symptoms. |
| 6. | About six weeks. |
| 13. | Very little swelling; about 5 per cent. lost portions of the tail, but not more than three or four joints. |
| 14. | Never milked any immediately after inoculation. |
| 15. | Had about 1 per cent. die; never did anything for swelling. |
| 16. | Had about 1 per cent. die from the disease in about a fortnight to a month after they were inoculated. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 22. | No. |

(No. 262.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | 750. |
| 3. | Twice—November, 1874; May, 1875. |
| 4. | About 600; 40. |
| 5. | Can't say. |
| 6. | Can't say. |
| 15. | Two; cutting tail and employing maggots. |
| 16. | No. |
| 17. | At once. |
| 18. | Successful. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 22. | Decidedly not. |

(No. 263.)

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|-----|---|
| 16. | Cattle still continued to die, as is generally the case till the disease has run its course, whether inoculated or not. |
| 18. | Not satisfactory. |
| 19. | Have not had sufficient experience to form an opinion. |
| 22. | Most decidedly not. |

(No. 264.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 2. | About 2,000. |
| 3. | We only inoculated once—about nine years since. |
| 4. | We inoculated about 1,600. |
| 5. | The disease was just coming in the herd; about 20 head had it. |
| 6. | We only noticed it about a week before we inoculated. |
| 13. | Some in most of the cattle would swell; in fact, I believe if you touched the bone passing the needle through the tail that they would be sure to swell. |
| 14. | We did not milk any cows after the inoculation, or at least not until a good while afterwards. |
| 15. | I think we must have lost about 100 head from swelling; we did not attend to the bush cattle—let them take their chance. |
| 17. | We have never seen disease since in our herd. |
| 19. | We are in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | At the time the disease showed first in our herd I had twenty-three working bullocks; I inoculated twenty-two of them, the other bullock I had bought about a month before; the person I bought the bullock from told me he had been inoculated, so I did not inoculate him with the twenty-two others; about a month afterwards he took the disease and died; none of the twenty-two bullocks which I inoculated died; the twenty-three bullocks were all running in a paddock together. |

(No. 265.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | I have not inoculated this eight years. Number of cattle about 500 at that date. |
| 3. | I inoculated twice that year. |
| 4. | About 300 the first time, and about 100 second time. |
| 5. | About one-third showing symptoms. |
| 6. | About one month; good many died before they were inoculated. |
| 13. | They seemed to be nearly all affected. I had to cut great many of their tails off, and some of the cattle swelled fearfully and bellowed, and some went away and died and never seen them. |
| 15. | I cut their tails above the swelled part; other parts of the animal I did nothing to. About 5 per cent. died. |
| 16. | None; but one died that was affected at the time when inoculation took place. |
| 17. | They left the herd almost at once after inoculation. |
| 18. | It stopped each time that it broke out. |
| 19. | In favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | The cattle inoculated had the same chance; mixed altogether. |
| 21. | I know of no other than inoculation, which I consider is a great preventative. |
| 22. | Yes, I do. I think that it ought to be compulsory. |

(No. 266.)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | 1,500 head. |
| 3. | Twice—in 1862 and 1863. |
| 4. | 1,500 head. |
| 5. | One-third of the herd. |
| 6. | From four to eight weeks. |
| 13. | Within one week. |
| 14. | They were not milked for some days, and then the milk was deficient. |
| 15. | Yes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; no means were used to cure the swellings. |
| 16. | Yes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. About two to three weeks. |
| 17. | In the first instance we inoculated in 1862, but the disease did not leave the herd until 1863, odd beasts continuing to die from time to time. |
| 18. | When we inoculated in the first instance, in 1862, we used virus in too advanced a state, which caused mortification and death. We again operated in 1863, using virus in the second stage of the disease, and using more care in the operation, since then we have never seen the least symptoms of disease. |
| 19. | We are in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | We have known travelling cattle diseased left on the run and afterwards died without any bad effect showing in the herd. |
| 21. | We consider that if inoculation is properly done, and the virus taken in the second stage of the disease, that there is no fear of contagion afterwards. |

(No. 266—continued.)

- | Question | Answer. |
|----------|---|
| 22. | We consider it is the interest of stock-owners to inoculate without being compelled by an Act to do so. |
- (No. 267.)
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 200 head. |
| 3. | Once only—in December, 1868. |
| 5. | Dying two or three a day. |
| 6. | About two months. |
| 13. | Several swelled a good deal a week after the inoculation. |
| 14. | Did not milk for two months afterwards. |
| 15. | No deaths from swelling; had to scarify several, and cut joints of tail. |
| 16. | Two head, two or three days after inoculation. |
| 17. | Did not see any sign of disease one week after inoculation. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | Was not troubled since the above date. |
| 21. | I know several herds about here that were dying with pleuro, were inoculated and ceased dying. |
| 22. | I consider they should be compelled to inoculate to exterminate the disease. |

(No. 268.)

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|-----|---|
| 2. | About 150 head. |
| 3. | Only on one occasion, in the year 1863. |
| 4. | 150 head to the best of my belief. |
| 5. | Symptoms of disease just exhibiting themselves in a few instances. |
| 6. | As nearly as I can remember about six days, in the few cases referred to in above answer. |
| 13. | As I was absent from home for some time after the inoculation took place, I can furnish no information. |
| 14. | None were milked for a considerable time afterwards. |
| 15. | I cannot say. |
| 16. | No deaths occurred from the disease after inoculation; excepting those which showed symptoms of disease when inoculated—these all died. |
| 17. | Within a month. |
| 18. | I saw no further symptoms of disease, although diseased cattle had become mixed on several occasions with my small herd. |
| 19. | In favour of it. |
| 20. | I can only make the same reply as expressed in answer to 18th question. |
| 22. | I most certainly do. |

(No. 269.)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2. | 500 head. |
| 3. | Never inoculated. Pleuro-pneumonia never showing in the paddock cattle, although I once purchased a mob of steers that were diseased, they mixed through the cattle and did not infect them. The diseased gradually died out, from what cause I am not aware. |
| 20. | In the year 1857, partner and self had small station with 1,000 head of clean cattle never diseased. My partner purchased 100 head of a small settler, cattle reported to have pleuro. In about ten weeks it broke out in the herd; we had a number of deaths, and inoculated. In less than two months after inoculation no deaths. We considered the herd clean, no signs of pleuro having shown out after that time. |
| 22. | I am in favour of passing a most stringent law prohibiting diseased cattle from travelling on the roads infecting the whole country. |

(No. 270.)

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|-----|--|
| 2. | About 2,000 head. |
| 3. | I only once inoculated. More than ten years ago. |
| 4. | All. |
| 5. | Diseased cattle had been killed. Sound cattle were inoculated as a preventative. |
| 15. | Not many deaths. |
| 16. | Herd have ever since inoculation been perfectly free from disease. |
| 18. | Very satisfactory. |
| 19. | In favour. |
| 20. | I know only that in favour of inoculation by hearsay. Pleuro was prevalent around this station, and cattle of mine (a few unknown to me), have even been brought on to this run from infected runs without injurious consequences. |

(No. 270—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 22. | I believe that the objection against compulsory inoculation of calves at the same time as they are being branded lies chiefly in the difficulty of procuring safe and efficacious virus. Solve the latter difficulty, and none will object to such modified compulsory inoculation. Quite the reverse. |

(No. 271.)

2. 150.
3. Once, in 1874.
4. 150.
5. No disease.
13. Very little swelling.
14. Did not use the milk.
15. No deaths.
16. No.
17. No disease.
18. Good.
19. In favour.
22. Yes.

(No. 272.)

2. 1,500 one instance, 390 store another, 1,600 another.
3. One mob travelling on road inoculated at F. Jenkins's Jillinbar station, Murrumbidgee, January, 1871. Another at Bilengbong station, March, 1871. Another, same place, May, 1871; and many times before at Barratta station, by Messrs. Pepins, Morago station, 1864-1865.
4. The total of above numbers.
5. About 25 per cent. one instance on road. About 10 per cent. on Bilengbong station each occasion.
6. About five weeks with those on road. About four weeks with those on Bilengbong station.
13. In no instance has the swelling been more than 2 per cent., except in virus out of the lung or the chest dry, and in that instance as many as 8 per cent.
14. The cows were still milked, but nothing perceptible in any instance.
15. In one instance I took them in and lanced them, and in some put in a seton but not with any good effect.
16. None but those that were badly affected at time of inoculation, and in many instances they have recovered.
17. About three weeks, but some very weak, and low in condition; but all symptoms gone, as far as cattle taking to feeding again.
18. A perfect preventative, and in many instances a cure when properly done.
19. Strongly in favour.
20. I have had cattle with pleuro badly among them. In those cattle, on two occasions, running for a week at a time, with no bad effect.
21. The sooner cattle are inoculated when they show the symptoms the better for the owner and the Colony.
22. I am a believer in inoculation, and think it ought to be compulsory.

(No. 273.)

2. 1,400.
3. Three times—once 1870. Twice—1873.
4. First, 700; second, 300; third, 400.
5. 20 per cent.
13. Swelled a little about the tail on some occasions.
16. About 2 per cent.
17. About three months.
18. If taken in time consider it a preventive.
19. In favour of inoculation.
22. Consider owners whose cattle are infected should be compelled to inoculate.

(No. 274.)

2. About 100 head.
3. I have inoculated twice, viz., about 10 years ago, and three years this month last time.
4. 80 head of bullocks the first time, and 60 head of mixed cattle the second.
5. The cattle showed disease a few days after I bought them, five of them died, and I killed the sixth for virus.
6. I believe the disease had been among the cattle for six months before I purchased them.

(No. 274—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|---|
| 13. | The effects of the operation was visible by the tail swelling, and the scab where the operation was performed in, from a week to ten days. |
| 15. | Only one death occurred from inoculation. |
| 16. | There were no deaths from the disease after inoculation. |
| 17. | About six weeks after inoculation all the cattle looked healthy. |
| 18. | I believe inoculation to be a preventive if done before cattle are affected. |
| 19. | I am in favour of inoculation. |
| 20. | I may state that twelve months ago there were cattle round the back of my paddock bad with the disease, yet there were no symptoms of it in my paddock. |
| 22. | I believe that unless an Act is passed compelling owners of cattle which are infected to inoculate, the disease will never die out. |

(No. 275.)

2. 250 in 1871, now 400 cattle; none diseased in 1875.
3. In 1871 inoculated 250, none since, actual date forgotten.
4. 250.
5. About two in the hundred only showing symptoms, but other herds being bad, I commenced at once.
6. About one week.
7. Killed one two year old heifer, for virus, lung not badly marbled.
8. From the lung taken, which was taken out and squeezed by cutting in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces.
9. Two days.
10. No.
12. Needle and worsted by insertion 2 inches above the brush, slightly through the skin, leaving the worsted in the skin.
13. Swelled in hips, some a week, and more after.
14. Not milked.
15. Eight in the 100. Cut off the tails above the swelling, which cured all I cut off, but the number I cut I have forgotten.
16. None.
17. About four months.
18. I believe it was beneficial.
19. In favour.
20. Excess of virus applied in my instance was cause of my deaths being so many, I believe inoculated cattle enjoy immunity from further disease of the kind in question if each dead carcase is burnt.
21. I observe where the old bones of beast having died with pleuro-pneumonia is left unburnt, my neighbours' cattle smelling about them became diseased. I have strong opinions that if proper virus slightly applied is a great preventive in this disease.
22. I inoculated all my cattle. I believe such an Act would be very beneficial, and compelling all owners to burn dead cattle.

(No. 276.)

2. About 1,000.
3. Once, about June last.
4. About 1,000.
5. Diseased; about 5 percentage.
6. About four months.
13. Swelling.
14. Yes. No difference.
15. Yes. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cut tails off, stopped some.
16. Yes, about five per cent. Immediately after.
17. Not finally yet.
18. Stopped disease little.
19. In favour.
20. If properly inoculated, never infected.
21. I think change of climate and country.
22. Yes, by all means.

(No. 277.)

2. 300, in 1864.
3. Twice. In 1864, 150; in 1870, 100 head.
5. In good health; when inoculated, about 90 per cent.
6. About one month.
7. About the half of lungs.
8. From the lungs.

(No. 277—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
9.	12 hours.
10.	Never preserved any.
12.	With needle and thread—a common packing needle.
13.	Swelling in the tail.
14.	Not milked when affected.
15.	Not any died in 1864 from swelling; in 1870, about five died from swelling; no cure tried.
17.	About three months.
18.	Seemed prevent disease.
19.	In favour.
20.	I believe the inoculation to prevent the disease if inoculated before diseased.

(No. 278.)

2.	60 head.
3.	Once; about February, 1874.
4.	60.
5.	Not diseased.
13.	About three days after; one cow only had a swelled tail extending up to the root.
14.	Cows were milked immediately after, and the milk was not affected.
15.	No deaths.
18.	No disease has ever appeared since.
19.	In favour.
22.	Doubtful.

(No. 279.)

2.	About 400.
3.	On two occasions—March, 1866, and July, 1875.
4.	400 first time, and 150 head on last occasion.
5.	The cattle in 1866 had pleuro-pneumonia. These inoculated in 1875 had not about 5 per cent.
6.	About six months.
13.	A few swelled at the butt of tail; one or two died.
14.	Not milked.
15.	About 2 per cent. Cut out the swollen parts under butt of the tail.
16.	No.
17.	About six weeks.
18.	None of the cattle died after or since.
19.	Yes.
20.	After inoculation none of my cattle died, whereas numbers died on adjoining stations, where the cattle were not inoculated.

(No. 280.)

19.	I am in favour of inoculation.
21.	The cattle on this estate never had the disease (I am informed), certainly not since I became the owner; I have inoculated years ago up the country, and found by inoculating it had the desired good effect to prevent the spread of the disease; and in some instances when a beast was ill it got better when inoculated.
22.	I decidedly do.

(No. 281.)

Question.	Answer.
2.	1,500 head; date of first inoculation, May, 1864.
3.	Young cattle, nearly every year since 1864, or when I could obtain the virus; date of inoculation generally about Autumn.
4.	Sometimes 500, at other times 600.
5.	Healthy and in good condition.
6.	As soon as possible after the disease was observed; about a week.
13.	The effects did not show for three or four weeks in some instances; swellings about 2 per cent.
14.	Were not milked for six weeks after inoculation.
15.	About 1 per cent. died; reduced swelling by lancing.
16.	None.
17.	One month.
18.	During my experience from 1864, to present year, 1875, I have always found that the disease disappears shortly from the herd after inoculation. Number of present herd about 2,500.
19.	In favour of inoculation, but not compulsory inoculation.
20.	In taking a draft of fat cattle (400 head,) to Melbourne, a draft of badly diseased cattle were travelling for 400 miles, one day in advance of mine, and at last only half a day; not one of mine were affected by it.
21.	I have to inoculate young cattle only, old cattle that have been inoculated are never affected by the disease.
22.	Do not consider it necessary to pass an Act, owners of cattle are the only losers by neglecting to inoculate them; do not think they injure neighbouring herds by doing so.

(No. 282.)

2.	1,500.
3.	Once—in 1870.
4.	800.
5.	In a diseased state, 10 per cent. showing symptoms.
6.	Inoculated immediately on noticing symptoms of disease.
13.	Swelling commenced in about twelve days, and did not notice any twisting, but perceived them going off their feed and camping under trees.
14.	The cows were milked immediately after, but there was no perceptible change in either quality or quantity.
15.	Yes, about 15 per cent.; the tails were cut off so as to cause bleeding freely.
16.	Yes, forty died out of 360 inoculated; but believe they were suffering from disease some time before inoculation; the deaths occurred at intervals for two months after operation.
17.	Three months.
18.	Noticed nothing particular, except that already stated.
19.	Opposed.
20.	The effects of the inoculation kill more cattle than would probably die if the herd was left alone.
21.	We believe the disease arises from wet seasons succeeded by drought.
22.	No.

No. 4.

APPENDIX C.

REPLIES TO CIRCULARS.

(No. 1.)

Question.	Answer.
2.	About 600 cattle.
3.	Year 1870, and part of 1871.
4.	Stick up by trees, or several cars hanging, and eyes glossy, and wild looking, running at the nose when very far gone.
5.	About eighteen months.
6.	Five out of six.
7.	May or June, 1871.
8.	About one out of two or fifty from 100.
9.	Good health, thank God.

(No. 1—continued.)

Question.	Answer.
10.	From experience I say inoculation will not stop disease. I bought six pure bred cattle in 1873, the herd I bought from was about to be inoculated by an experienced hand, with many letters of acknowledgement; I objected to having mine inoculated, three of which I brought home, those three never were diseased, the other three were inoculated, and ten weeks after inoculation one out of the three died from pleuro-pneumonia, none of my cattle took the disease from this

(No. 1—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| | beast. The disease left my cattle in May or June, 1871, my cattle are now healthy and have been since that date. I have been a squatter since 1848, off and on; in 1874 and some time after, I was a cattle buyer, and occasionally droving my own cattle; I have bought diseased fat cattle on the Macquarie, and by careful droving they were cured when they reached the Melbourne market; I also bought diseased cattle in Queensland, and I found by long stages, and causing the cattle to sweat in cold climates, will kill the cattle so diseased very quick, also it will cause disease in healthy cattle or cattle that looks healthy, from my experience, and I had a good lot; I am entirely opposed to inoculating, it is not a disease, the ill-health of cattle is caused by inhaling bad odour from the ground after floods or heavy rains, removing to healthy climates would do more good. |
| 11. | I am not in favour of inoculation, but very much opposed to it, I believe the disease is not taking in its natural state, but it may be if tampered with. I would not consider my cattle in danger if cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia were turned out in my herd, travelling cattle and working bullocks, diseased, have been turned out amongst my cattle, and no harm happened to my cattle, there is no reasonable proof to show that it is a taking disorder, as no one in my opinion could say one herd took it from another. |
| 22. | I do not consider a law should be enacted to compel a man to inoculate his cattle, as I do not believe pleuro-pneumonia to be infectious. |

(No. 2.)

2. 150 head.
3. 1864.
4. Fat.
5. From 1864 to 1870, since then there has been an isolated case once or twice.
6. When first affected about two-thirds.
7. 1870.
8. In 1864, about one-half.
9. Sound.
10. I twice inoculated, once effectively, the second time I lost one half, each time weaners.
22. I am altogether opposed to the passing such an Act; if stock owners find that it pays to inoculate, they will do so without compulsion.

(No. 3.)

11. In favour if required.
20. Nil.
21. Nil.

(No. 4.)

2. About 1,000 head.
9. Very healthy.
10. Is no disease, nor do we know that there has ever been any on this run.

(No. 5.)

2. 1,008.
3. None.
9. Good.

(No. 6.)

To the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.
 Sir,—In last mail I received from Mr. M'Leod, Inspector at Euston, some forms to fill up for information about diseases in cattle and sheep on this run. I am happy to inform you we are at present perfectly free of either of the diseases mentioned in the printed form, so it will be unnecessary for me to send on the papers. The Inspector's request was that I should either fill up the papers, if I had information to give, or, if not, to say so.

(No. 7.)

2. 400.
6. Nothing of any consequence.
7. Within a few weeks after its first appearance.
8. Not five per cent.
9. Healthy.

(No. 7—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|-----------|--|
| 10. | I think and reiterate, that in a country where so much capital is invested for the best breed of cattle which the world can produce, it is a great pity such vast interests should be left so little cared for—our stock inspectors should be qualified veterinary surgeons, with facilities afforded them to have a student with a view of hereafter forming a college, &c., &c. |
| 11. | Opposed, because of the want of our stock inspectors not being experienced to judge or treat a beast, I have sustained serious losses through poisonous herbs and thistles after blossom, which were put down to pleuro, and even attributed to Cumberland disease, my own diligence alone, by watching the cattle and afterwards; after death on examining the stomach I discovered the evil, I have taken precautions since and laughed at the rash conclusion arrived at, six qualified (officials) veterinary surgeons paid from assessment on stock, would confer a great boon to our pastoral interests. |
| 22. | Certainly opposed to such a measure in the absence of qualified officials as above described. |

(No. 8.)

2. 750.
3. 20.
9. All our cattle is in good health at present.
10. Cattle ought not be let travel that is infected, the Inspector of the district ought to have power to stop them from starting off their own station, as I know from experience that cattle will catch the disease from cattle that has the disease. Cattle ought to be inoculated; it may not cure the cattle that is inoculated, but it will stop the disease from spreading at once through the clean cattle.
22. Owners ought to be compelled to inoculate at once when they first see the disease in the herd, under a fine if not doing so.

(No. 9.)

2. 1,100.
3. Never infected.
5. No disease.
9. Healthy.
22. Such an Act might do good, but is not wanted as far as my experience goes in this district.

(No. 10.)

2. 2,000.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Free from infection.
10. Inoculation kills more than it cures, in my opinion.
11. Opposed.
22. Let every one do what he likes with his own.

(No. 11.)

2. About 230.
3. At different periods.
4. Fat.
5. Very short time.
6. 2 per cent.
7. Twelve months ago.
8. Five in ten years.
9. Beautiful condition and healthy.
10. Have had about five head died from pleuro in the last ten years. I had one very fine 4-year-old bullock very ill two years ago with pleuro. I got him in the yard, and he was so helpless my two sons and Mr. Bagot's stockman pushed him in by hand into the milking-bail, and bled him in the neck and tail severely; turned him out; saw him the third day, he was no better—worse; got him in again with great trouble, gave him better than a pint of Stockholm tar; in three days the beast was well and feeding with the other cattle. Killed him since for beef. On examining the lungs found them very much gone.
11. No.

- (No. 12.)
- Question. Answer.
2. 360.
10. My cattle are all healthy, and never been inoculated; free from disease of any kind.

(No. 13.)

Nil.

(No. 14.)

2. About 500 head.
3. None.
4. Do.
5. Do.
6. Do.
7. Do.
8. Do.
9. Healthy.
10. Differences of opinion—uncertainty of a supply of virus at all times—undue interference with the private interests of individuals—the certainty, almost, that all diseases would be considered as pleuro, led me to the conclusion that such an Act would be simply over-legislative.
22. Liable to great abuse.

(No. 15.)

2. 3,000.
3. Spring of 1871 and 1872.
4. In splendid condition, and those that were fatest died the quickest.
5. About twelve months.
6. About 10 per cent.
7. In Nov., '72, more store cattle were bought, consequently they brought the disease again; but left the herd in about twelve months.
8. From about 100 to 150.
9. Sound.
10. This is naturally a sound country, and, unless the disease is brought here by stores, the cattle remain sound.
22. My experience has not been sufficient to give an opinion on this point. I think if it has been proved that inoculation is a preventative, that owners should be obliged to do so.

(No. 16.)

2. About 600.
8. None.
9. Healthy.
10. Some people inoculate all their cattle, and I have heard of a great many dying through the inoculation. I have never inoculated my cattle, and have never had any disease.
11. I am opposed to inoculation.
22. I cannot give an opinion.

(No. 17.)

2. 250.
9. Free from disease.
10. No experience—but, believe in its efficacy, from the practical opinions of others.
11. In favour of, decidedly.
22. Yes.

(No. 18.)

2. 1,800.
3. In 1862-63.
5. About 18 months.
6. Not known.
7. In 1863, after heavy floods.
8. Estimated at 40 per cent.
9. Free from disease of any sort, but in low condition from want of good grass.
10. There has been no pleuro amongst my cattle since 1863, though within the last 3 or 4 years cattle on some of the neighbouring runs have had it, some of the infected ones even mixing at times with mine. Pleuro seems to be worse in dry hot weather than any other time, and, as far as I know, attacks the best conditioned cattle more than poor ones.
11. Quite opposed to inoculation; in my opinion, doing more injury to the cattle in knocking them about. I have tried bleeding with milking cows and working bullocks which I consider the best treatment. I think, where it could be given, a drench of tartar-emetic or nitre would be of use.

(No. 18—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
22. I certainly object to inoculation being made compulsory. Let those inoculate who approve of it. I know parties in favour of inoculation, but not to make it compulsory.

(No. 19.)

2. 2,800.
3. Heavy losses in 1865, and again a slight loss in 1872; first time some were inoculated, second time none.
4. In good condition the second time; the first do not remember.
5. First time for two or three years, second time for less than one year.
6. First time about 50 per cent., second time about 10 per cent.
7. The end of 1872.
8. The first time fully 25 or 30 per cent., the second time about 5 per cent.
9. No disease of any kind among them.
10. The first time pleuro appeared on Glengarry, an attempt was made to stay its ravages by inoculation (operation performed by Mr. Pottie), but without success, disease spreading all over the run, and affecting the cattle inoculated, as well as uninoculated. On its second appearance, no attempt was made to inoculate, but only to confine the disease to the part of the run where it first appeared, which was successfully done.
22. No. I think inoculation will certainly cause a heavy loss and spread the disease, and whether it is in any degree a preventive is very uncertain. The only place to look for a solution of the question is England, where the cattle are confined under the eyes of skilled observers. The people who will fill in these forms are, with a few exceptions, utterly incompetent to make a scientifically accurate observation, and any other is worse than useless, as it tends to mislead.

(No. 20.)

22. The cattle have not been inoculated. Although pleuro has been very slightly among the cattle, inoculation has never been tried.

(No. 21.)

2. 245.
3. Not affected.
9. Healthy.
10. None.
11. Opposed.
22. I think not.

(No. 22.)

2. Generally 1,100 or 1,200.
3. March, 1869. When our cattle was infected.
4. Very poor. Caused by the long drought.
5. Three years.
6. I think about 70 per cent.
7. In 1872.
8. I believe fully 50 per cent.
9. Healthy, but very poor.
10. The only thing we did was to turn a large paddock into an hospital, and as we found sick ones put them in; but we could not keep down the disease. It got through every part of the run, Not seen a single case since the above time.
22. By all means. If it should show here again in my time it will not need an Act to cause me to inoculate.

(No. 23.)

10. It is now about 14 years since pleuro first made its appearance on the Lachlan. During the above period this neighbourhood has never been free from pleuro. The above in my opinion is strong evidence that pleuro is not very contagious. I believe that pleuro is engendered by impaired constitutions inhaling certain gases. I recommend inoculation because it is not much trouble, and if properly done, not over 1 per cent loss in doing weaners.
11. I am in favour, simply because it is not much trouble, and if properly done little or no risk. I have known numbers of cattle to take pleuro after they were considered to have been properly inoculated.

(No. 23—continued.)

Question. Answer.
22. I do not think inoculation should be compulsory. The people should be at liberty to do it or not. I do not agree with our Melbournites. When a beast takes pleuro, in my opinion his constitution is impaired.

(No. 24.)

Forms not returned; states that he has had no experience.

(No. 25.)

2. 800.

9. Healthy at present.

(No. 26.)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Herd very slightly affected some time ago, but have no dates or particulars.

9. Sound, but rather low condition.
10. Condition of cattle attributed to having no rains in spring, hence very poor grass during summer months. Have seen far more deaths from inoculation than in adjoining herds who did not inoculate.

22. No. I do not consider an Act compelling owners to inoculate either necessary or just.

(No. 27.)

2. 300.

3. 1874.

4. In good condition.

5. Nine months.

6. I do not know.

7. June, 1875.

8. Fifty head.

9. Good health.

10. Cannot say.

11. In favour.

22. I believe there should be a law.

(No. 28.)

Nil.

(No. 29.)

The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.—Sir.—My cattle never has been diseased, therefore I never inoculated.

(No. 30.)

Sir.—I beg to inform you that I never inoculated any cattle, nor have I any faith in it.

(No. 31.)

2. 2,600.

3. None.

9. In good health.

10. None.

11. Opposed.

22. No.

(No. 32.)

2. 100.

3. March, 1872.

4. In good condition.

5. 10 months.

6. 40 per cent.

7. December, 1872.

8. 25.

9. Sound, good health.

22. I do not agree with compulsory inoculation.

(No. 33.)

2. 600.

(No. 34.)

To the Chief Inspector of Stock.—Sir.—I have never at one time been the owner of above twenty head of cattle (Durhams), and which have not to the present shown any symptoms of lung disease. These cattle have been kept in paddocks well hedged and fenced, with access to good water, and quite undisturbed. The few general observations I now offer are the result of twenty-five years experience and personal attention. In the first place, no beast of mine did I suffer to be inoculated. For several years the disease flourished in this neighbourhood, and was violent in a 700 acre field on the opposite

(No. 34—continued.)

Question. Answer.
side of the road, where many died from its effects. Some of these had been inoculated for experiment and placed in this field, where most of them died. Others were working oxen and station cattle. During the long term above mentioned I have slaughtered six or seven head of my own cattle, which were in every organ perfectly sound and no symptoms of lung disease. Inoculation I have always regarded as a piece of quackery, at times a very dangerous one. Doubtless by its influence a state of inflammation may be set up, but the same may be done with a piece of putrid flesh of any kind and with the same disastrous results. The practice has also been condemned by the first minds of Europe as totally at variance with such laws as govern the diseases of cattle, and by such men as are competent in my humble opinion to offer advice on such matters. I should therefore be opposed to compulsory inoculation, whether in a clean or diseased herd.

P.S.—This communication in the form of a letter I thought preferable to filling up the printed forms, not having station cattle; and trust this course may be acceptable to the Chief Inspector of Stock.

(No. 35.)

Nil.

(No. 36.)

2. 60.

3. Nil.

9. Good.

10. They have not been affected.

22. Yes.

(No. 37.)

No information.

(No. 38.)

2. 1,000.

9. Good.

22. Yes.

(No. 39.)

2. 5,500.

3. We have not had pleuro bad since '69.

4. Good condition.

5. About three months.

6. About 10 per cent.

7. Disease left the herd three months after being infected. We lost 20 or 30 head of cattle from pleuro since, but not any number.

9. No sign of pleuro.

10. When cattle get pleuro, if left alone and knocked about as little as possible, they will soon recover. Have seldom seen cattle get pleuro that have once had it.

22. No, but I think cattle infected, if left on runs by travelling mobs, should be destroyed by the people leaving them, under a heavy penalty for not doing so.

(No. 40.)

9. Healthy.

11. Opposed to inoculation.

22. No. I do not believe in inoculation.

(No. 41.)

2. 250.

(No. 42.)

2. 1,200.

3. Many years ago.

4. Rather poor.

5. About two years.

6. Nearly the whole of them.

7. About four years ago.

8. About one-third.

9. Healthy, but very poor.

10. Want rain very badly.

11. Opposed to compulsory inoculation.

22. No. As I think it would be impossible to obtain the virus; and to put the cattle together in a poor state would kill them.

(No. 43.)

2. About 40 head.

9. In good health. Only one pea-cater.

(No. 43—continued.)

Question.

Answer.

10. Nothing more to say.
11. In favour of it.
22. Yes.

(No. 44.)

2. About 1,100.
3. Never infected.
9. No disease.

(No. 45.)

The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Sir,—I have inclosed return papers re diseases in stock, and beg to state that when pleuro-pneumonia was rife in this district this station was in the hands of other occupants, so that I am not in a position to fill up the returns. I am happy to be able to state, there is not the slightest sign of disease amongst our cattle at present, nor has there been for several years. I am also happy to state there are none of the sheep affected with worms, fluke, or foot-rot; and having had no experience in the above mentioned affections, I am not in a position to advise as to their nature or prevention. Number of sheep, 35,000; number of cattle 600. These sheep and cattle are now depasturing on our Chah Sing and Jagur Runs, near Moulamein. Apologizing for not being able to give information to the questions solicited in the enclosed return papers.

(No. 46.)

2. Now only about ninety, having sold principal herd some years ago.
3. A few died of pleuro in 1862-63.
5. Nearly two years, 1862 and 1863.
6. About 1 per cent.
7. About end of 1863, when greater part of herd was sold.
8. No deaths from pleuro-pneumonia since 1863; two cows have died lately from a disease corresponding with that lately reported as novel, viz., paralyzing of hind quarters.
9. Poor but generally apparently healthy.
11. Opposed to inoculation from observation during many years, when I had a large herd on this run. Out of a herd of about a thousand, I lost, I think, nine head from pleuro-pneumonia, while neighbours with a few hundred head and practised inoculation lost nearly their all.
22. Decidedly opposed to compulsory inoculation.

(No. 47.)

10. The disease has not been in this district for the last ten years, except in cattle brought by the butchers from Braidwood and Berrima Districts. Inoculation so far as I am aware, was not resorted to when the disease was here.
11. From what I have heard as the experience of owners in the Ulladulla District, I am in favour of inoculation as a preventative.
22. I do.

(No. 48.)

2. 140 head.
9. Healthy.
10. I would approve of it among herds where this disease is; also, I never knew it to break out among cattle which were properly inoculated. If a person inoculated one, all should be inoculated, for those that were not inoculated would take it from those that were, which I saw a proof of.
11. Opposed to it, as far as my experience leads, that is, in localities where this disease is not.
22. I consider that cattle owners should be left to their own discretion as regards their stock being infected; for people who are not experienced in the matter are liable to do an amount of injury.

(No. 49.)

2. 2,000 under or over.
9. My cattle at present are healthy.
10. I never took anything to do with inoculation. I never studied the length of time the pleuro existed in my herd. I do not hold with inoculating cattle at all.

412—I

(No. 50.)

Question.

Answer.

2. About 1,200 head.
3. In the year 1865, the cattle were slightly affected with the disease.
4. Rather weak from bad seasons.
5. About 12 months.
6. The percentage of cattle affected was about 15.
7. The year 1866, and since then the disease has not appeared in the herd.
8. 2 per cent.
9. Good condition and health.
10. I am of the opinion that cattle are much better if they are not inoculated, even when the disease shows in the herd, as the loss is much greater from the mustering and consequent knocking about of the cattle in this climate, than from the disease itself if the cattle are left alone.
22. I do not consider that an Act should be passed to oblige any owner to inoculate his cattle when infected with pleuro, for the reason above stated.

(No. 51.)

2. 250.
3. Not used.
5. Three weeks.
7. No symptoms at present.
8. Seven, as near as I can tell.
9. Good.

(No. 52.)

2. 780.
10. In March or April last, two or three young beasts were supposed to be infected, showing some of the symptoms of pleuro, but not being able to procure virus the herd was not inoculated, nor have any fresh cases been observed.

(No. 53.)

2. 1,000.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. No disease.
6. None.
7. Never was in it.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy.
22. No.

(No. 54.)

11. I am in favour of inoculating grown cattle, but not under two years old.
22. I certainly think an Act should be passed compelling owners of stock to inoculate when they observe the disease setting in.

(No. 55.)

2. About 600.
3. Never had any infected.
22. Yes.

(No. 56.)

Nil.

(No. 57.)

2. 3,500 head.
4. Had no disease since purchasing, which is over four years.
9. Healthy.
10. Having had the management of large herds of cattle for twenty years (Hoskisson's), Gwydir District, we never inoculated any. My neighbour (Lloyd), Mennala Station, had his herd inoculated, and had considerably more die than we had, but will not say they were skilfully done.
22. I would not consider it necessary, and would think it an arbitrary law if passed.

(No. 58.)

2. 1,800.
3. There has been no pleuro-pneumonia since 1867-8.
4. Good condition.
5. About twelve months.
6. Nearly all.
7. The latter end of 1868.
8. About from 500 to 600.
9. Generally healthy.
11. In favour, certainly, if virus can be obtained, though I did not inoculate, owing to circumstances and ignorance of the operation.
22. I think it advisable.

- (No. 59.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 2. 3,000. | |
| 10. I consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners of cattle travelling to report their arrival on a station. This would, in my opinion, tend greatly to lessen the spread of diseases. | |
| 22. Decidedly not. | |

(No. 60.)

2. 120.
9. Sound.
11. I am not in favour of inoculation.

(No. 61.)

2. None.
3. None.
4. None.
5. No time.
6. None.
7. None.
8. None.
9. In good order and condition.
10. All the cattle are in prime health, and no signs of any disease.
22. I cannot form any opinion on the subject, never having any disease, and never tried the effects of inoculation.

(No. 62.)

2. 300.
9. Healthy.
10. Have had no disease since the run was stocked with cattle, about three years ago. I intended to inoculate last year, but was unable to obtain virus.
22. Decidedly not. I consider it too late to inoculate after a herd has become infected.

(No. 63.)

2. 500.
3. Never been infected.
9. Healthy, but rather out of condition, owing to long winter and much frost cutting off the feed.
10. Consider it a very good preventive to disease to keep a few lumps of rocksalt constantly on the camp for cattle to lick. Think the Government in the interest of the public should encourage the use of rock salt by removing duty, and carrying it as cheaply as possible by railway, &c., &c.
22. Do not consider this at all necessary.

(No. 64.)

2. About 450.
3. I have had no disease in my cattle for six or seven years.

(No. 65.)

9. Free from any disease.
10. Have known cattle travelling, some of which were inoculated; those not inoculated took the disease, and many of them died, while those that had been properly inoculated showed no sign of disease.
11. In favour of inoculation. Am confident of its being a preventative.
22. Consider an Act should be passed obliging owners of cattle to inoculate as a preventative of pleuro-pneumonia.

(No. 66.)

2. About 800.
3. About 18 months after its first appearance in this colony—don't recollect date.
4. Rather poor and low condition at the time it first appeared.
5. Very severe for two years; after that a few yearly; none the last year and a half.
6. After the first two years, about four to five per cent., lately not so many.
7. On or about 18 months ago.
8. Kept no account.
9. Free from disease and in fair condition.
10. None to make.
22. I do not—knowing that many lost more than I did by inoculating their cattle when none were dying; mine were not inoculated.

- (No. 67.)
- | Question. | Answer. |
|---|---------|
| 2. 11,000. | |
| 3. Have not been infected. | |
| 9. Healthy. | |
| 10. None to offer. | |
| 22. To the above question, no. But an Act should be passed obliging owners who have breeding herds of cattle to inoculate all calves at the time of branding or marking, by which means pleuro-pneumonia might eventually be entirely eradicated. | |

(No. 68.)

2. (100) one hundred head, old and young.
3. Never infected.
4. Never had pleuro-pneumonia.
5. Never showed any symptoms of pleuro.
6. None.
7. When the few head that were brought from the Berrima District died out, which was only a few weeks after arrival.
8. About twelve head in all.
9. Every beast in the best health possible.
10. I have not seen any symptoms of the disease on this farm, since the few that came from Burrarorang, or the Berrima District, died, which was about 1863. At that time they were dying all round me, lying in the creek where my cattle watered; but I never had one to take the disease, and my cattle were running among diseased cattle at that time, but never caught it. I believe it was the change of climate and over-driving that caused the disease to break out among them as it did, and in particular on a beast that has been inoculated. Inoculation acting on the lung, the change would bring it on, as most cattle killed after inoculation has part of the lung gone and growing to the ribs.
22. I do not, as I believe that I would be ruining my herd by inoculating, and putting the disease (pleuro) into them; I mean to say, if the pleuro is not in the herd; but if pleuro is once established in a herd then no harm can be done; but I do not think owners should be obliged to inoculate, as I believe a beast inoculated ought not to be bred from, as is proved from the fact of a beast's lung growing to its side after healing by inoculation, has had a lung disease and so may the calf.

(No. 69.)

2. 1,200.
5. No disease.

(No. 70.)

2. 400 head mixed herd.
3. Eleven years ago, in 1864, in November.
4. In good condition, mostly fat.
5. About fifteen months.
6. The whole of aged cattle within a few, they mostly young cattle which had no disease.
7. About February, 1865.
8. About quarter of my stock of cattle at that time.
9. All perfectly healthy. Have lost a few of my yearlings last winter with blackleg, say six head. They were in first class condition at the time of taking the disease, and died inside of twenty-four hours generally. All the remainder of my cattle are healthy and in good condition.
10. It was travelling stock which was for shipment to New Zealand, in 1864, from Twofold Bay, from the Lachlan District, which left pleuro with death and destruction in its wake, or else pleuro-pneumonia would never have visited Manaro.
11. Those cattle were said to be inoculated; if so, they were bad, and left disease for miles around the track they travelled.
22. I do not believe in inoculation at all, so consequently will be against legislation.

(No. 71.)

2. 700 head mixed cattle. Has had no disease in my cattle these last ten years. Then pleuro slightly.
9. Is healthy.
22. Do not believe in inoculation at all on Manaro, as such would never have been required or known in this district, only for travelling stock.

(No. 72.)

Question.

Answer.

2. 200.
10. I have much pleasure in stating that pleuro-pneumonia has never shown itself to any extent on this run; nor has the cattle ever been inoculated. In districts where cattle are infected, and dying from the want of proper treatment, I consider it would be wise if Parliament were to pass an Act obliging owners to inoculate if such had the desired effect.

(No. 73.)

2. About 200.
3. In the years 1863 and 1864.
4. In good condition. Some were fat when they died.
5. About twelve months.
6. About 30 per cent.
7. In the year 1864.
8. 20 per cent.
9. In good health.
10. Have not seen any disease in my cattle since the above-mentioned years.
22. My cattle have never been innoculated, and I do not believe in compulsory inoculation.

(No. 74.)

Nil.

(No. 75.)

Nil.

(No. 76.)

The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Sir,—In answer to your communication of 20th August, on the subject of inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, I have the honour to state that the whole of my herd is entirely free from this disease, and that I have not had occasion to inoculate any of my herds, never having had the disease amongst my cattle.

(No. 77.)

2. 6,000.
5. Disease first broke out in the herd in 1864; and loss from disease during that year being about 7 per cent.
8. 2 per cent. will cover the loss from pleuro-pneumonia since 1865.
9. Healthy.
22. Certainly not.

(No. 78.)

Nil.

(No. 79.)

2. 1,000.
3. None.
4. None.
5. None.
9. Healthy.
11. Opposed.
22. Yes.

(No. 80.)

2. 60.
3. None affected.

(No. 81.)

2. From three to 500.
4. Grunting, eyes sunken, discharge from nose, hang about water-holes, continually sipping, do not appear to chew the cud.
9. Perfectly sound.
10. I have been living on my present run for the last eleven years, during which time I have only had three or four isolated cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and destroyed the animals infected. I have lost cattle by another disease, which I believe to be the coast disease, the animal pines away for some months, has a cough when moved quickly, but does not grunt as in pleuro, and chews the cud. I do not believe it is infectious. I believe rock salt placed about the run to be a preventive.
11. I am opposed to inoculation of a clean herd, as I believe it introduces the disease, but in favour when seriously infected.
22. Most certainly if infected to any extent.

(No. 82.)

2. 319.
3. 1863.
4. Good order, if I recollect right.
5. About twelve months.

(No. 82—continued.)

Question.

Answer.

6. Do not recollect, but not many, although I had more than twice the above number.
7. I believe, in 1864.
8. Do not recollect.
9. Thin after the winter, but healthy.
10. Some years ago two of my neighbours, M'Intosh and Oakes, inoculated, I believe, with great loss; five miles north from here. Mr. Stevenson also inoculated, with it was said fifty per cent. loss too, and south-east of Swallows' Nest.

11. No.

22. No.

(No. 83.)

2. Forty.
3. None.
4. Never was infected.
8. None.
9. All healthy.
10. I am in favour of inoculation when cattle are infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(No. 84.)

2. 750.
3. All times of the year.
4. They become very wild and miserable looking, and will not feed, and foam at the mouth.
5. A continuation, more or less, but gradually disappearing.
6. Of late not over ten per cent.
7. Has not quite left it yet.
8. Cannot exactly say.
9. Good health but very poor on account of bad supply of grass.
10. I have seen my neighbours' herds inoculated by a person who was considered competent, and a very large number of the cattle died after it—a far larger percentage of deaths than those had that did not inoculate. I have tried a remedy of bleeding quiet cattle, and cutting the tips of their tails off, and many instances proved successful.
11. I am strongly opposed to it.
22. No. I do not consider that any such Act should be passed, I should let the owners of stock to please themselves.

(No. 85.)

2. 11 head is all I have.
9. In good condition and health.
22. I do.

(No. 86.)

2. 1,700.
3. No known infection in this herd for the last two years.
9. Appear all free from any disease.
22. I do not think a compulsory law would have any good effect, many stockowners believe inoculation tends to spread the disease and keep it alive in the Colony.

(No. 87.)

2. 200; no disease amongst them. I give them plenty of rock salt, and I believe that if cattle got plenty of rock salt that they would not have many diseases.

(No. 88.)

2. 3,000.
3. The last broke out in September, 1870.
4. In good condition.
5. Three or four months.
6. As near as I could ascertain 10 per cent.
7. About nine months.
8. About 5 per cent.
9. Quite healthy, and no appearance of disease for the last four or five years.
22. I certainly would not allow my cattle to be inoculated with any description of virus taken from the lungs.

(No. 89.)

2. 400.
3. None.
8. None.
9. Very healthy.
10. If a beast of mine took the disease, I should directly take him from the others to endeavour to prevent, but I do not believe in inoculation. Having seen cattle die after inoculation, whether caused by the improper performances or not, I am not in a position to say.

(No. 89—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 11. Decidedly opposed to it, not having it among the cattle. | |
| 22. No, for the reason that if my cattle are healthy, why should they be inoculated. | |

(No. 90.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. 3,500. | |
| 3. 1869. | |
| 4. A little low. | |
| 5. 6 months. | |
| 6. Uncertain—should think about 20 per cent. of those under 12 months. | |
| 7. 1869. | |
| 8. 10 per cent. of those under 12 months. | |
| 9. Quite free from disease. | |
| 10. We consider inoculating a herd with disease in it, a more certain way of causing a larger percentage of deaths. | |
| 11. Opposed to it. | |
| 22. Certainly not. | |

(No. 91.)

Nil.

(No. 92.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. 1,500. | |
| 3. Cattle never infected at Triamble, but a small milking herd at Pell were badly infected. | |
| 4. Strong. | |
| 5. Some months. | |
| 6. Over 50 per cent. | |
| 7. Do not remember. | |
| 8. About 20. | |
| 9. Healthy. | |
| 10. At Triamble in the county of Wellington, where nearly all my cattle run, none died from pleuro, or were infected to my knowledge, the cattle were carefully watched and prevented from mixing with diseased cattle, other cattle near suffered badly and were inoculated. My cattle at Triamble being isolated and out of the way of travelling stock, I believe to be the reason why they escaped. Where nearly all my cattle run, in the county Wellington, we never inoculated, and never lost a beast from pleuro. Owners of cattle near us inoculated, and lost a great many. I do not think sound cattle should be purposely inoculated with a disease which they might never take otherwise; I am also opposed to inoculation, because I believe pleuro to become to a certain extent hereditary, having frequently noticed young stock bad with pleuro amongst cattle that had had the disease, whilst young cattle whose mothers were never diseased (from the time of the first appearance of pleuro in the colony to the present day) never took the disease. | |
| 11. Decidedly opposed. | |
| 22. Most certainly not. | |

(No. 93.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. 260. | |
| 3. 8 years ago. | |
| 4. Good condition. | |
| 5. 6 months. | |
| 6. 4 per cent. | |
| 8. 3. | |
| 9. Good health—free from disease. | |
| 10. Have administered castor oil with good results, and always smear with tar the noses of cattle and the sheds, bails, &c. | |
| 11. In favour of. | |
| 22. I do. | |

(No. 94.)

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|--------------------|--|
| 2. 300. | |
| 3. Never infected. | |
| 9. Healthy. | |

(No. 95.)

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|---|--|
| 10. Our cattle had pleuro-pneumonia in 1866 for about nine months, when the disease suddenly left the herd, and has not appeared since. | |
| 11. Opposed. | |

(No. 96.)

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|---------------------------|--|
| 2. Say 600. | |
| 3. About ten years since. | |
| 4. In good condition. | |
| 5. About twelve months. | |

(No. 96—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 6. About 10 per cent. | |
| 7. About nine years since. | |
| 8. About 5 per cent. | |
| 9. Perfectly free from disease. | |
| 10. Those who are always inoculating their cattle will never be free of the disease. I give plenty of rock salt as a preventative, which is always better than a cure. I have seen cattle diseased that got plenty of salt, but never saw any of them die. | |
| 22. No, a plague should never be encouraged; and if we cannot keep it out, try to moderate it by giving rock salt. Why should I or any other be compelled to bring the disease amongst our healthy cattle? | |

(No. 97.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 400. | |
| 3. 1865. | |
| 4. Hanging at the ears and frothing at the mouth. | |
| 5. Three months. | |
| 6. 8 per cent. | |
| 7. June, 1865. | |
| 8. 5 per cent. | |
| 9. Good order. | |
| 10. None, only I have never inoculated. | |
| 22. I do not. | |

(No. 98.)

22. No.

(No. 99.)

Nil.

(No. 100.)

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|---|--|
| 10. As I don't believe in inoculation, therefore have never tried it. | |
|---|--|

(No. 101.)

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|-----------------------|--|
| 2. About 7,000. | |
| 3. About 1864. | |
| 4. Healthy. | |
| 5. Ever since. | |
| 6. Not known. | |
| 7. In it yet. | |
| 8. Not known. | |
| 9. Slightly infected. | |
| 22. Certainly not. | |

(No. 102.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. 6,000. | |
| 3. Always slightly affected since first breaking out. | |
| 4. Fair condition. | |
| 6. Very slight. | |
| 8. Impossible to say—not many. | |
| 9. Slightly troubled with pleuro. | |
| 11. Do not know what to say, as never had an opportunity of testing the efficacy of inoculation. | |
| 22. No. | |

(No. 103.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 2,500. | |
| 3. Almost every year since 1867. | |
| 4. In good condition. | |
| 5. For several years. | |
| 6. About 75 per cent. | |
| 7. In 1874. | |
| 8. The first year, 1867, about 50 per cent. died; proved from actual muster. | |
| 9. Free from disease. | |
| 10. I believe the disease is constantly amongst cattle which are not inoculated, but they do not die so much as they did at first, but as a rule 5 per cent. per annum die every year. I have seen working bullocks which had been inoculated travelling with ours which were not inoculated, and they did not die, whereas the ones which were not inoculated died to the extent of 50 per cent. I have never inoculated cattle myself, but I have seen numbers which have been inoculated, and I thoroughly believe that it is beneficial, and I intend to inoculate Mr. M. H. Moule's cattle next year, and I also intend to inoculate some cattle which I have in Queensland. | |
| 11. I am decidedly in favour of inoculation. | |
| 22. I do. | |

(No. 104.)

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|---------|--|
| 2. 400. | |
|---------|--|

(No. 104—continued.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | |
| 8. One. | |
| 9. Healthy. Poorer than at same time of year in former years, owing to grasshoppers and severe winter of 1875. | |
| 10. I may remark here that a calf of mine whose mother was put to E. Jones, Esq's stud, bull "Bismarck" was by E. J. inoculated by mistake. The calf seemed to recover, but one month after showed all the symptoms of the disease; he died ultimately. The disease (pleuro) has been in the herd of the above named gentleman, whose run joins mine. A beast of his (diseased) got amongst mine and died. It did not to all appearances affect mine. I have not inoculated my cattle. Referring to the above, ten months ago a number—about 200 head—of diseased cattle (pleuro), badly diseased, were branded in my yards, some of them so bad I could not get them out of my home paddocks. My milkers, stud bull, and others were constantly mixed with the diseased cattle. In no case was my cattle affected. My opinion is that the disease is not infectious, that is one beast coming in contact with another, but is an atmospheric malady. My cattle, a number of choice ones, came in contact with the diseased lot (30 of which I drew into the river after death), and not one was affected. | |
| 11. I would leave the matter in the hands of owners. | |
| 22. I would leave the matter in the hands of the parties most interested. | |

(No. 105.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Fifty milking cows on conditional purchase, New South Wales. | |
| 4. In good condition. | |
| 5. For twelve months, in 1868. | |
| 6. 20 per cent. | |
| 7. Died out in 1869. | |
| 8. 15 per cent. | |
| 9. Free from all disease. | |
| 11. Opposed. My belief is that if inoculation was stopped that pleuro-pneumonia will die out in a few years. | |

(No. 106.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 200, more or less. | |
| 3. Not infected. | |
| 9. In good condition. | |
| 11. I am in favour of inoculation when necessary. | |
| 22. An Act should be passed to compel owners of infected cattle to inoculate when they can obtain the virus. | |

(No. 107.)

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|---|--|
| 2. 3,000. | |
| 3. February, 1874. | |
| 4. In good condition. | |
| 5. About five weeks. | |
| 6. About $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | |
| 7. March, 1874. | |
| 8. Six. | |
| 9. Cattle at present healthy. | |
| 10. The six cattle were first affected with pleuro about ten years ago, and a large percentage then died of this disease. Since that time the disease has appeared two or three times, but the heaviest loss was in February, 1874. These cattle were never inoculated. | |
| 22. As it has not been proved beyond dispute that inoculation is a preventive of pleuro, I do not think that owners of cattle should be compelled to inoculate. | |

(No. 108.)

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|------------------------------|--|
| 2. About 400 head of cattle. | |
| 3. None. | |

(No. 109.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. 400. | |
| 3. They have not been infected. | |
| 8. None. | |
| 9. Healthy. | |
| 10. If the cattle are infected I think a law should be passed obliging owners to inoculate, and a competent person to obtain the virus appointed. | |

(No. 110.)

- | Question. | Answer. |
|--|---------|
| 2. 6,000. | |
| 3. Odd cases for the last five years. | |
| 4. Various times, too numerous to mention. | |
| 5. Impossible to say; odd beasts are to be seen off and on every year. | |
| 6. Impossible to say, but believe nearly all on the run. | |
| 7. None seen for the last three months. | |
| 8. Possibly 100 within the last five years. | |
| 9. Healthy. | |
| 10. I am decidedly against compulsory inoculation. Our losses are quite heavy enough without having to kill them by Act of Parliament, and that I consider would be the effect of compulsory inoculation. I have had a very large experience among cattle, and am certain those who inoculated have suffered more than those who left their cattle alone. Only a few months ago I noticed Mr. Walter Lamb's cattle were attacked, one of them killed, and the others did not die after being inoculated. The advocates for inoculation at once said, "See what inoculation has done!" But I say there is no proof that the cattle would not have recovered just as well if they were left alone, and give the following instance in support of what I say:—At the very time Mr. Lamb's cattle were attacked, a working bullock running among the quiet cattle here about the station had the disease badly. I had him left alone and he recovered, and none of the others died, although he was running among them every day, both before and after the disease, and was frequently yarded with the others. This is only one of many instances I have observed for the last ten or twelve years. And I have this advantage over Mr. Lamb. My bullock recovered, his was killed, and that at any rate I have one beast the best of him. | |

(No. 111.)

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|--|--|
| 2. 5,000. | |
| 3. Have always had pleuro. | |
| 4. In good health. | |
| 5. For the last six years. | |
| 6. About 5 per cent. | |
| 7. Is in the herd now. | |
| 8. About 2 per cent. | |
| 9. In fine condition and good health. | |
| 10. I did not inoculate my cattle, as I believe the deaths arising from inoculating would be more than I lose by pleuro. I believe in inoculation as a preventive but not as a cure, and I do not think that an Act should be passed making inoculation compulsory. It would be a very hard Act to be carried out, and very little if any good would result from it. | |

(No. 112.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. 300. | |
| 4. In good condition. | |
| 6. Nearly all. | |
| 7. Spring. | |
| 9. Good condition. | |
| 10. Having only been owner of this run for sixteen months, I cannot give much information as the cattle were just recovering from the disease when I bought. | |
| 22. No. | |

(No. 113.)

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|---|--|
| 10. I believe that the free use of salt will act as a preventive and probably as a cure for pleuro if used in the early stage of the disease, but I will only give one case in support of this belief. Two bullocks got away in yokes, after a week they were found, one of them had been dead for twenty-four hours from pleuro, the other bullock was released and did not afterwards take the disease. This last bullock was in the habit of licking salt every evening. | |
| 11. I am not in favour of inoculation, but opposed to it upon the grounds that I have observed that pleuro-pneumonia has disappeared simultaneously from among those herds that have not been inoculated, and those have, in the same district. | |
| 22. Certainly not. It should be left entirely to the discretion of the owner. I believe that inoculation very often brings the disease into a herd, and at least may aggravate it. | |

- Question. (No. 114.)
Answer.
22. Yes. (No. 115.)
2. About 2,000.
 3. 1870, 1871.
 4. Good condition.
 5. Eighteen months.
 6. 10 per cent.
 7. 1871.
 8. About 150 head.
 9. Free from disease.
 10. My cattle had pleuro for about eighteen months; my neighbour Mr. Scott's cattle mixed with them, and ran together with them for the whole period, and not one of them took pleuro. The pleuro broke out in some cattle (belonging to a person named Clarke) running on Mr. Scott's run, twelve miles from my station; Mr. Scott inoculated on that division of his run, and said the pleuro ceased; but, strange to say, the pleuro died out simultaneously on my station, although I never inoculated. The above circumstance, in my opinion, disproves the necessity for inoculating.
 22. Utterly opposed to inoculation. (No. 116.)
 2. 300.
 3. During two years—1868 and 1869.
 4. In good condition, but rather crowded on the run; and to prevent their trespassing on neighbours' runs were often turned back, causing them to be mixed too closely.
 5. Two years.
 6. Cannot tell, but believe it went through the whole herd, as many were noticed sick slightly, and appeared quite well in a few days. In January, 1870, they were taken to Cawa, where they had plenty of room, and left off dying.
 8. 30 per cent.
 9. Healthy. They were not inoculated.
 10. Inoculation was not so well known when our cattle were sick and dying as it is now; and I did not then believe in it; but I have ample reason for changing my mind since, as I know that it stopped the ravages of the disease in the herds of two of our neighbours. I have made up my mind to inoculate, should the disease make its appearance in our cattle again, and lose no time about it.
 22. Yes. Our cattle were never inoculated. (No. 117.)
 2. About 300.
 3. Never affected.
 5. Never.
 9. In good condition, and no disease.
 11. To a great extent. Yes. (No. 118.)
 - Nil. (No. 119.)
 2. 1200.
 11. I have been among and owned cattle these last thirty-five years, but never seen much of inoculation done; but I am of opinion that inoculation is good if done in proper time.
 22. Yes. (No. 120.)
 2. 3,000.
 3. Not infected.
 9. Sound.
 10. No disease here.
 11. In favour of.
 22. Yes. (No. 121.)
 2. 3,000.
 3. These cattle have not had the disease for at least more than three years.
 9. Healthy.
 22. No, most decidedly not. Such an Act would be most iniquitous, and would be compelling many people to do what they are convinced is most injurious to their cattle. (No. 122.)
 2. 300.
 3. None.
 9. Fair healthy condition.
 11. Am opposed to inoculation.
 22. I don't think so.

Question. (No. 123.)
Answer.

 3. Never.
 22. I am opposed to an Act being passed for compulsory inoculation. (No. 124.)
 10. We have no diseased cattle. We have had no experience in inoculation, therefore can't give an opinion on this matter. (No. 125.)
 2. About 1,000.
 3. None.
 9. Healthy.
 10. No symptoms of any cattle disease has appeared amongst our herd. I saw some years since a number of cattle inoculated, and more died from the effects of the inoculation than I think would have died from the disease had they not been inoculated, owing to the operation being performed by inexperienced men and bad virus.
 11. I am in favour of inoculation, where virus can be got and cattle in danger of being affected.
 22. No. I do not think it should be compulsory. (No. 126.)
 2. 500.
 3. None.
 4. Never infected.
 5. Never existed.
 6. None.
 7. Never had it.
 8. None.
 9. Healthy.
 10. I have seen a great number of cattle bled in the jugular, and the disease pass away, keeping those bled away from any diseased ones.
 11. I am in favour.
 22. I consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners whose cattle are infected to inoculate. (No. 127.)
 2. About thirty head.
 3. No disease of any kind has existed on my station during the past seven years.
 9. Healthy and condition fair.
 22. I certainly do consider that owners of cattle should be compelled to inoculate, where disease is found to exist—having witnessed the effects in other herds, I am strongly in favour of the process. (No. 128.)
 2. About 4,000.
 9. Healthy.
 10. There has been a few losses, as will be in any large number of cattle, but I cannot say I have seen a decided case of pleuro-pneumonia since I have been here. I have seen and known of many stations where inoculation was done in Victoria, but never heard of it being of much use, and have known them die as fast after the inoculation as before and without it.
 11. Having only arrived in New South Wales a few months, I do not feel competent to answer this question. In Victoria, I cannot say I found that inoculation was of much use.
 22. If we do not thoroughly believe in inoculation, we could not wish an Act to be passed to oblige us to inoculate. (No. 129.)
 2. 400.
 6. Nil.
 9. Healthy and in fair condition.
 22. Certainly not. (No. 130.)
 2. 40.
 3. I have no diseased cattle whatever.
 6. None.
 8. None.
 9. Good health. (No. 131.)
 2. At time of disease about 100, have at present 100 head.
 3. 1865.
 4. In very good condition.
 5. I think about 2 years.
 6. As near as I can think, about 8.
 7. Cannot say.
 8. Cannot recollect.
 9. Very fair.
 10. The only remedy I ever tried was to keep cattle from water; I have kept cattle from water for

- (No. 131—continued.)
- Question. Answer.
- 14 days when bad, I then gave a small quantity once a day for from 5 to 8 days, and out of three, two recovered. I have known one cow to be five weeks without water and recover; she was so bad I drove her away in a back gully, and got her there in 5 weeks after very poor—I took her to water and she recovered.
11. I am in favour so far as in skilled hands it may be a preventative, but in unskilled hands I think it is poison altogether; the principal thing is to know when you see the virus whether it is good or bad, and very few know that yet, not one out of 100 or more.
22. No; as I think a great many cattle has been destroyed by unskilled hands inoculating them. I am in favour of cattle being paddocked when diseased and kept by themselves.
- (No. 132.)
2. 1,800.
3. Don't know. Pleuro has been in the herd more or less since I purchased (about 4 years ago), but only to a trifling extent; sometimes there would only be 3 or 4 ill with it, and sometimes considerably more.
4. Don't know.
5. See answer to No. 3.
6. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.
7. Not yet.
8. About 1 per cent.
9. Healthy.
11. I am neither, as I have no practical experience of the result. None of my neighbours have inoculated since I came here (nearly 4 years ago) and for myself I know I have not lost more than 1 per cent. through pleuro, if that; and I reckon I would have lost quite as many if not more had I inoculated.
22. Not unless they are travelling, or their runs are insecurely fenced, in which case it is advisable to adopt any measure which may be considered necessary to prevent the disease from spreading.
- (No. 133.)
2. 389.
4. Poor.
6. 5 per cent.
8. 3 per cent.
9. Sound.
22. Every man should be at liberty to act as he likes with his own without the assistance of persons elected to spend public money—not private.
- (No. 134.)
2. 100.
3. March, 1872.
4. Good condition.
5. One month.
6. Five per cent.
7. April, 1872.
8. Four.
9. No appearance of disease.
10. I do not consider pleuro-pneumonia a contagious disease; my cattle were all running upon 300 acres of land, yet only 5 out of 100 were effected with the disease.
22. I consider such an Act would be a very arbitrary one, entailing a great deal of loss and trouble, and not at all necessary.
- (No. 135.)
2. 200 head. Never inoculated.
22. Yes.
- (No. 136.)
2. 500.
3. Never had the disease.
22. Not in this district.
- (No. 137.)
2. 300.
3. Never had pleuro-pneumonia.
22. Yes.
- (No. 138.)
2. 400.
3. Free from disease.
- (No. 139.)
- Nil.
- (No. 140.)
- Question. Answer.
2. 6,000.
9. Healthy.
10. Never inoculated any.
22. No.
- (No. 141.)
2. 220.
3. Never infected.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy.
22. Yes, I think it should be done.
- (No. 142.)
2. 200.
3. No infection.
4. Do.
5. Do.
6. None.
- (No. 143.)
2. 400.
3. Very seldom infected.
- (No. 144.)
2. 500.
3. None.
9. Sound.
10. Cattle if properly inoculated before disease appears are not afterwards liable to take it.
11. Certainly, in favour of it.
22. Yes.
- (No. 145.)
2. 250.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. In good health.
- (No. 146.)
2. 500.
3. None.
4. Never.
9. Healthy.
11. In favour.
22. Yes.
- (No. 147.)
2. About 500 head.
3. No disease.
22. No.
- (No. 148.)
2. 250.
11. Opposed.
22. No.
- (No. 149.)
- 2,400.
- Nil.
- (No. 150.)
4. Not infected.
- (No. 151.)
22. From my experience in my own cattle as given above, I am doubtful as to the efficacy of inoculation, as every cattle owner has a deep interest in this matter I think he or she should be left to use their own judgment in the matter. * But I am firmly of opinion that an Act should be passed prohibiting diseased stock of any kind from travelling, as is the case with sheep.
- (No. 152.)
2. 250.
7. Not diseased.
- (No. 153.)
3. Never had disease in herd, nor any experience in inoculation.
- (No. 154.)
2. About 1,400 head on the New South Wales side of the river, the remainder in Queensland.
3. I have only purchased the station twenty months since, and have not inoculated the herd or had any occasion to do so, as there is no pleuro on the run.
9. Quite free from disease of any kind.

Question.	Answer.
10. I believe the herd was inoculated about seven years since by the late Mr. J. Logan, and the losses were very heavy by inoculating with preserved virus.	
22. I decidedly object to compulsory inoculation, as it is the opinion of many that it is useless when done, and that you will kill more cattle than would be carried off with the disease.	
	(No. 155.)
2. 2,000.	
11. I am opposed to inoculation.	
22. I am opposed to compulsory inoculation. The cattle on this run have not been inoculated.	
	(No. 156.)
2. 4,000.	
3. Ten years ago.	
4. Poor weaners.	
5. Never left it.	
6. 2 per cent. for the last seven years.	
7. Still in it, but nothing to speak of.	
8. 50 per cent. first year, never bad since.	
9. Very poor.	
22. Certainly not; don't believe the disease will ever be very bad again.	
	(No. 157.)
2. 320.	
4. Never infected.	
22. Yes.	
	(No. 158.)
10. Free from disease.	
	(No. 159.)
2. 1,000.	
3. Free from disease.	
22. Yes.	
	(No. 160.)
	Nil.
	(No. 161.)
2. 2,000 to 3,000 head.	
3. From 1864.	
4. In good condition, and otherwise healthy.	
5. From 1864, when it was very severe to 1872, occasionally disappearing and again reappearing.	
6. In 1864-5, quite 25 per cent.; subsequently gradually diminishing to 2 per cent. or 3 per cent.	
7. 1872-3.	
8. Fully 20 per cent. in 1864-5, since when the losses have been trifling.	
9. Free from disease.	
10. Ever since my cattle have been kept in paddocks, and free from stragglers, I find them free from disease.	
22. I am opposed to compulsory inoculation, but think owners of diseased cattle, whatever the form of disease, should be compelled to remove them from contact with healthy stock—their own or other people's, and power given to destroy such diseased stock at the owner's expense, if upon notice he fails to remove them to place of isolation.	
	(No. 162.)
	Nil.
	(No. 163.)
2. 70.	
11. I am in favour of it.	
22. Yes.	
	(No. 164.)
2. About 700 head.	
9. Very sound.	
10. In favour of a bill to prevent infected cattle from being introduced into a sound district.	
11. In favour.	
22. Strongly in favour.	
	(No. 165.)
2. 400.	
11. In favour of.	
22. Yes.	
	(No. 166.)
2. 350.	
3. None.	

Question.	Answer.
4. None.	
5. None.	
6. None.	
7. Never had it.	
8. None.	
9. Good.	
11. In favour.	
22. I think so.	
	(No. 167.)
	Nil.
	(No. 168.)
2. 493.	
3. No infection.	
9. Sound.	
11. In favour.	
22. I most decidedly do.	
	(No. 169.)
2. Varies from 100 to 300.	
6. None.	
7. Never appeared.	
8. None.	
9. Sound.	
10. Disease never appeared among my cattle. Only saw a few cases in this district, where the disease had been imported by strange cattle, and inoculation applied with effect, the disease never again appearing. Had no personal experience in the disease, and cannot give further information.	
11. I approve of inoculation in herds where disease has existed, and from observation, where it attacked cattle in this district, believe inoculation stayed its progress.	
22. I approve of the passing of an Act by the Legislature, making it compulsory with owners of infected cattle to have them inoculated, and under heavy penalty not to remove from their own runs till their cattle are certified sound and the contagion ceased for at least three months.	
	(No. 170.)
2. 6,000.	
9. Healthy.	
10. No disease since cattle came on run in 1871.	
	(No. 171.)
	Nil.
	(No. 172.)
2. 2,500.	
3. Not infected since 1868.	
5. Nine months.	
7. 1868.	
8. 1,000.	
9. Healthy.	
22. No.	
	(No. 173.)
2. 200.	
10. Have seen cattle bad with the disease, and after inoculation done well.	
11. In favour of inoculation.	
22. Most certainly.	
	(No. 174.)
2. 150 head.	
3. None infected.	
5. None.	
9. Perfectly healthy.	
10. An Act to compel the owners of travelling cattle to destroy any diseased stock left on the roadside would much prevent the risk of disease spreading.	
22. Cannot give any opinion in the matter, the number of our cattle being too insignificant to be able to form a judgment about inoculating.	
	(No. 175.)
2. About 850 head.	
3. None are now affected, but twenty were during winter.	
5. Six months.	
6. Perhaps 3 per cent.	
7. In September last.	

(No. 175—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
8. About fifteen.
9. Free from disease.
10. When the disease first broke out in the country, about 300 died out of 900 then on the station. Some thirty head of valuable cows and bullocks were inoculated, and they all died I believe, but I suppose were not properly inoculated.
22. No, I do not think so.
(No. 176.)
2. 700 to 800.
3. At intervals.
4. Good.
5. Now and then a beast has been attacked and recovered.
6. One or two.
7. Not known.
8. Not known.
9. Good.
10. The cattle about here are generally very healthy, None are inoculated.
22. No, it could not be enforced.
(No. 177.)
2. 500.
10. We have never inoculated any cattle, and have had no disease for eight years, till the last nine months; in that time about sixty head had been attacked, half that number died, and the rest recovered; to some cattle we gave a small bottle of Pain Killer, diluted in half pint of water; nearly everyone so served recovered. The disease seems to have entirely left the herd.
22. No.
(No. 178.)
2. 500.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy.
10. There has been no disease among cattle on this station for several years.
22. I don't think an Act of that kind necessary.
(No. 179.)
2. 2,500.
3. Never infected.
9. Healthy.
11. In favour.

(No. 180.)

Sir,—I have received your letter of 8th instant, reminding me that you had sent returns required by Parliament under the Disease in Stock Act, and that I had not filled up said returns. In reply, I beg to inform you that I will not fill up those returns, because I cannot honestly reply to the questions—I am not able to do so.

(No. 181.)

I am in receipt of yours, asking for the returns regarding diseases, &c., of stock in New England. My reason for not having made any return was, that I have had so little experience in New England, that I did not consider myself justified in making a report. Regarding pleuro, I have not had any experience, which must be my excuse for not having filled in the returns, as I consider none but those who can speak authoritatively on these points ought to do so. I must, however, apologize for not having written to inform you of my inability to reply to the questions asked.

(No. 182.)

2. 1,500
9. Good; no disease. Cattle uninoculated.
10. As long as the cattle are well let them alone, when the disease shows I believe they should be inoculated as soon as virus can be got.

(No. 183.)

2. 200.
3. Not infected.
4. Never have had disease.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy.

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(No. 183—continued.)

- Question. Answer.
10. I have been fortunate to escape the disease, except when it first appeared about 1863 and 1864, when it came and left a large herd of 4,000, in some ten days killing about 5 per cent. leaving a few cases of chronic disease behind; the following year I purchased 800 head with the disease among them, the disease did not communicate itself to the cattle before located on the run.
22. Decidedly not; inoculation has destroyed a considerable number of beasts.

(No. 184.)

Nil.

(No. 185.)

2. 1,000 head.
3. 1874.
4. Coughing, stiff in walking, generally go into water and remain there to die.
5. About four months.
6. Cannot say, but think about ½th.
7. 1874.
8. Twenty head.
9. Quite free from pleuro-pneumonia.
10. I consider if the Government were to appoint local farriers, or men of skill, who could give advice or assistance when stock are infected, it would be much more beneficial than have paid officers to prosecute squatters, who often transgress in ignorance. I consider it best to burn the carcasses of all cattle found dead of the disease than to inoculate. I have done so with twenty head found dead on my station out of 600, and this prevented the spread of the disease, as my herd is now quite free of the disease.
11. I am opposed to inoculation.
22. No.

(No. 186.)

2. 450 head.
3. None this year.
8. Lost sixty head last year.
9. Healthy.
10. I have seen 3,000 inoculated, and they were dying twelve and fourteen per day before they were inoculated, and three days after there were no more deaths, but the virus was good, matter mixed with it and taken from the lung. Had to kill fourteen head before the right virus could be got, which was clear as sherry wine, and done with a needle in top of tail, after cutting off the hair.
22. I think so; but it is very hard to obtain the right virus to do so.

(No. 187.)

2. 200.
3. Not infected.
22. Yes.

(No. 188.)

2. 5,109 head.
3. Latter end of August, and month of September, 1875.
5. About seven weeks.
6. About 1 per cent. on whole herd.
7. Unable to say positively.
8. Fifty counted, may be a few unseen.
9. Very healthy.
10. When pleuro is known to be in the herd they are left as quiet as possible, no driving about or mustering, as it only accelerates the disease. Some few die, but many recover. The disease in this herd is very light, nothing like what pleuro was when it first broke out in Riverina. I believe in course of time the disease will work itself out. From my own experience I can justly say I have seen more cattle die from the effects of inoculation and yardings than I have from the disease in herds that were left in quietness.
22. Most certainly not. I think owners of cattle ought to be the best judges of their own affairs.

(No. 189.)

2. 1,500.
3. My cattle have been slightly affected on and off for these last three years.

- (No. 189—continued.)
- Question. Answer.
4. In good condition generally.
5. Still exists.
6. Very small. I have only lost to my knowledge about 25 head during the three years.
8. 25 in three years.
9. My cattle are now in good condition.
10. About three years ago the disease made its appearance on my run. It attacked a milking cow which, as soon as I discovered what was the matter with her, I had her destroyed, and the carcase burnt. About a week after another showed symptoms of the disease, which I also killed; and so on until I destroyed four head. The disease then disappeared for some time, but I have lost cattle occasionally with it since. Last year the disease broke out in a small herd of quiet cattle in the Manning district. They were dying off rapidly, and the owner inoculated them. Since then he has only lost a few; and they are supposed to have been affected before the operation.
11. I am of opinion that where cattle are so situate that they can be properly attended to after the operation, that inoculation is beneficial, and would strongly recommend it.
22. I have every confidence in inoculation, but would not recommend compulsory inoculation, as I think in some districts it would prove more disastrous than the disease, as the cattle could not be properly attended to.
(No. 190.)
2. 25.
3. About the beginning of August, 1875.
4. In fair condition.
5. Four months.
7. Still existing.
8. Three.
9. Recovering from disease.
10. From my experience, extending over a period of twenty years, I have always found bleeding the best cure for pleuro-pneumonia, if taken in time. When you find the beast affected cut one or two joints of his tail off, and he is almost certain to recover.
11. I am not in favour.
22. I do not.
(No. 191.)
2. 30.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy and strong.
10. The above cattle have never been inoculated, and never infected with pleuro-pneumonia.
22. Yes.
(No. 192.)
2. In the year 1868 about 800 head.
3. Cannot recollect.
4. In fair store condition.
5. About twelve months.
6. Almost the whole herd.
8. From 15 to 20 per cent.
9. Healthy, and quite free from disease.
10. My neighbours inoculated for pleuro, and I consider their losses were as great as mine, if not greater, and their stock did not cease dying until the general turn for recovery came; and my herd that had not been inoculated recovered as rapidly as those that had been. I may state that almost all I slaughtered after the disease had abated showed symptoms that they at one time had had the disease by one lung growing to the ribs.
11. Opposed to inoculation.
22. No.
(No. 193.)
- Nil.
(No. 194.)
- Nil.
(No. 195.)
- I have none of the diseases mentioned in my stock that I am aware of, and consequently am unable to give any information on the subject
- (No. 196.)
- Question. Answer.
2. 3,500.
4. There is no disease in the herd.
10. Since 1865 there has been no outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in this herd; occasionally a single beast has been found ailing, and on being killed has been found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, but the disease has never spread in the herd.
22. From previous experiences, I think that inoculation may be of value as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia, and I consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners whose cattle are infected to inoculate them.
(No. 197.)
- Nil.
(No. 198.)
22. I am of opinion that all cattle owners should be compelled to inoculate whose cattle are affected, or whose cattle run in the immediate vicinity of cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia.
(No. 199.)
2. 400.
8. None.
9. Healthy.
11. No.
22. No.
(No. 200.)
2. 1,000.
3. None affected.
11. In favour of inoculation.
22. No, I do not.
(No. 201.)
22. Do not consider that inoculation should be compulsory.
(No. 202.)
10. I have only been an owner of cattle since 1870, and have never had any pleuro-pneumonia in my herd; but from what I have heard and seen I thoroughly believe in inoculation, and would immediately inoculate my cattle if I saw any symptoms of the disease.
(No. 203.)
2. 2,500 of uninoculated cattle now on the run.
9. Free from pleuro.
10. I have not had any experience in inoculation, so you must excuse me not filling up all the form. There is odd cases of pleuro in the herd occasionally, but never to any extent. My opinion of inoculation is that it kills more cattle than what would die from pleuro itself. I have seen cattle that have been inoculated and afterwards take the pleuro the same as those that was never inoculated.
11. Opposed against inoculation.
22. No.
(No. 204.)
2. 8,000.
3. Not diseased.
9. Healthy.
22. I do not consider it should be made compulsory to inoculate, as the benefits arising from it are still doubtful.
(No. 205.)
2. 600.
7. Never in it.
9. First-class, and very healthy.
11. I don't think it necessary.
(No. 206.)
- Nil.
(No. 207.)
- Nil.
(No. 208.)
2. 600.
3. 1863.
4. Slightly.
5. One month.
6. 2 per cent.
7. 1863.
8. 1½ per cent.
9. No disease since 1863.
10. No faith in inoculation. Would not allow my cattle to be inoculated on any consideration.

- | Question. | (No. 209.) | Answer. | Question. | (No. 218.) | Answer. |
|-----------|--|---------|-----------|--|---------|
| 2. | 1,000. | | 2. | 1,000. | |
| 9. | Free from disease. | | 3. | Not infected. | |
| 10. | Pleuro does not show itself on this run, although it appears on one or two neighbouring ones. | | 9. | Healthy. | |
| 11. | Opposed. | | 22. | No experience. | |
| 22. | I do not think that inoculation should be made compulsory. | | | (No. 219.) | |
| | (No. 210.) | | | Nil. | |
| 3. | Never. | | 22. | No. I have had nothing to do with cattle infected for many years. | |
| | (No. 211.) | | | (No. 220.) | |
| 2. | About 3,000. | | 2. | 400 head. | |
| 3. | Having never inoculated cannot give the required information. | | 3. | No disease. | |
| 9. | Healthy. | | | To questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, I cannot reply, as my cattle are and have been healthy for some years past. Occasionally symptoms of the disease have appeared, but considering it only the effects of the disease which possessed the animals some years since, I have on each occasion had the animal destroyed and burnt to prevent the disease again breaking out. | |
| 22. | No, decidedly not. | | | 9. Healthy. | |
| | (No. 212.) | | 10. | In consequence of the healthy state of my cattle at present, and for some years past, I have not had an opportunity of judging of the efficacy or otherwise of inoculation; but from the number of arguments which I have heard advanced in favour of inoculation, I am of opinion that persons possessing valuable stock should, if procurable, have a supply of virus on hand, in order to try the result of inoculation. My limited experience does not render me competent to advise with respect either to the disease or to inoculation. | |
| 2. | 1,200 head. | | | 11. Never have had an opportunity of noticing the effects of inoculation. | |
| 10. | I am not aware of any disease or infection amongst my cattle, therefore I cannot from experience give any information. | | 22. | No. | |
| 22. | If it can be shown that inoculation is a remedy, I think owners of infected cattle should be compelled to inoculate them. | | | (No. 221.) | |
| | (No. 213.) | | | 10. No disease. | |
| 2. | 2,900. | | | Nil. | |
| 11. | We are unable to answer any of these or the foregoing questions with accuracy, having only within the last few months purchased the station; but we have heard that a few young cattle were inoculated a year or two ago, but with what effect we know not. At present we believe that pleuro-pneumonia is not among them. | | | (No. 222.) | |
| 22. | According to the present existing state of affairs in regard to stock in the Colony, we do not think that inoculation should be made compulsory. | | | (No. 223.) | |
| | (No. 214.) | | 2. | 300. | |
| 2. | 120 head. | | 3. | Never infected. | |
| 3. | No infection. | | | (No. 224.) | |
| 12. | I am decidedly in favour of inoculation as a preventive measure; but on this station, where cattle are in paddocks, and no roads intersecting it, do not consider it necessary to inoculate the cattle. | | | (No. 225.) | |
| 22. | I consider such an Act would be beneficial; and would also cause publicity, to be given in any outbreak of disease, under a heavy penalty; also that all carcasses of dead animals should be burnt. | | | (No. 226.) | |
| | (No. 215.) | | 2. | 70. | |
| 2. | 132. Sometimes more, sometimes less; the number varies according to what are bought or sold. | | 3. | About six months ago. | |
| 4. | No pleuro-pneumonia has ever existed on my run or amongst my cattle. | | 4. | In fair condition. | |
| 9. | Very healthy. | | 5. | The last six months. | |
| 10. | I believe that pleuro-pneumonia is exceedingly infectious. All my cattle are kept in paddocks, and frequently changed from one paddock to another. Every endeavour is made to keep strange cattle from hanging about the outside fences. My cattle have salt from time to time, particularly those that are kept in the natural grass paddocks. I believe that artificial grasses possess a saltiness in their nature. | | 6. | 15 per cent. | |
| 11. | Opposed. | | 7. | About 3 weeks ago, the last one was attacked. | |
| 22. | Most certainly. | | 8. | 4. | |
| | (No. 216.) | | 9. | Apparently very good. | |
| 2. | 443. | | 10. | I believe the disease was brought by working bullocks, one or two having died on the road—my neighbours' cattle then took it—alongside my paddock. | |
| 9. | Sound and healthy. | | 22. | I do not think owners should be compelled to inoculate unless when the disease is virulent; healthy cattle I should think were better let alone. | |
| 10. | Cannot state of my own knowledge whether any of this herd have been inoculated, but believe not. Since delivery in June of this year no symptoms of pleuro have shown. | | | (No. 227.) | |
| | (No. 217.) | | 2. | 300. | |
| 2. | 900. | | 3. | Nil. | |
| 3. | Year of 1866. | | 6. | There is none affected. | |
| 4. | Low in condition. | | 9. | Healthy. | |
| 5. | Two years and upwards. | | | (No. 228.) | |
| 6. | The whole herd, so far as experience showed. | | | Nil. | |
| 7. | In 1868. | | | (No. 229.) | |
| 8. | 400 and upwards. | | 5. | I have never had the disease in my cattle. | |
| 9. | First-class. | | 10. | About four years ago the cattle in the paddocks adjoining mine had the pleuro, and my cattle were not affected by it, which I ascribe to my having rock salt for my cattle. Some of my | |
| 10. | Inoculated cattle is the cause of keeping pleuro-pneumonia in the country. This is my belief. | | | | |
| 22. | I do not. I have not inoculated mine. My stock has not shown any symptoms from the date above. | | | | |

- (No. 229—continued.)
- Question. Answer.
- neighbours had the pleuro in their cattle some years ago, and after inoculation the disease disappeared.
11. Yes, I am in favour of it.
22. I do.
- Nil. (No. 230.)
22. I don't consider it to be of any good to inoculate. (No. 231.)
9. State of cattle, healthy.
10. Not had cattle long enough to know anything about the disease. (No. 232.)
2. 200.
10. Never had the disease, and therefore have no experience in the matter.
22. Yes. (No. 233.)
2. 900 head.
11. I am in favour of inoculation.
22. Yes, certainly. (No. 234.)
2. I have only thirty head of cattle left, all my others are gone to Queensland.
22. If people choose to let their cattle die, let them. (No. 235.)
4. Never had disease in the herd; no experience of inoculation.
11. Opposed to it.
22. No. (No. 236.)
- Nil. (No. 237.)
- No experience. (No. 238.)
10. We have only about 200 head of cattle on the run, no disease among them, and we have no experience in the treatment of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. (No. 239.)
22. No. (No. 240.)
2. About 7,500.
3. Not infected.
9. Healthy.
10. A small percentage of cattle are usually affected by a swelling in the throat, which ends fatally almost always; it however, is quite distinct from pleuro-pneumonia. I have never inoculated, but observing its effect on neighbouring stations I consider its effects injurious, particularly on cattle already affected. In this dry salt-bush country I consider it quite unnecessary. (No. 241.)
11. Opposed.
22. No. (No. 242.)
2. 3,000.
5. Since my occupation of this run (about two years), there have been a few head of cattle die of pleuro, say 1 per cent. in that period; I never separated the infected cattle from the herd, believing the disease not to be infectious; and my conclusion has been borne out by the result, it having quite disappeared at present. I believe this disease has been known in this neighbourhood for many years, occasionally showing itself for a few months, but never having caused much mortality. I have had travelling cattle pass through this run in a very bad state, some dying on the run, and could not trace any ill effects to my cattle in consequence.
22. I do not consider owners should be obliged to inoculate, as in the first place it is questionable if the cure is not as bad as the disease, and of course believing the disease not to be infectious it is unnecessary for the protection of neighbouring cattle. (No. 243.)
2. 300.

- (No. 243—continued.)
- Question. Answer.
3. About three years since.
4. In good condition.
5. About two months.
6. There were about thirty head of cattle in the paddock where the disease broke out, and fourteen took it.
7. About two months after its first appearance.
8. Two.
9. Healthy.
10. I think all travelling store cattle ought to be inoculated at least ten days before leaving the station. I have had the disease in my paddocks four different times during the last ten years, and each time by travelling cattle.
22. Yes, most certainly; all travelling cattle. (No. 244.)
10. In more than one instance I have known the disease stayed in its course by inoculation. This disease being so contagious any law to prevent the spread of the disease must naturally be accepted as a great boon to stock owners, and the fact of their being no preventive law to meet such, shows a gross disregard to the best interests of the country.
11. I am in favour.
22. I do, but think that prevention is better than a cure. (No. 245.)
2. 8,000.
3. I think Spring, 1866.
4. Considered good.
5. About a month.
6. About 20 per cent.
7. Never finally.
8. Cannot tell, think 15 per cent.
9. Occasional death.
10. I do not think it proved the inoculation is beneficial, all is guess work; when my herd was affected, the herd on the opposite side of the creek was also affected; they were inoculated, and died more than mine; both herds were mixed, and both left off dying at the same time.
11. I am totally opposed to inoculation, I have never inoculated, but have watched results on other herds, and from what I have seen I am convinced that it is impracticable in bush herds and useless where practised.
22. I think it would a monstrous injustice, and I feel sure the Legislature will perpetrate such a piece of stupidity. (No. 246.)
2. About 200, late over 600.
3. Never had infection.
9. Splendid.
10. Breeding and thriving, fast.
11. Decidedly against it. A perfect farce.
22. Acts of this description, like Scab Inspectors, will also be a farce. (No. 247.)
2. 50 head.
9. Healthy.
11. Have not had sufficient experience to offer an opinion. (No. 248.)
- Nil. (No. 249.)
- Nil. (No. 250.)
2. 400.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.
5. Nil.
6. Nil.
7. Nil.
8. Nil.
9. Healthy.
10. If the proper virus could be obtained, my opinion is it would prove effectual.
22. Yes. (No. 251.)
2. 2,700.
3. No infection.
22. Certainly not.

(No. 252.)
 Question. Answer.
 2. 2,000 head.
 3. From May to September.
 4. The cattle were in good sound condition up to the time of the disease breaking out,—the symptoms of the disease being a very severe cough when stirred, and a rough glaring coat.
 5. About five months, the disease being at its worst about July.
 6. About 2 per cent. or perhaps 2½ per cent.
 7. The disease not entirely left as yet, but very slight indeed—hardly noticeable.
 8. Nearly 2 per cent.
 9. Very good.
 10. I am a slight believer in inoculation, although owning a herd uninoculated. I may mention that I purchased a number of young bullocks that were inoculated about eighteen months previous, and they died equal to those that were not inoculated; and they were inoculated by a gentleman that has had considerable experience in inoculation, and has inoculated a great number of cattle, the above-mentioned bullocks having been sold by me shortly after I purchased them.
 22. I do not consider that an Act should be passed obliging owners to inoculate when they can do so as yet.
 (No. 253.)
 Nil.
 (No. 254.)
 2. 400.
 4. None have been affected on the run.
 11. Neither.
 22. No.
 (No. 255.)
 2. 700.
 3. Not infected.
 9. Free from disease.
 22. I think they ought to be inoculated.
 (No. 256.)
 2. 200.
 10. In my opinion all cattle ought to be inoculated, with a view of stamping the disease out of the country.
 22. Unless people are compelled to inoculate, they will not do it; an Act should be passed obliging them.
 (No. 257.)
 2. 200.
 9. Healthy.
 (No. 258.)
 2. 600.
 9. Healthy.
 10. Good condition.
 22. No.
 (No. 259.)
 2. 300.
 3. Some time in 1869.
 4. In good condition.
 5. About ten months.
 6. 26 per cent.
 7. Some time in 1870.
 8. Seventy.
 9. Healthy and in good condition.
 11. I am in favour of inoculation.
 22. I have not had experience enough to know.
 (No. 260.)
 2. 1,000.
 3. Never infected.
 9. Thriving.
 11. I would not insist on owners inoculating.
 22. No.
 (No. 261.)
 Nil.
 (No. 262.)
 As I have no inoculated cattle, having no pleuro in

(No. 262—continued.)
 Question. Answer.
 the herd, I am unable to answer any of the questions.
 (No. 263.)
 I am unable to answer these questions; my cattle have never had pleuro-pneumonia.
 22. No, it is not proved yet that inoculation is either a prevention or cure.
 (No. 264.)
 2. 200 head.
 3. 1869.
 4. Fine condition.
 5. Six months.
 6. Team working bullocks, and about 5 per cent.
 7. About six months after first shown.
 8. Eight head working bullocks; suppose about half the wild cattle.
 9. Sound and healthy.
 22. Yes.
 (No. 265.)
 22. Having had no experience in the treatment of pleuro-pneumonia, and am therefore not competent to answer this question.
 (No. 266.)
 2. 4,000.
 3. Not infected.
 9. In good health.
 10. Cattle have not been infected since present owner has had the station.
 22. Have had no experience among inoculated cattle.
 (No. 267.)
 2. 400.
 3. None.
 4. Coughing and drooping the head.
 5. We never had it in the herd.
 6. We had only three this many years.
 8. None.
 9. Good.
 10. We use tar by rubbing it on the nostrils, and taking about one quart of blood from them.
 22. Yes.
 (No. 268.)
 22. I do not believe in Act being passed for the above purpose.
 (No. 269.)
 This return is rot, we have had no cattle with pleuro-pneumonia for years, so I cannot fill it up; I believe it is absurd to pass an Act to make inoculation compulsory; can't people do what they like with their own?
 (No. 270.)
 2. 2,400.
 11. I am certainly not in favour of it.
 (No. 271.)
 2. 150.
 9. No disease amongst them.
 10. In 1865 we had about 4,000 head of cattle, and they commenced to die from pleuro-pneumonia; we never inoculated; two of our neighbours had about 1,000 cattle each; they both inoculated; our cattle left off dying at the same time as our neighbours who inoculated. Sometime after we sold our cattle, but kept our milkers; we now have about 150 head of cattle, and they never have the pleuro-pneumonia amongst them; we think inoculation is all nonsense.
 22. We think no Act should be passed compelling inoculation, as owners of cattle is sure to inoculate if they find it to their advantage to do so.
 (No. 272.)
 Nil.

No. 5.

APPENDIX D.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of the number of Cattle on the Run, the number of times Inoculated, the dates of Inoculation, the number of Cattle Inoculated, the percentage showing symptoms of the Disease, and the time Disease had existed.

Number of Cattle on run.	Number of times Owners had Inoculated.	Dates of Inoculation.	Number of Cattle Inoculated.	Percentage showing symptoms of Disease when Inoculated.		Time Disease had existed in Herd when Inoculated.
473,891	12 Not stated. 140 Once. 70 Twice. 23 Thrice. 4 Four times. 2 Five times. 1 Six times. 10 Several times. 3 Often. 1 Seven times. 3 Regularly. 1 Annually since /64. 1 3 times annually. 2 Twelve times. 2 Twenty times. 4 Great many times.	Various, from 1862 to 1875.	395, 137.	57 Not stated. 32 Nil. 13 1 per cent. 5 Very slightly. 17 2 per cent. 6 Slight. 15 3 per cent. 35 5 per cent. 1 6 or 7 per cent. 1 8 per cent. 30 10 per cent. 7 15 per cent. 3 Good many. 10 20 per cent. 8 25 per cent. 6 30 per cent. 5 Very great. 1 35 per cent. 1 40 per cent. 2 General in herd. 2 50 per cent. 1 60 per cent. 1 66 per cent.	7 Nearly all. 1 90 per cent. 3 Various. 2 Great in part of herd. 2 Some dead. 1 5 head dead. 2 6 or 7 head dead. 2 1 per cent. dead. 2 3 or 4 per cent. dead. 1 6 per cent. dead. 1 8 per cent. dead. 2 15 per cent. dead. 1 17 per cent. dead. 1 25 per cent. dead. 1 30 per cent. dead. 1 33 per cent. dead. 1 50 per cent. dead. 1 200 head dead. 1 2 or 3 dying daily. 2 20 dying daily. 1 10 or 12 dying weekly. 1 1 per cent. dying weekly. 2 Some dying weekly.	53 Not stated. 25 Nil. 34 At once. 1 Very short time. 2 A few days. 2 Some time. 7 1 week. 15 2 weeks. 10 3 weeks. 1 Several weeks. 1 1 to 8-weeks. 3 5 or 6 weeks. 4 Various. 44 1 month. 29 2 months. 25 3 months. 6 4 months. 1 4 or 5 months. 5 Several months. 15 6 months. 1 8 months. 2 9 months. 9 12 months. 1 18 months. 1 2 or 3 years. 1 3 years. 1 5 years. 1 6 years. 1 10 years.

No. 6.

APPENDIX E.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of VIRUS used ; how long kept ; how kept ; and if preserved, how, and with what success.

Sort of virus used.	How long kept before using.	How kept.	Preserved Virus.			Other ingredients.	
			Preserved with Glycerine.	Result.			
				Success.	Failure.	Doubtful.	
36 not stated.	Not stated 33	5 sealed	43 not stated.	11	8	7	Glycerine, dried and
174 lung.	At once..... 74	bottle.	172 nil.				buried 1
54 chest.	At once to 3 days ... 2	19 buried.	7½.				Sulphur fumes 1
11 water in chest.	A few hours 1	2 wet cloth.	4½.				Saltpetre and gly-
25 lung & chest.	6 hours 4	7 in well.	56 blanks.				cerine..... 1
	12 hours 33	1 drying					Salad oil (1 to 1) ... 1
	12 to 24 hours 1	(caused					Preserved between
	12 to 36 hours 1	swelling).					glasses 1
	12 hours to 1 week 1	1 filtering					Preserved by V. S. 2
	15 hours 2	through					With brandy 1
	24 hours 31	charcoal					With turps 1
	24 to 48 hours 1	(success).					Pottic..... 1
	36 hours 5	4 keeping					Charcoal 1
	48 hours 19	cool.					
	48 to 72 hours 1						
	72 hours 16						
	1 day to 3 weeks ... 1						
	3 or 4 days 1						
	96 hours 6						
	4 to 14 days..... 1						
	120 hours 2						
	1 week 12						
	8 days 2						
	9 days 2						
	10 days 1						
	2 weeks..... 3						
	3 weeks 2						
	1 month 2						
	2 months 1						
	4 months 1						

No. 7.

APPENDIX F.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of the Animals killed for Virus, Stages of the Disease, and *post mortem* appearances.

Animal killed for Virus.		Extent of Hepatization of Lungs.		Liquid in chest.	
Description.	In what stage of the Disease.			Virus.	Water.
221 not stated. 6 calf. 13 young. 10 steers (2 years). 5 heifer. 9 cow. 3 ox.	113 not stated. 19 first stage. 96 second stage. 44 third stage. 3 all stages. 2 dead.	123 not stated. 6 right lung. 5 various. 3 generally, and some- times both. 1 good deal. 1 one-sixth.	15 one-quarter. 1 one-third. 39 one-half. 2 two-thirds. 29 three-fourths. 64 the whole.	Not given.	

No. 8.

APPENDIX G.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of Operations by Incision, Injection, or with Needle and Thread; and of different sites of inoculation:—

Mode of Inoculation.	Site of Inoculation.
19 not stated.	240 not stated.
17 incision and drop of virus.	14 tip of tail.
21 grooved knife.	5 one inch from tip of tail.
134 elongated spey needle and worsted.	5 two inches from tip of tail.
85 " " and cotton.	2 three inches from tip of tail.
17 " " and twine.	
15 handled needle and worsted.	
9 " " and cotton.	
1 " " and twine.	

No. 9.

APPENDIX H.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of effects of Inoculation on Cattle generally, on particular sorts of Cattle, and on Milch Cows.

When after Inoculation did Swellings begin.	Percentage Swelling.	Extent of Swelling.	Description of Cattle generally affected with Swelling after Inoculation.	Dairy Cows—Affected.
Not stated 168	Not stated 168	Slight.		Not stated 53
None 6	None 7	Not stated 120		Not milked 139
Various 1	1 head 3	None 7		Not affected 57
A few days 7	½ per cent. 1	Very slight ... 8		Quantity 8
3 days 5	1 per cent. 5	Slight 43		Quality 3
3 or 4 days 3	2 per cent. 2	Some 11		Quantity & Quality. 3
3 to 7 days 3	2 or 3 per cent. 2	Generally slight 1		Not inoculated ... 2
4 to 8 days 1	2 to 5 per cent. 1			Doubtful 1
5 days 8	3 per cent. 1	Severe.		
5 to 7 days 1	5 per cent. 8	A few 17		
5 to 10 days 2	6 per cent. 1	Some 30		
5 to 20 days 1	15 to 20 per cent. ... 1	Various 2		
5 to 30 days 1	20 per cent. 1	Many 5		
6 or 7 days 6	25 per cent. 1	Good many ... 3	Not given.	
7 days 2	40 per cent. 2	½ per cent. 1		
8 days 2	60 per cent. 1	1 per cent. 4		
8 or 9 days 4	Very few 4	2 per cent. 1		
8 to 11 days 1	A few 16	3 per cent. 1		
8 to 30 days 1	Several 1	4 per cent. 1		
9 days 3	Some 20	5 per cent. 4		
10 days 18	Various 1			
10 to 12 days 3	Good many 6			
10 to 15 days 4	Many 7			
10 to 20 days 1	General 3			
14 to 25 days 1	Nearly all 4			
15 days 16	All 6	Excessive.		
15 to 20 days 1		2 per cent. 1		
20 days 8		Some 3		
20 to 30 days 2				
30 days 3				
28 to 56 days 1				
40 days 1				

No. 10

APPENDIX I.

(Inoculated).

ABSTRACT of deaths from Excessive Swellings; their cause; and of the cures tried, and effect.

Percentage of Deaths from Excessive Swellings.	Cause of Excessive Swellings.	Cures tried for Excessive Swelling, and their effect.	Success.	Failure.
Nil. 77, 77 out of 247. No deaths.	58 Not stated.	107 Not stated.		
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 1.	1 None.	19 None tried.		
$\frac{1}{5}$ " 2.	187 Not excessive.	78 Cutting off tail above site	71	2
$\frac{1}{6}$ " 1.	17 Disease too far advanced.	of inoculation	76	3
$\frac{1}{8}$ " 1.	4 Stale virus.	83 Incising swelling.....	Partly	success.
$\frac{1}{10}$ " 2.	1 Wounding tail too deeply.	5 Fomenting	1	.....
$\frac{1}{12}$ " 2. 32.	7 Hot weather.	1 Searing with hot iron.....		
$\frac{1}{14}$ " 6.	1 Blood in the virus.	1 Bleeding inside leg.		
$\frac{1}{16}$ " 3.	1 Cold, frosty weather.	1 Pulling out seton	1	.....
$\frac{1}{18}$ " 1.	1 Crushing.	1 Green feed	1	.....
Very slight 8.	1 Neglect.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 5, 109 out of 247, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.				
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 4.		ESCHAROTICS USED.		
Slight 8, 46.		6 Butter Antimony, and Ven.		
1 p.c. 34.		Turpentine.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " 1, 155 out of 247, not over 1 p.c.		4 Tar and Turpentine.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " 2.		1 Chalk, Sugar, and Corrosive		
Some. 6.		Sublimate.		
2 p.c. 23, 187 out of 247, not over 2 p.c.				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " 3, 17.				
3 " 14, 204 out of 247, not over 3 p.c.				
10				
4 " 10, 214 out of 247, not over 4 p.c.				
Good				
many. 2, 16				
5 p.c. 14, 230 out of 247, not over 5 p.c.				
6 " 3.				
Over 6				
p.c. 1, 7.				
7 p.c. 3, 237 out of 247, not over 7 p.c.				
Many. 1.				
8 p.c. 2, 7				
10 " 4, 244 out of 247, not over 10 p.c.				
15 " 1, 1				
60 " 1, 1				
Various 1, 1				
247 247				
Not				
stated. 44 44				
291 291				

No. 11.

APPENDIX J.

(Inoculated.)

ABSTRACT of Dates of Deaths from Disease after Inoculation ; and of Owners' Opinions of Inoculation and of Compulsory Inoculation.

Date and percentage of Deaths after Inoculation.	When (after Inoculation) d.1. Disease finally leave herd.	Result of Inoculation.	Owners' Opinion "For" or "Against" Inoculation.	Owners' Opinions as to Compulsory Inoculation.
Not stated.....141	Not stated.....66	Not stated.....56	Not stated.....7	Not stated.....51
No deaths.....73	At once.....24	Neither.....8	Neither.....11	Neither.....8
Shortly.....2	Very soon.....9	Success.....192	For.....244	For "indirect".....2
Few days.....4	Soon.....1	Failure.....12	Against.....19	For "direct".....130
1 to 14 days.....1	Few days.....1	Various.....7		Only in some cases.. 1
3 or 4 days.....3	1 week.....8		Nearly 13 "for" to 1 "against."	If Government supply virus.....1
4 or 5 days.....1	1 to 4 weeks.....1	16 to 1.		Against.....78
8 days.....2	10 days.....2			Not necessary.....10
8 or 9 days.....3	12 to 14 days.....4			
9 days.....1	2 weeks.....2			
9 to 14 days.....2	2 or 3 weeks.....2			
10 days.....3	3 weeks.....3			
1 week.....8	3 or 4 weeks.....1			1 1/2 "for" to 1 "against."
2 weeks.....4	4 weeks.....49			
2 or 3 weeks.....1	4 to 6 weeks.....2			
3 weeks.....6	5 to 6 weeks.....1			
3 or 4 weeks.....1	6 weeks.....16			
4 or 5 weeks.....2	8 weeks.....21			
4 to 12 weeks.....2	Some months.....3			
5 weeks.....1	Under 3 months... 1			
5 or 6 weeks.....6	3 months.....23			
7 to 12 weeks.....1	Under 4 months... 1			
8 weeks.....1	4 months.....4			
Over 8 weeks.....1	6 months.....1			
1 to 3 months... 1	6 to 8 months... 1			
1 to 12 months... 1	8 months.....2			
6 months.....1	9 months.....1			
8 months.....1	5 years.....1			
24 months.....1	Long time.....1			
	Seldom or never... 3			
	Not yet.....13			

No. 12.

APPENDIX K.

(Uninoculated.)

ABSTRACT of Cattle on Runs, of Dates of Infection, Duration of Attack, Percentages Affected, Dates of Disease leaving, of Deaths from Disease, and of Owners' Opinions as to Inoculation and Legislation.

Number of Cattle on Run.	Dates of Infection.	State of Cattle when Infected.	Time Disease existed in the Herd.	Percentage of Cattle affected.	When Disease finally left the Herd.	Percentage of Deaths from the Disease.	Owner's Opinion for or against Inoculation.	Owner's Opinion as to Compulsory Inoculation.
262,991	110 not stated. 48 never infected. 55 not infected. 59 various.	Not given.	211 not stated. 1 cannot say. 1 some. 2 fitfully. 1 three weeks. 1 one month. 1 five weeks. 1 seven weeks. 1 two months. 7 three months. 1 five months. 8 six months. 7 nine months. 1 ten months. 10 twelve mths. 3 1 1/2 years. 6 two years. 1 over 2 years. 2 three years. 1 four years. 1 several years. 1 all along. 1 six years. 1 eight years. 1 ten years.	217 not stated. 1 2 1/2 per cent. 1 4 per cent. 12 5 per cent. 1 over 5 per cent. 2 cannot say 3 slight 2 a few head 1 8 per cent. 9 10 per cent. 2 12 per cent. 4 15 per cent. 3 20 per cent. 1 25 per cent. 1 26 per cent. 1 30 per cent. 1 about 40 per c. 1 40 per cent. 2 50 per cent. 1 60 per cent. 3 70 per cent. 3 nearly all.	Various.	204 not stated. 3 cannot say. 2 a few. 1 very slight. 1 1/2 per cent. 1 4 head. 3 1 per cent. 1 nearly 2 p. c. 11 2 per cent. 1 3 per cent. 11 5 per cent. 2 7 per cent. 4 10 per cent. 1 over 12 p. c. 3 15 per cent. 5 20 per cent. 1 23 per cent. 3 25 per cent. 4 30 per cent. 1 40 per cent. 1 over 40 p. c. 5 50 per cent. 3 over 50 p. c.	54 for. 50 against. 13 neither. 153 not stated.	56 for. 107 against. 4 not necessary. 5 neither. 100 not stated.

No. 13.

APPENDIX L.

Owners' Objections to Inoculation.

- I.—Heavy losses by excessive swelling, heavier than if they had not inoculated.
 II.—Heavier losses after inoculation through spreading infection, mustering, and crushing.
 III.—The difficulty of obtaining virus.
 IV.—Heavy losses from pleuro after inoculation.
 V.—The disease left the inoculated and uninoculated at same time.
 VI.—In those parts of the Colony where inoculation is practised the disease is always found, for inoculation introduces and keeps it alive.
 VII.—The disease is becoming less virulent and will die out.
 VIII.—Cattle are infected oftener than once with pleuro, and it is not infectious or contagious but the result of climatic changes, and outbreaks are frequently occurring.
 IX.—The operation is not a permanent cure.
 X.—Inefficacy of inoculation. Inoculated cattle died two months after the operation.

Abstract of Owners' Objections to Inoculation.

Number of Return.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	Heavy loss through excessive swelling.	Heavy losses after inoculation through infection, mustering, &c.	Difficulty of obtaining virus.	Heavy loss from pleuro after inoculation.	Disease left inoculated and uninoculated at same time.	Inoculation introduces and keeps infection alive.	Disease is dying out.	Disease not infectious; Cattle are affected oftener than once.	Not a permanent cure.	Inefficacy of inoculation.
23	1									
24	1				1	1				
31										1
32	1	1					1			1
37	1									1
45	1				1		1			
52	1						1	1		1
82	1		1					1	1	
93				1						
94								1		1
113	1							1		1
132					1					
133	1				1			1		
134		1								
145	1					1				
150	1									1
151	1							1		
175	1			1						
188	1	1								
207	1			1						1
237	1									
240		1								
249	1									
259	1	1								
263										1
282	1									
	19	5	1	3	4	2	3	6	1	9

No. 23. (⁵⁰/₂)

I.—That the losses from the operation were heavier than if he had not inoculated.

1. It does not appear at all certain from his return that the losses of which he complains arose solely from the operation, for in reply to question 13 he says there was very little swelling among the inoculated cattle. If this were the case, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the losses which he has put down as caused by excessive swelling, under question 15, were really the result of the disease, and that the four or five head which he lost were actually infected when they were inoculated, though exhibiting no outward symptoms of the disease. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the disease had been for a fortnight or three weeks in his herd before he inoculated, and by his reply to question 16, where he states that he lost four or five head (the same number) about ten days after the inoculation.

2. Of all diseases affecting domesticated animals, pleuro-pneumonia is the most insidious. The period of its incubation, according to the best authorities in England and the Continent, averages fully forty days, and ranges from a minimum of five days to a maximum of five months. As this is the case, there can be no doubt but that the four or five head which the owner states died from the disease ten days after the date of the inoculation were infected when they were operated upon, for an owner would naturally inoculate the cattle amongst which the disease was most prevalent, and would thus be certain to operate on some which were diseased though they exhibited no outward symptoms of being so, and which could not possibly be protected by inoculation, unless it were a cure as well as a preventive; we are therefore fairly entitled, in discussing the question of the efficacy of inoculation in the course of this inquiry, to hold that if an animal died within three months of the date when it was inoculated, it had been infected prior to that date, for this would be only putting the length of the incubation at about two months, as the incubatory stage would in most cases cease and the symptoms that it was diseased become apparent a month at least before it died.

3. But supposing that the deaths alluded to were the result of excessive swelling, and that he thus suffered the extraordinary loss of 10 per cent. from the effects of the operation, that may account for his being opposed to inoculation, but it is no reason why the practice should be condemned; for, if we take the general experience of the Colony, we find, when the operation is properly performed and the cattle looked after as they should be after inoculation, that the loss need seldom exceed 2 per cent., and that it generally does not exceed 1 per cent. This is

fully borne out by the returns, for the later inoculations as a rule are attended with much fewer losses from excessive swelling than those of an earlier date. Those sustained by the owner in this instances must have arisen through some mistake on his part, either in selecting or keeping the virus, or in its application, which the experience gained during the last few years in the mode of carrying out the operation and caring for the cattle afterwards would now enable him to avoid. In fact, if the returns showing heavy losses be referred to, it will be found that in almost every instance where the losses are severe the inoculation was performed previous to 1870; and that where any of those owners who had these heavy losses inoculated on more occasions than one, the heaviest losses were almost invariably on the first occasion. So well is the practice now understood, that qualified and responsible inoculators can be found who would perform the operation at a reasonable rate, and guarantee that the owner's loss did not exceed 2 per cent.

4. The experiment, again, in this case was not a satisfactory one, inasmuch as only a portion of the herd, and a small one (1-10th) was inoculated, and the owner does not say that the inoculated cattle were marked in any way to distinguish them from the general herd. Where this is not done, the actual result of the inoculation of a portion of a herd cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

No. 24. ⁽¹³⁾₍₁₃₎

His objections are:—

I.—He lost more cattle (4 per cent.) from the effects of the inoculation than from the disease.

If he had performed the operation as he ought, and attended carefully to the cattle afterwards, he need not have lost anything like so large a percentage as this; as it was, he allows the operation stayed the disease, and although it is scarcely to be imagined that his losses if he had not inoculated would in 1874 have been so heavy as he admits they were in 1864 (66 per cent.), he cannot be certain that they would not have been much more than were caused by inoculation. Sec 23, I, 2 & 3.

II.—The disease left the uninoculated cattle in his herd at the same time as it did the inoculated.

Instead of this being a reason against inoculation, it is a very strong one in its favour, in this way,—when the owner inoculated, he no doubt operated upon the portion of his herd which was most diseased. In fact he would most likely inoculate all the mobs or lots to which the disease had spread; and the inference is, that he (as many have done) inoculated every head exposed to infection, and thus stayed its spread—*i.e.*—stamped it out. And what tends to support this supposition is the notorious fact with respect to pleuro-pneumonia, that a certain amount of actual contact between the diseased and sound animals is necessary to propagate the disease. Again, supposing that this unexpected disappearance of the disease about the same time from the inoculated and uninoculated cattle could not be accounted for in this way, the instances where uninoculated cattle mixing with the inoculated continued to die while the inoculated remained unaffected, are *twenty times* more numerous than such cases as that here alluded to; and it is an almost invariable rule that the stragglers on a run which are not inoculated with the herd invariably succumb to the disease, while the inoculated cattle remain sound. In any case, the diminution of the amount of the infection by means of the inoculation would give the other cattle a very much better chance of escaping an attack.

III.—The Coast District where inoculation is practised is never free from pleuro, while in Manero where very few inoculate there is very little disease.

The reason for the prevalence of the disease in the Coast District is simply this,—that a constant movement of stock is going on there, especially in the dairying portions of the district; and where this is the case—with such an amount of infection as there now is in so many parts of the Colony, and the reluctance on the part of many owners to inoculate,—the prevalence of disease in the Coast District is easily accounted for; while its comparative rareness in Manero is to be attributed, not to the non-practice of inoculation, but to the little movement of stock in that part of the Colony, and the small number of droving roads passing through it.

No. 31. ⁽²⁰⁾₍₁₎

Her objections are:—

I. She lost twelve head of cattle from disease twelve months after they were inoculated.

Supposing that these cattle were opened when they died, and that it was ascertained beyond all doubt that their death was caused by pleuro-pneumonia, it requires to be explained how it can be said she lost these cattle from disease twelve months after they were inoculated, when she says in answer to the immediately preceding question that the disease finally left the herd three months after the cattle were inoculated.

But supposing this can be satisfactorily explained, then the question arises as to the fitness of the virus she used (she obtained it from a neighbour), and until that can be proved her return cannot have very great weight. Besides, she only gives the result of one inoculation, while she inoculated on two occasions, and the return is otherwise a meagre one.

No. 32. ⁽⁶⁴⁾₍₃₀₎

His objections are:—

I.—Cattle that were properly inoculated and afterwards exposed to the infection in some cases died of the disease.

1. As the deaths here alluded to occurred within four or five weeks of the date of inoculation, they must have arisen through the animals being diseased when inoculated. See answer to 23, I, 2.

There may, no doubt, be some few exceptional cases in which inoculation like vaccination fails to take effect and protect the animal inoculated; but although this is the case, that fact need no more shake the owner's faith in the efficacy of inoculation, than that the few failures which occasionally occur in vaccination should raise a doubt as to its efficacy.

The owner here only inoculated a small portion of his herd, and it does not appear from his return that he took sufficient pains to note with certainty the effect of the operation, or to distinguish the inoculated from the uninoculated cattle. Sec 23, I, 4.

II.—The mustering and knocking about the cattle when they are infected causes loss of cattle and condition, and the owner says that the proper mode of dealing with the herd in such a case is not to disturb it more than is absolutely necessary, and no serious loss need be feared.

1. Any one can see that if the mob in which an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurs is inoculated immediately on the first case being detected, or what is better still immediately on its becoming known that it had been in contact with the infection, the disease would in nine cases out of ten be stamped out before it had time to spread; and that it would in such a case be impossible for the owner to sustain any appreciable loss in inoculating, for the number of cattle requiring to be mustered and inoculated would be small, and the cost and trouble trifling. It is only when the owner procrastinates, and puts off inoculating from day to day and week to week, till the disease spreads throughout a great part of his herd, that the loss and inconvenience here alluded to are likely to occur; and if they do, the owner has only himself to blame for neglecting to carry out a most obvious duty.

2. As it is proposed by the owner in this case, to keep cattle which became infected quiet, and to let them take their chance; we will here endeavour to ascertain how far it is possible to carry out that treatment, and what consequences would result from it. 1st, to the owner himself; and 2nd, to the public.

1st. *As regards the owner himself:—*

3. Supposing that an owner is resolved to adopt the course here recommended, there must in that case be no mustering for market, and if properly followed up, not even for branding, so long as the disease exists in the herd, and that would depend upon its size and other circumstances; judging from the experience of former years, the disease in a herd of 3,000 or 4,000 will last from say twelve to eighteen months; in a herd of 5,000 to 7,000 for two or three years, and in some cases as long as five or six years. It would be quite impossible to keep from disturbing the herd for a tithe even of the shortest period here mentioned, so far as mustering for branding is concerned, and even for market there are very few owners who could possibly afford to allow anything like the time mentioned to elapse without disposing of their "cast" of stock. The chances therefore are, that although the owner decided to leave his cattle alone he could not do so, and that in cutting out and yarding even for branding, but more especially when sending them to market, he greatly increased the virulence of the disease and sustained heavy losses, very much heavier than if he had inoculated when he first noticed the disease.

4. Then supposing that this system were generally followed, the disease must spread in all the Colonies, for infected cattle would then as a matter of course (and they do so now to a large extent) be travelling in all directions, sowing the seeds of the disease broadcast as they go, and inflicting heavy losses on the owners of the stock they infect.

The losses are even now very great, amounting in all the Colonies to something like £500,000 a year. But if everyone were to give up inoculating, and to adopt the policy which this owner recommends, the losses sustained by stockowners would simply be ruinous, for the infection would then be ten times more rife than it now is, and the losses consequently very much greater; and although the opponents of inoculation refuse to acknowledge the fact, it is to the very general practice of inoculation that their losses from pleuro are comparatively light.

2nd. *As regards the Public:—*

5. The adoption of this recommendation would be neither more nor less than giving owners a license to keep the infection alive in their own herd, and to spread it right and left throughout the Colony, thereby inflicting ruinous losses on their brother stockowners and rendering it impossible for the disease ever to be eradicated; for not only would the run of an owner whose cattle are diseased thus prove a hotbed of infection on which almost every head of cattle passing through it would become infected (and store cattle, fat cattle, working bullocks, or stray cattle, are constantly passing through runs other than their own), but as the owner is compelled to send a portion of his cattle to market every year, these cattle being infected would of course infect hundreds, perhaps thousands, while travelling to their destination. In fact this is what is now actually going on in the case of those owners who refuse to inoculate their infected cattle, although the efficacy of inoculation has been fully established; and it is very strange that those who take that course see neither the great injustice they are inflicting on their fellow owners who practise inoculation, nor how very shortsighted such conduct is as regards their own interests, for the infection which they thus spread and perpetuate very soon again invades their own herds and the injustice recoils on themselves.

While this is the case as regards those owners who refuse to inoculate on the disease breaking out among their cattle, it must be patent to everyone that if the herd is inoculated on the first appearance of the disease, the cattle, even if they are comparatively widely infected before the outbreak is noticed (and with ordinary care they need seldom or never be so), are very soon free from all infection, and neither contaminate other stock which may be passing through their run nor carry the infection to others when they are themselves travelling to market.

6. Having noticed the probable effect as regards the owner and the public of this recommendation to let the infected cattle alone, we will now consider what the assertion in this return is worth, that if this policy were adopted "there would be no serious loss." It is evident that this assertion is based on the assumption that the virulence of the disease is dying out, and that it is becoming very much milder in its nature and character, for it is generally allowed that the first outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia carried off some 30 per cent. of our cattle stock.

It would not, however, be hard to prove from the recent experience of stockowners in these Colonies that this is altogether a fallacy; for many of them could, if called upon, prove from their own experience that pleuro has within the last year or two, when the same circumstances were present, been quite as virulent as when it first spread throughout the Colonies. But the circumstances are entirely altered, and this accounts for the diminution in the virulence of the disease. The number of animals now susceptible of the disease is very greatly diminished; and it is a well established rule, that with the diminution of the number of its possible victims, the virulence of every infectious or contagious disease is proportionally decreased, and we know that this decrease has actually taken place in the number of cattle liable to be infected with pleuro; for what between the frequent outbreaks of disease in the uninoculated herds, but more especially through the very general practice of inoculation, by far the larger proportion of our cattle stock are now protected; and when an outbreak occurs, the percentage attacked and the deaths from the disease are thus comparatively small.

7. But supposing our experience were such as to induce us to the belief that pleuro is gradually becoming less virulent in Australia, we would be altogether wrong, considering the comparatively short time the disease has been among our cattle, to jump at such a conclusion in the face of the opinions of the highest veterinary authorities in Europe, where pleuro has been long known and studied. They hold that its virulence is quite as great now as it was a century ago, and that if the deaths are fewer than they then were, that circumstance arises solely from the enforcement of more effective sanitary laws, and from the cessation of those violent curative measures to which some time ago it was the custom to resort, and which only tended to destroy the stock. The fact that in almost every country in Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, the owners of cattle affected with pleuro are compelled by law to destroy them, is conclusive evidence of the opinion held there as to its nature, and that it is considered to be as virulent and deadly now as ever it was.

8. It was said when the first outbreak of pleuro occurred in this Colony that the climate and mode of management of our stock would tend to ameliorate the virulence of the disease, but this was found to a very great extent at least to be a mistake; and although the percentage of losses in Australia, where the cattle are not as a rule so closely packed together as in Europe, did not range quite so high, they amounted to at least one-third of the whole number of the herds attacked; and losses from this disease will, under the same circumstances, occur to the same extent as they did then if the virulence of the attack were not lessened in the manner we have noticed by the practice of inoculation.

9. Many of those who suppose that pleuro is becoming very mild in its effects are no doubt—as explained in the remarks on the next return—mistaking that disease for tuber-culosis, or simple pneumonia.

No. 37. ⁽²⁸⁾
(1)

The objections here are:—

1. The heavy losses sustained by inoculation. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

2. Cattle which had been inoculated, and which had lost a part of their tails, took the disease two years afterwards and died.

1. There is very little doubt but that the explanation of this objection is that the inoculated cattle which the owner here says died of pleuro-pneumonia were carried off by tuber-culosis, *i.e.*, consumption (see Return 143, reply to question 21) or what is generally known in the colonies as "rot" in the lungs, or by some of the many

other ailments to which these organs and the pleuro are subject; and that not only in this instance, but also in a great many others where owners say there had been a few cases, and only a few, of pleuro among their cattle, the ailment was not pleuro but tuber-culosis, or some of those other affections of the lungs or chest,—for the outward symptoms in such cases are identical with those of pleuro, the same organs being affected.

2. Tuber-culosis in cattle is generally a hereditary, but sometimes also a local disease. It is common to all parts of the world, and has always been more or less prevalent in Australia. In this Colony it is most generally met with in those cold upland districts where cattle frequent the "Lick Holes," and on low lying river flats—even in some parts of the salt-bush country.

3. The symptoms of the third stage of tuber-culosis as given by Mr. Fleming, F.R.G.S., in his Manual of Veterinary Sanatory Science and Police, published in 1875, are the following:—"The cough is harassing, the back arched, the head low and protruded, the mouth partially open and tongue pendulous; the horns, ears, and limbs cold; a prolonged moan is emitted in respiration, and the inspiration is irregular and gasping, while there is a dark coloured foetid diarrhoea, and not unfrequently considerable impaction of the rumen." Professor Armatage again gives among the other symptoms of this ailment, the following:—"The cough is oppressive; the animal evidently suffers extremely, as depicted by the arched back, obstinately refusing to move; the head low and protruded * * * and uttering a plaintive moan at intervals."

4. When, however, a *post mortem* examination is made, the difference between the diseases is easily recognized. For while in tuber-culosis there are considerable deposits of tuber-culous matter in all its stages, from hard, light, grey, semi-transparent nodules of different sizes to "rot" or "pus" on the lining membranes of the chest, on, and even in the lungs, and on the pleuræ, and sometimes along the back to the kidneys. In pleuro-pneumonia, again, there is no pus or rot, but one or perhaps both lungs are more or less hepaticized or marbled, and a greater or lesser effusion of lymph is found in the cavity of the chest.

5. There is another ailment which has frequently been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia—"Sporadic" (*i.e.* epidemic) "Pneumonia," or inflammation of the lungs, a disease which occasionally attacks the cattle depastured on the higher lying portions of the Colony in the early part of spring, generally after a track of high cold wet westerly winds; and when suffering from this disease the cattle exhibit all the outward symptoms of pleuro. The difference between them is, however, easily discerned in the following ways:—1st, sporadic-pneumonia spreads very much more rapidly than pleuro; 2nd, it extends very little if any beyond the ground over which the full force of the wind has passed; 3rd, when the affected cattle are killed and the lungs examined, it is found that instead of their being hepaticized as in pleuro, they are in most cases studded over with tubercles, and in some cases have abscesses and pus; and 4th, instead of this ailment lingering like pleuro for many months—perhaps years—and carrying off considerable numbers of the cattle, the sporadic disease leaves the cattle in the course of a few weeks, and they are soon doing well again, with a loss or deaths of perhaps 1 or 2 per cent.

6. To say, as some owners do, that they had an attack of pleuro in their herd and only lost 1 or 2 per cent., is of itself all but conclusive proof that the ailment was tuber-culosis or sporadic pneumonia, and not pleuro, for it is contrary to all the experience of these colonies, as well as of all other parts of the world, for its effect to be so lenient as these owners report.

7. Unless, therefore, the lungs of cattle which die of chest disease are examined and found to be hepaticized, it is very wrong to take it for granted, as it has been the almost invariable custom to do of late, when any of the respiratory organs of an animal was affected, that they were carried off by pleuro, especially when that disease is not known to exist at the time in the district. Such an examination as here indicated used to be made on all well-managed stations on the death of horses, cattle, or sheep, and ought still to be so in every case, care, of course, being taken that the person making the examination does not expose himself to inoculation from the dead animal.

8. There is no doubt but cattle which have recovered from an attack of pleuro are to a considerable extent weakened in the lungs and chest,—losing as they frequently do, from a fourth to three-fourths of one of the lungs, —and are thus rendered more liable to be affected by tuber-culosis, or inflammation of the lungs; for these ailments have of late years become more prevalent than they formerly were.

9. From what has been said, it will be evident that many of our owners have been unwittingly mistaking one disease for another, through neglecting to ascertain the real cause of the deaths occurring among their cattle; and then they have gone still farther astray, and declared pleuro-pneumonia to be neither infectious nor contagious; although it is notorious to all those owners who have studied the nature and character of the disease, that it is very much so; and that for the last ten or fifteen years at least, no veterinary authority of any standing in any part of the world has doubted this fact.

No. 45. (3)

His objections are:—

- I.—The large percentage of deaths from excessive swelling. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.
- II.—The disease ceased simultaneously among the inoculated and uninoculated cattle. Answered 24, II.
- III.—The disease would die out. Answered 32, II.

No. 52. (14)

His objections are:—

- I.—He had more deaths from inoculation than if he had let the cattle alone. Answered 33, II, 1, and 23, I, 2 & 3.
- II.—Purchased cattle which had been inoculated and lost portions of their tails died twelve months after they were inoculated.

It is not certain that the cattle here referred to were properly inoculated. They may not have been so though they lost portions of their tails by the operation. Stinking virus, which is comparatively useless, or deep wounds in the tail with needle or knife would lead to its loss.

III.—Cattle are affected oftener than once by pleuro.

There are instances on record where animals have suffered from more than one distinct attack of pleuro, but these are exceedingly rare, and it is all but certain that the bull here referred to suffered from either tuber-culosis or simple pneumonia, and not from pleuro—not at any rate on one of these occasions. See answer to 37.

IV.—The difficulty of obtaining the right sort of virus and the number of cattle which has sometimes to be killed in order to obtain it.

If owners had attended to the explicit directions which have been published from time to time by the Government of this Colony for inoculating, they would have had no difficulty in obtaining the proper virus and performing the operation correctly. Any intelligent stockman after reading these directions (especially those published in 1868 and after that year) and seeing one or two cattle affected with pleuro opened, would be able to do all that was required; but as it has latterly been found that chest virus (which is more plentiful and more easily recognized than that from the lung) answers as well as the lung virus; and as a great deal more information on the

subject has within the last few years been obtained, any person of ordinary intelligence can now inoculate without the slightest difficulty. In fact they now generally do so, for there are very few stations in the Colony where the owners or some of the stockmen are not qualified to inoculate when required.

No. 82. ($\frac{10}{26}$)

His objections are:—

I.—That every year pleuro has attacked his cattle and caused a loss of some 1 per cent.

These losses were no doubt attributable to tubercular or some other chest disease, and not to pleuro—(see 37, II, 1 to 9),—and therefore this objection is groundless.

II.—That the operation is not a permanent cure and only a preventive.

If inoculation be a preventive it is all that can possibly be required of it; and if carried out in every case immediately on an outbreak occurring, would very soon eradicate the disease in the Colony.

III.—If he had inoculated he would have lost more by the operation than he did by the disease.

This is answered under 33, II, 1 & 24, I, 2 & 3, and he himself allows that with care, losses through excessive swelling might be avoided.

No. 84. ($\frac{17}{15}$)

He does not consider the result beneficial.

As he got rid of the disease in six weeks after inoculating, and only lost some 2 per cent. from all causes after the operation—both from the disease and excessive swelling—the result was surely anything but unsatisfactory; for although he only inoculated a portion of his herd, he seems to have operated on all among whom the infection had spread, and thus stamped it out.

No. 93. ($\frac{30}{17}$)

His objections are:—

That he lost a large percentage of those he inoculated from the disease after the operation.

In this case either the inoculation was improperly carried out (he does not say how or where the virus was obtained), or the cattle were infected when inoculated. This latter supposition seems to be the more likely; for he must have obtained the virus either in his own herd or in his neighbours; and in either case the infection, although not apparent, may have reached his workers. See 33, II, 1, and 23, I, 2 & 3.

No. 94. ($\frac{19}{19}$)

His objections are:—

I.—He has proved inoculation to be utterly useless; cattle which had been properly inoculated dying at periods varying from one to twelve months after the date of operation.

With regard to the cattle which died within three months of the date when they were inoculated, the presumption is, that they must have been affected when operated upon. See answer to 23, I, 2 and 3.

With respect, again, to those which died at a later period than three months, the explanation is, either that the operation was improperly performed, or that the cattle died of tuberculous or simple pneumonia, and not of pleuro. See 37, II, 1 to 9.

II.—That pleuro is the result of climatic changes, and therefore not infectious or contagious. See 37, II, 1 to 9. The coincidences which the owner adduces here are somewhat remarkable, but they cannot be accepted as proof either "for" or "against" the efficacy of inoculation.

No. 113. ($\frac{41}{6}$)

His objections are:—

I.—Deaths occurred after inoculation; one cow died of the disease about three months after. Answered 37, II, 1, to 9.

II.—He brought the disease among his cattle.

Although he saw no symptoms of his own cattle being affected with pleuro, it is more than probable that they actually were so, as the disease was in his neighbour's herd; and that his cattle would have been attacked whether he had inoculated or not. At any rate, it is not now at all certain that inoculation does propagate the disease, as it was once thought it did.

III.—That the disease is not infectious or contagious, and a few deaths occur from it annually.

He is mistaking tuberculous for pleuro. See 37, II, 1 to 9. And if it is not infectious, how could the inoculation spread the disease as he says it did in No. 2.?

No. 127. ($\frac{7}{21}$)

The owner here is undecided. The information in his return is somewhat meagre and calls for no remark.

No. 132. ($\frac{21}{8}$)

His objections are:—

That the uninoculated cattle stopped dying at the same time as the inoculated. Answered 24, II.

The test here was not a complete one—600 head out of a herd of 1,000, and the return is besides rather meagre. See 23, 4.

No. 133. ($\frac{10}{12}$)

His objections are:—

I.—The heavy losses sustained through excessive swelling. Answered 23, I, 3.

II.—Uninoculated ceased dying at the same time as the inoculated. Answered 24, II.

III.—The disease not infectious or contagious. Answered 37, II, 1 to 9.

No. 134. ($\frac{103}{12}$)

He says:—

That the knocking about the cattle get in mustering and inoculating is worse for them than the disease.

Answered 32, II, 1. As he only inoculated about 150 out of 400, his experience is not very conclusive. His return is besides a meagre one. See 23, 4.

No. 145. ($\frac{23}{9}$)

His objections are:—

I.—That he sustained very heavy losses by inoculation.

He can give no particulars, having, as he says, employed an experienced person to perform the operation. The operator does not seem to have known his business. See 23, I, 2 & 3.

No. 150. ($\frac{47}{8}$)

His objections are:—

I.—He had heard of the failure of inoculation in Gippsland.

This is no sufficient objection, as it only amounts to a vague report, and besides there is no certainty as to the operation having been correctly performed. He does not say that his own experience confirms this report.

II.—The uninoculated cattle did better than the inoculated.

Answered 24, II. The return is a meagre one.

No. 151. ($\frac{33}{3}$)

His objections apparently are:—

I.—The heavy losses he sustained from inoculation. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

II.—He seems to think pleuro not infectious or contagious.

There is little doubt but the ailment in the case alluded to here was tuber-culosis. See 37, II, 1 to 9.

The owner proposes that diseased cattle should be prevented by law from travelling.

No. 168. ($\frac{35}{17}$)

The owner in this case gives no reason for his objection to inoculation; and his return is in other respects a meagre one.

He only inoculated a portion of his cattle. See 23, I, 4.

No. 175. ($\frac{9}{28}$)

His objections are:—

I.—He lost more cattle by inoculation than if he had not done so, through mustering, and thus spreading the infection. 32, II, 1, and answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

It will be seen that the losses which the owner dreads could not possibly occur if the mob in which the outbreak occurred was inoculated immediately on the first case being noticed.

II.—The herd ought not to be disturbed when it is affected. Answered 32, II, 1 to 9.

No. 188. ($\frac{21}{17}$)

His objections are:—

I.—Heavy losses from excessive swelling. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

II.—Heavy losses after (within two months of) inoculation.

The cattle which died must have been affected, although showing no symptoms of the disease when inoculated; and the fact that as many as 10 to 15 per cent. in one lot showed symptoms of the disease tends to confirm this supposition, supported as it is by the fact that the inoculation of the disease is (as has already been pointed out) exceedingly protracted, extending in some cases to a period of five months. See 23, I, 2.

III.—That the mustering and inoculating causes more deaths than if the cattle were left alone and allowed to take their chance. Answered 32, II, 1 to 9 and 175, I.

IV.—That the disease is comparatively mild and does not spread—odd cases constantly occurring on the run.

There is every reason to suppose that the odd deaths here referred to were caused by tuber-culosis or inflammation of the lungs and not by pleuro. See 37, II, 1 to 9.

No. 207. ($\frac{14}{5}$)

His objections are:—

I.—Heavy losses by the operation. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

II.—Extremely heavy losses (30 to 50 per cent.) from 1 to 14 days after the operation.

The losses here mentioned are most unusual, and such as have seldom or never been reported. If they were caused by the disease they cannot be attributed to the inefficacy of the operation, occurring as they did within a fortnight; and must have arisen through the animals being affected long prior to their inoculation, and so generally as to die to the extent they did. See 23, I, 2.

III.—He found that inoculation was not a preventive.

The only circumstance which he quotes in support of this assertion is that several cattle which were suffering from pleuro when inoculated died of the disease two years afterwards.

Although these cattle had died of pleuro, that fact in no way affects the question of the efficacy of inoculation, as it is not claimed for inoculation that it is a cure as well as a preventive, which it would require to have been in this case to have acted beneficially on the two diseased cattle.

There is little doubt, however, but the true explanation of the death of these cattle is, that they were carried off by tuber-culosis or simple pneumonia; for it is certain that if the inoculation had not protected them from an after attack of pleuro, the first attack would have done so.

The owner in this case makes another extraordinary statement. He says he began to inoculate in 1855, that is three years before the disease was introduced into Australia, six years before inoculation was attempted in any of the colonies, and about eight years before the disease showed itself in the district from which the report comes.

No. 237. ⁽⁴⁰⁾/₁₅

His objections are:—

I.—Heavy losses (20 per cent.) from excessive swelling in cattle inoculated in 1865, a few days prior to their starting to travel. Answered partially 23, I, 2 & 3.

The extremely heavy losses in this case seems to have arisen—

(1.) From the operation having been improperly performed.

At that time, 1865, the correct mode of inoculating was not generally understood, and it is more than probable that in this instance either improper virus was used, or the operation was badly carried out.

But (2), and chiefly, through taking the cattle on the road so soon after the operation, and before the inoculation had run its course. Any one can see how very likely these cattle would be to suffer from excessive swelling through being taken on the road so soon after the operation, instead of being allowed to remain quietly on their run for, say, 30 days at least; and there is no doubt but the driving was in this case the principal though not the only cause of the excessive swelling which occurred among the cattle.

The owner, however, does not say if all the cattle which he lost died from excessive swelling, and it is more than probable that some of them were carried off by the disease and not by excessive swelling, as it had made its appearance on the borders of the run prior to the cattle leaving it, and had most likely infected them.

The slight losses to which the owner alludes as occurring annually in his herd are explained at 37, II, 1 to 9.

No. 240. ⁽⁵⁶⁾/₈

His objections are:—

The heavy losses he sustained after inoculation.

This owner's reasons for being opposed to inoculation do not seem to be valid; for the heavy losses which he suffered evidently arose from the poverty of his cattle, and not from the operation. He does not complain of losses from excessive swelling.

No. 249. ⁽¹³⁾/₂₅

In this case the owner is undecided whether or not it is best to inoculate.

No. 259. ⁽⁵²⁾/₁₂

His objections are:—

I.—Heavy losses by inoculation (5 per cent.) by excessive swelling. Answered 23, 2 & 3.

The unsatisfactory result of the inoculation was also no doubt largely due to his cattle being badly affected before he inoculated—as many as 15 to 20 per cent. being visibly affected when they were operated on.

It is to be noticed that there is a great discrepancy in his return of affected cattle under the uninoculated portion of the return and the inoculated. In the one case he puts the affection at 15 to 20, and in the other at 2 to 4 per cent.

II.—Had less loss than those who inoculated regularly.

It is scarcely to be expected that he could speak with any degree of certainty as to the effect of inoculation on any but his own run, and as none of the owners of runs in the same district as his make mention of such losses in their returns as he asserts were sustained, their reports must be taken in preference to his.

III.—It is better to let cattle alone, and allow the disease to take its course. Answered 32, II, 1 to 9.

He allows the disease is still in the herd, and that it has been in it for more than ten years; while, where the whole of the herd was inoculated, in no instance (except perhaps in that of some odd lingering case of disease), has it existed in a herd beyond three months. But it is more than probable that, although pleuro has been in his herd for years at a time, the ailment to which he alludes has in many cases been tuber-culosis or pneumonia and not pleuro.

No. 263. ⁽¹⁾/₂₀

In this case the owner does not consider that he has had sufficient experience to form an opinion. He gives little or no information, and the reason for his doubts with respect to the operation cannot be gathered.

No. 282.

His objections are:—

I.—The heavy losses he sustained from excessive swelling, inoculation kills more than the disease. Answered 23, I, 2 & 3.

II.—The disease is not infectious or contagious. Answered 37, II, 1 to 9.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRANDS ACT OF 1866.

(REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF BRANDS ON, WITH SKETCH OF AMENDING BILL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 March, 1876.

SCHEDULE.

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REPORT ON THE BRANDS ACT, AND ON THE SKETCH OF THE MEASURE WHICH HAS BEEN FRAMED FOR ITS AMENDMENT.

THE EXISTING ACT.—THE BRANDS ACT OF 1866.

I. THE APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND FEES RECEIVED.

The Act was passed on the 5th October, 1866, and came into operation on the 1st of January, 1867.

It had thus, at the 1st of January last, been in operation for nine years; and the following tables will show the number of applications for brands and transfers, the amount received for fees, and that disbursed for expenses during that period.

I.—RETURN showing the number of Applications made for Registration and Transfers, and amount of Fees received up to 31st December, 1875.

Year.	Number of Applications for new Brands.	Number of Transfers.	Amount of Fees received.
1867	20,690	19	£ 14,520 19 1
1868	1,348	25	1,378 12 9
1869	1,371	28	1,083 8 6
1870	1,316	40	674 2 3
1871	1,584	35	781 12 0
1872	1,798	49	890 16 6
1873	2,297	44	1,119 12 8
1874	2,679	30	1,358 16 9
1875	3,011	85	1,504 3 6
	36,094	355	28,312 4 0

II.—RETURN showing the Annual Expenditure under the "Registration of Brands Act of 1866," from the passing of that Act up to the 31st December, 1875.

Service.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of Assistant Registrar	250 0 0	250 0 0	215 0 7	284 19 5	238 0 0	238 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	2,226 0 0
Registrars	918 11 0	1,158 7 5	770 10 1	827 1 8	871 11 9	903 10 2	792 5 6	999 18 10	1,048 13 4	8,290 9 9
Clerks	712 0 0	544 1 2	200 0 0	200 0 0	188 17 2	190 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	2,634 18 4
Extra Clerical Assistance	320 10 6	275 19 2	97 18 4	47 18 4				98 15 0	294 5 0	1,135 6 4
Gratuity to Thomas Richards		75 0 0								75 0 0
C. Potter		50 0 0								50 0 0
Printing Machine	652 7 6									652 7 6
Printing	364 14 11	1,081 0 11	788 8 7	519 7 2	301 13 1	515 19 7	851 16 3	105 0 0	350 0 0	5,788 0 6
Type	1,125 9 0	1,513 17 7	124 1 0	62 17 6	50 15 7	66 11 6	169 11 5	120 15 2	106 9 6	3,349 8 3
Stationery	61 10 5	22 18 4						7 8 9		91 17 6
Law costs						0 16 0		3 3 6		3 19 6
Advertising			8 4 6	7 13 0				16 17 2	24 10 6	37 5 2
Safe and cash-box		5 10 0						25 5 0		25 5 0
Die for Office										5 10 0
Incidental expenses	3 10 0	0 5 11						1 14 0	2 11 0	8 0 11
Fees credited in error, and refunded	17 15 0	12 0 0							0 5 0	30 0 0
Total	4,426 8 4	5,889 0 6	2,204 3 1	1,949 17 1	1,650 17 7	1,914 17 3	2,273 13 2	1,828 17 5	2,276 14 4	24,414 8 9

Treasury, New South Wales,
14th February, 1876.

The principal items of expenditure in this return (No. 11) are:—

Printing machine, printing, and type	... ..	£9,780	16	3
Deputy Registrars	... ..	8,290	9	9
Assistant Registrar and Clerks' salaries	... ..	4,996	4	8
		<u>£23,067</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>

STATE OF THE FUND.

Receipts per Return No. 1	... ..	£23,312	4	0
Expenditure per Return No. 2	... ..	24,414	8	9
Debit balance 31st December, 1875	... ..	<u>£1,102</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

It will thus be seen that the funds under the Act are exhausted, and that payments are being made from the General Revenue. Section 22 of the Act provides that this may be done to the extent of £1,000, but that amount has been exceeded, and it will be necessary to ask Parliament, during the present Session, to vote an additional credit to meet the expenses of the Act, pending provision being made by assessment on stock or otherwise, for raising the funds required to meet the expenses of the Act.

If the recommendations made in this report be carried out the expenses will be very much reduced, as they might have been so long ago had the necessary alterations been made.

THE SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

1.—How applications are dealt with.

1. On receipt of application (Form No. 1) it is numbered and the applicant's name, number of horses and cattle, and amount of fees paid, are entered in fee book in consecutive order as received.
2. Certificate of application (Form No. 2 herewith) is then made out and forwarded to applicant.
3. A search is next made in the Directory, in the Gazettes containing the brands published during the year, and among the applications in hand, and should the brand applied for be available, applicant receives circular as per Form No. 3 herewith.
4. Should the brand applied for not be available, a modification is suggested for applicant's approval, as per Form No. 4 herewith, which is also accompanied by Form No. 5.
5. Applicant's name and address with number of application are then transcribed into the Alphabetical Register of names.
6. At the end of each quarter of the year a list of the brands granted, the names of applicants, their addresses, and the number of each application, is made out in the alphabetical order of the brands, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.
7. If, at the expiry of *two months* from the date of the first notification, no objection has been taken to the brand, it is held to be duly registered and a certificate of registration (Form No. 6 herewith) is forwarded to the applicant.

2.—Time occupied in registering.

Under the present Act, as brands are only published quarterly, a period ranging from one to three months must expire before a brand can be prepared for publication, and then with the time occupied in making up the brands in alphabetical order, and transcribing the list of applications and particulars for the Government Printer, and the further time (two months) required by the Act for the brand to be advertised in the *Government Gazette*, a period of six or eight months altogether must now elapse from the time an application was made before a brand can be registered. As this was the case it was deemed desirable, in order to admit of an applicant using the brand as soon as it was allotted (as they very frequently require to do) to issue the Circular (Forms Nos. 3 and 4 herewith), authorizing him to use it, subject to the conditions therein stated.

III.—DEFECTS OF THE EXISTING ACT.

1. The time thus occupied in registering a brand is at least three or four times longer than it need be, and besides causing the owner considerable inconvenience, it entails a great deal of unnecessary labour and expense on the branch through the numerous and expensive publications in the Gazette, and the many notices required to be transmitted. It will be observed that the printing expenses are over £1,000 a year, and amount in all to £9,780 16s. 3d.

2. Then the Act requires that two separate registers—one for horses and the other for cattle—shall be kept, thereby causing nearly twice as much trouble and expense as is necessary, and rather impairing than improving the efficiency of the Act. One register for both kinds of stock would answer every purpose. It has been found to do so in Queensland.

3. These and other defects in the framing and provisions of the Act have arisen through its having been the first measure of the sort passed in any of the Colonies. A very much more workable and effective Act, based upon the experience of this Colony, has been in force in Queensland since the beginning of 1872, and has proved of very great benefit. (See Report by Registrar of Brands, Brisbane, for 1874—Appendix E hereto); and a Bill on the model of the Queensland Act, passed the Legislative Assembly of South Australia last year but lapsed in the Council.

SKETCH—STOCK STEALING AND STRAYING PREVENTION BILL.

I.—SKETCH BILL.

It was seen from the first that our Act required amendment in a great many important particulars, and the above measure (the Stock-stealing and Straying Prevention Bill), which includes the whole of the provisions of the Cattle-stealing Prevention Bill of 1853, was framed with the view to collecting material for the preparation of an amending measure, and Forms Appendix A hereto.

II.—REFERENCE OF SKETCH TO BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

With that view this sketch was forwarded to the various Boards of Sheep Directors throughout the Colony in the month of November, 1874, with a circular, marked B hereto, inviting them to meet and express

express their opinions on its provisions, not by any means with the idea that it was in a shape fit to be brought before Parliament; for it was known to contain many provisions respecting the practicability of which, in their then shape at least, there were great doubts; but it was thought better to include every suggestion which seemed to be of any value, under the impression that as it was to be submitted to practical men the objectionable provisions would either be altered so as to be made workable, or struck out, as the case might require.

III.—REPLIES BY BOARDS.

Only a few of the Boards responded to this invitation, and where they did do so their opinions have been arranged, as far as possible, in the order of the sections of the Bill to which they refer, and are submitted herewith as Appendix C.

IV.—EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SKETCH.

A series of explanatory notes on the different sections of the sketch have also been framed, and are submitted herewith as Appendix D.

V.—OBJECTS OF THE BRANDS ACT AND SKETCH BILL.

Before closing this report it may not perhaps be out of place to notice here some of the benefits (which are most important both in a moral and monetary point of view) arising from the Brands Act, and which are certain to accrue from the passing of some such measure as that sketched. They are as follows:—

1. *The recovery of stray Stock.*

All poundkeepers have copies of the Brands Directories, and no horses or cattle properly branded can now be sold out of pound without notice being sent to the actual owner. Those settlers also who supply themselves with copies of these Directories (they only cost 2s. 6d. each), are in a position to send each other notice of stray stock being on their runs. There is no doubt but that the Brands Act has in this way largely assisted fencing, to bring about the very marked diminution which has of late years taken place in the number of stock sold out of pound.

2. *The settlement of ownership.*

The stated order of branding laid down by the Act is of great use in settling questions of disputed ownership, and thereby preventing litigation, as the branding under the Act, like the endorsements on a bill, shows the different hands through which the animal passes, as well as the order in which it did so.

3. *The putting down duffing and cattle-stealing.*

(1.) As there are not now two brands alike in New South Wales nor Queensland (and we will soon be able to say the same with regard to South Australia, for which we understand a Brands Act has been prepared), the practice which was by far too common of persons claiming animals merely because they bore a brand similar to their own, while they knew they were not their property, will be at an end.

(2.) It puts a stop to the system of duffing, which was followed in a good many districts of duffers putting some figure, letter, or mark, other than their own brands, on the progeny of stray cows or mares, till the animals had outgrown the knowledge of their rightful owners and left their mothers,—as every one will now be obliged to brand with his registered brand.

(3.) Again, when there was no stated order of branding, it was uncertain, when two or three brands were on an animal, in what order they had been branded; and owners, who were dishonest, took advantage of this to claim and re-dispose of stock originally sold by them, but which had strayed back to their runs. A stated order of branding prevents this.

(4.) It will assist in putting a stop to that description of duffing which is practised by altering brands, either by changing the letters, characters, or numerals in the brand, or by making an addition to the brand itself; for it will confine owners to one registered brand, and thus circumscribe the range of possible alterations too closely to afford the duffer sufficient scope for making the change in the brand he would wish.

(5.) By means of the Brands Directory the police are guided to the detection of cases of horse and cattle stealing, as they are able at any time to see who *ought* to be the rightful owner of such stock, and to communicate with him by telegram if their suspicions are aroused.

(6.) By the surveillance now exercised under the droving provisions of the Act, and the examination of the drover's delivery-note and owner's way-bill, the practice, which was at one time but too prevalent, of drovers picking up cattle as they passed through runs and disposing of them along the road, will be stopped, as the risk of detection will now be too great to be run. By means of these provisions also the wholesale cattle-stealer will often be detected.

(7.) And generally the Act will create far greater certainty as to the ownership of brands, whereby convictions in cases of duffing and cattle-stealing will be very much more easily brought home to the offenders.

4. Although such a measure does not go the whole length of making a brand *prima facie* evidence of ownership, yet as a similar measure (but with an entirely different system of brands) has been passed in Queensland, it is now an established fact that no two persons in the two colonies will own similar brands,* and there is now a certainty as to the ownership of brands and stock which is constantly telling against the duffer and cattle-stealer in many ways not originally contemplated, and of course brands now go a great way to prove ownership.

5. *The registration of an owner's brand secures it from being pirated*—used by another—and this also is of great importance to the breeder, who has by sound judgment and careful breeding improved his stock and raised them in character and value.

6.

* When there were only some 19,000 or 20,000 brands applied for, it was found that in several cases as many as 200 applicants had applied for the one brand, and in one case as many as 250 did so. Under these circumstances the counsel for persons accused of stock-stealing were quite justified in cautioning juries, as they invariably did, to put no reliance on brands as proof of ownership. Now, however, the case is altogether different, for a brand is all but proof of ownership.

6. In concluding this enumeration of the advantages which this measure will confer on stock-owners, it may be stated that the single benefit of its rendering it impossible for any animal bearing the owner's brand to be sold out of pound in any part of the Colony without his receiving notice, is far more than sufficient to repay all the trouble and cost which it has entailed; and we have only to consider how ample and correct the information is with which it supplies the police and owners themselves as to the ownership of stock, and how broad and sound a basis it lays for future legislation for the suppression of stock-stealing, to see the advantages of such a measure if carefully framed and effectively enforced.

7. Farther, it is very essential that the registration of brands should be made compulsory, and that no two owners should be allowed to use the same brand, for, with the great increase in the number of selectors during the last few years, and the consequent large increase in the number of owners of stock, there would be a vast amount of confusion and litigation through different owners claiming the same brands, if a Brands Act were not in force, and if there were no restriction on owners using brands we would find those who were inclined to be dishonest selecting land on stations and adopting the station brand as their own, for the express purpose of duffing the settler's stock.

8. With respect to the amendments proposed to be made by the new Bill on the present Cattle-stealing Prevention Act, the leading principle of that Act, which gives certain sorts of cattle-stealing less disreputable designations and prosecutes for a less heavy penalty, is no doubt the correct one, seeing that in some of the country districts that crime is looked upon by many as a very venial offence, and that there is in these districts a very general sympathy for those who are convicted of stock-stealing.

9. Keeping in view, therefore, that fact, it is proposed in the new Bill in all cases where there is the least chance of failure in securing a conviction for cattle-stealing, or where there is any dislike on the part of the owner of the stolen stock to prosecute for the graver offence, to give it a less heinous name, and bring the case before a Court of Petty Sessions instead of sending it to a jury.

10. The following advantages would accrue from such a course:—

- (1.) Owners who now refuse to prosecute persons living in their neighbourhood for duffing their calves because they can only do so for the higher offence, would, in most cases, readily come forward and file an information if the case could be taken before the Petty Sessions, and the penalty be only a fine or a short imprisonment.
 - (2.) The expense and trouble would be far less to prosecutors in the lower Court, and this would be an inducement to prosecute for duffing.
 - (3.) The case would be quickly disposed of in a Court of Petty Sessions, and the sympathy with cattle-stealing and duffing, which now prevails in some parts of the Colony, and influences the decisions of juries in cases of cattle-stealing tried in the higher Court, would be avoided.
 - (4.) Convictions would thus be far more certain and speedy, especially as evidence would be admitted under the proposed Bill which would not now be allowed in trials for cattle-stealing; and although the punishment would be very much lighter it would be quite high enough, considering the certainty of its being again speedily inflicted should the offence be repeated, to put down duffing and even cattle-stealing. It would, in fact, make both callings unprofitable, and if it did there is not the least doubt but that they would be speedily left alone.
- (Lastly.) The new provisions for regulating the travelling and slaughtering of stock would tend greatly to the suppression of stock stealing; for if they had not this effect directly they would indirectly, through their rendering the duffer and cattle-stealer liable to a penalty for the omission of some duty which these provisions require, and which it is impossible for him to carry out if he be acting dishonestly.

VI.—NECESSITY FOR SUCH MEASURES.

That there is very great need for some such measure as this there cannot be any doubt, for stock stealing is allowed on all hands to be, next to drunkenness, the curse of the Australian Colonies.

Even in its more venial forms cattle-stealing is thoroughly demoralizing and frequently the stepping-stone to bushranging and other heinous crimes. Of late years horse and cattle-stealing may not, perhaps, be quite so rife as they once were, but there is scarcely a day passes in which one or more cases of stock-stealing are not reported in the daily papers either as having been discovered, or as being prosecuted. Sheep-stealing, again, with the turning out of sheep is becoming exceedingly common, and unless steps are soon taken to check it, this crime, from the impunity with which it can now be carried out, must steadily increase.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Registrar of Brands.

22nd February, 1876.

No. 2.

SCHEDULE E.

"REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT OF 1866."

To the Registrar of Brands, Sydney,—

186

Sir,
 I enclose the authorized fees for the registration of the brand belonging to
 as mentioned in the Schedule of particulars given below, and have to
 request that you will register such brand accordingly. Applicant.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Brand to be Registered.		Former Brand.		Applicant.		Number of Cattle and Horses owned by Applicant.	Amount of Fees.		
Horses.	Cattle.	Horses.	Cattle.	Name.	Address.		£	s.	d.

I, _____ do hereby solemnly declare that the several matters and things contained in the above application are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Declared before me, at _____ this _____ }
 day of _____ 186 _____ }

J.P.

No. 3.

SCHEDULE F.

"REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT OF 1866."

Certificate of Application No.

Sydney, 187

Horses. THIS is to certify, that an application for the registration of the brand mentioned on the margin hereof, has been received by me, and numbered as above, from

Cattle. with the sum of _____ as the authorized fees for the registration thereof in terms of the provisions of the abovenamed Act.

ALEX. BRUCE,
 Registrar of Brands.

ORDER OF BRANDING.

SCHEDULE C.

Position and Order of Brands on Horses.

- Portion I.—Embracing the near shoulder.
- " II.— " off do.
- " III.— " near rump, hip, and thigh.
- " IV.— " off do.
- " V.— " near ribs and saddle.
- " VI.— " off do.

SCHEDULE D.

Position and Order of Brands on Cattle.

- Portion I.—Embracing the near rump, hip, and thigh.
- " II.— " off do.
- " III.— " near back and ribs.
- " IV.— " off do.
- " V.— " near shoulder.
- " VI.— " off do.
- " VII.— " near loin.
- " VIII.— " off do.

1. The breeder or person imprinting the first brand on (unbranded) horses may do so on any of the portions mentioned above in Schedule C, and on (unbranded) cattle on any of the portions mentioned in Schedule D ;

Thus—

Thus—William Jones places his WJ brand on the off shoulder (portion II) of his foals, and on the off back (portion IV) of his calves.

John Thomas places his JT brand on the near shoulder (portion I) of his foals, and on the near back (portion III) of his calves.

Andrew Smith places his AS brand on the near ribs and saddle (portion V) of his foals, and on the near rump (portion I) of his calves.

Peter Henderson places his PH brand on the near ribs and saddle (portion V) of his foals, and on the near loin (portion VII) of his calves.

2. The person imprinting the *second* brand on any stock *must* do so on the portion already branded on, one inch at least below the *first* brand, if there be room on that portion; and, if not, then on the portion which, in conformity with Schedules C and D, is the next in order to that already branded upon, according as the stock to be branded are either *horses* or *cattle*.

Thus—William Jones sells a horse which is branded WJ off shoulder (portion II) to John Thomas, who, finding there is room on that portion, imprints his brand JT one inch at least below the WJ.

Peter Henderson again sells a horse which is branded PH on the near ribs and saddle (portion V) to Andrew Smith, who cannot find room to brand on that portion under the PH, and therefore places his brand on the next (portion VI), the off ribs and saddle.

3. The person intending to imprint the *third* brand on any stock will either brand as explained above on the same portion as the *second* brand, if there be room on that portion, and if not, then on the portion next in order thereafter, in conformity with the above Schedules; and so on in that order until all the portions are branded upon:

Thus—John Thomas sells a horse branded WJ off shoulder (portion II) and JT near rump (portion III) to Andrew Smith, who, finding there is room on the latter portion, puts on his own brand AS at a distance of *one* inch below the second brand JT.

But William Jones sells a horse branded JT near shoulder (portion I) and WJ off shoulder (portion II) to Andrew Smith, who, not finding room to place his brand AS under the WJ brand on portion II, does so on the near rump (portion III.)

4. If an owner imprint the first brand on any portion other than I, then portion I will in that case in the branding of horses follow and be branded upon after portion VI, and, in that of cattle, after portion VIII; after which the branding will proceed in the order laid down in Schedules C and D.

Thus—John Thomas purchases a horse from William Jones, branded AS near ribs and saddle (portion V) and PH off ribs and saddle (portion VI); and, finding no room on that portion to place his JT brand, he imprints it on the near shoulder (portion I); and Poundkeepers and others, being aware that a consecutive order of branding is always maintained, will know, through the portions between I and V not being branded upon, that the branding began on the latter (portion V), and that portion I is the last branded upon, and they will send notice accordingly. In the foregoing example the portions would be branded upon in the following order, V, VI, I, II, III, IV.

No. 4.

(Circular.)

Stock and Brands Branch,
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 187 .

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of application and fees for the brand mentioned on the margin, as per certificate of application returned to you herewith. Cattle.
Horses.

2. As the brand for which you have applied appears not to be already registered it will be allotted to you, but it is required by the Act to be advertised for two months in the *Government Gazette*, to give any one who may wish to do so the opportunity of challenging your right to it. You may, however, if you think fit, use this brand in the meantime, subject to such challenge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Registrar of Brands.

Mr.

No. 5.

(Circular.)

Stock and Brands Branch,
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 187 .

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of application and fees for the brand mentioned on the margin, as per certificate of application returned to you herewith. Cattle.
Horses.

2. As the brand for which you have applied is similar to one already registered, I beg to propose for your acceptance the modification given in the accompanying memorandum. If you accept that modification be so good as to sign and return the memorandum on receipt. If you do not, you will observe that the Act requires you to propose another modification within *three months* from this date, which will be dissimilar to any other brand already registered; otherwise that now offered to you will be registered as your brand.

3. The modified brand accepted by you requires by the Act to be advertised for two months in the *Government Gazette*, to give any one who may wish to do so the opportunity of challenging your right to it; but you may, if you think fit, use the brand thus proposed to be allotted to you immediately on your accepting it, subject to such challenge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Registrar of Brands.

Mr.

No. 6.

Memorandum of acceptance of modification.

Horses. Cattle. No.

Brands applied for

Modifications suggested

I HEREBY agree to accept the brand modified as above, and request that the same may be registered accordingly, and enclose fee of one shilling herewith.

(Sign)

(Insert date)

Witness—

No. 7.

SCHEDULE G.

"REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT OF 1866."

Certificate of Registration.—No.

Sydney,

187 . .

THIS is to certify that the brand mentioned in the margin hereof was this day duly registered as the brand
et in terms of the provisions of the abovenamed Act.

Registrar of Brands.

No. 8.

APPENDIX A.

1874.

STOCK STRAYING AND STEALING PREVENTION BILL

- I.—Preliminary.
 - II.—Inspectors of Brands.
 - III.—Brands Marks and Branding Irons.
 - IV.—Registration of Horse and Cattle Brands.
 - V.—Record of Sheep and Distinctive Brands and Marks.
 - VI.—Transfer of Brands and Marks.
 - VII.—Mustering.
 - VIII.—Branding and Marking.
 - IX.—Misbranding and Brand altering.
 - X.—Travelling Stock Drovers Auctioneers &c.
 - XI.—Registration of Slaughter-yards and production of Hides.
 - XII.—Illegal possession of (Stolen) Stock or Meat.
 - XIII.—Restitution of Stolen Stock.
 - XIV.—Miscellaneous.
 - XV.—Regulations.
 - XVI.—Receipts and Expenses.
 - XVII.—Legal Procedure.
 - XVIII.—Saving clause.
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SYNOPSIS

OF

STOCK STRAYING & STEALING PREVENTION BILL 1874.

I.—PRELIMINARY:

- Sec. 1. Commencement and title.
 2. Repeal of "Act for the better prevention of Cattle Stealing" 17 Victoria No. 3 and the "Registration of Brands Act of 1866" 30 Victoria No. 12 and 37 Victoria No. 17.
 3. Interpretation clause.

II.—APPOINTMENT POWERS AND DUTIES OF REGISTRARS AND INSPECTORS OF BRANDS.

4. Inspectors of Brands may be appointed.
 5. Power of entry by Inspector and assistants and penalty for impeding them.
 6. Inspectors to examine weekly list of brands furnished to Petty Sessions by Inspectors of Licensed Slaughter-houses.

III.—BRANDS AND BRANDING IRONS.

7. Only one brand to be allowed each owner unless he has more than one run not contiguous.
 8. Owners to use the same brand for both horses and cattle.
 9. Brand makers to be licensed by Inspectors and to keep an account of all brands made by them.
 10. Penalty for making using or owning brands contrary to the three next preceding sections.

IV.—ALLOTMENT AND REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS AND BRANDS DIRECTORY.

11. The Chief Inspector of Brands to be Registrar and Deputy Registrars of Brands may be appointed.
 12. Applications for brands to be made in the form of Schedule C and Registrars to grant receipt for and enter application in sec book.
 13. If not previously registered the brand applied for to be notified in the *Gazette*.
 14. If there be no objection raised within a month from the date of notification the brand to be registered to the applicant.
 15. How brand applied for is to be modified when similar to one already registered.
 16. Registrar may alter or refuse to register brands similar to those registered in any adjoining Colony except in certain cases.
 17. Registrar may alter or refuse to register brands which are likely to be mistaken for or which could be altered into brands used in the same locality.
 18. Brands applied for may be used previous to registration.
 19. No modifications of or other dealings with brands or stock under this Act to affect mortgages on stock or stations.
 20. Brand Directory to be published annually.
 21. *Gazettes* containing notification and Quarterly Lists of Brands and the Brands Directory to be held to be the Register of Brands.
 22. Copies of *Gazettes* with notifications and lists of brands to be supplied to Inspectors and poundkeepers.

V.—RECORD OF SHEEP AND DISTINCTIVE BRANDS AND MARKS.

23. All sheep above the age of six months to be branded with owner's brand exception with respect to travelling sheep.
 24. Inspector to keep a record of sheep and distinctive brands and marks.
 25. Owner intending to use a sheep or distinctive brand or mark to intimate the same to the Inspector for the district and obtain certificate of record.
 26. When two or more owners intimate similar distinctive or sheep brands or marks the Inspector may allot them modifications which they shall adopt.
 27. Where the stock of owners in different districts are likely to mix and both owners use the same sheep or distinctive brand the Chief Inspector may require either owner to alter his brand.
 28. Penalty for breach of any of the six next preceding sections and proof offence.

VI.—

VI.—TRANSFER OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

- Sec. 29. Mode of applying for transfer of Horse and Cattle Brands.
 30. Mode of transferring brands in register: Transfers to be published in *Gazette* and re-registered.
 31. Mode and record of transfer of distinctive and sheep brands and marks.
 32. Where owner sells the run and not the brand the purchaser to re-brand the stock.

VII.—MUSTERING.

33. Owners when mustering stock for weaning or removal from run to give notice to neighbours.

VIII.—BRANDING AND MARKING.

34. Position and order of brands and marks on stock and stock to be held to be branded with the brand which appears to be the last branded according to the foregoing order.

IX.—MISBRANDING AND BRAND ALTERING.

35. Penalty—
 (1.) For branding or marking stock not belonging to proprietor of brand or mark.
 (2.) For wilfully destroying defacing or altering any brand or mark.
 (3.) For cutting or cropping off more than one-fourth the ear of stock in ear marking.
 (4.) For using another person's brand or mark without his authority.
 (5.) Using any unregistered or unrecorded brand or mark.
 36. Stock with defaced or altered brands to be impounded and only released on person claiming them making a declaration that he is the owner thereof.
 37. Stock with defaced or altered brands not released from Pound in due course to be sold.

X.—TRAVELLING STOCK—DROVERS PURCHASERS AUCTIONEERS &C.

38. Owners to give notice of their intention before starting stock to travel.
 39. Owner droving to carry way-bill and hired drover delivery-note.
 40. Travelling stock may be examined and way-bill or delivery-note checked by any Justice Inspector or Police officer agent or proprietor of run.
 41. The way-bill or delivery-note when correct to be indorsed when wrong the wrong stock to be impounded.
 42. Drover losing way-bill or delivery-note to apply for interim one from nearest Police or Inspector.
 43. Way-bill or delivery-note to be handed over with stock to the consignee who is to preserve and produce it.
 44. The drover in certain cases to give notice that he means to drive stock through or along a run and to approach or cross the boundary within *six* hours of the time notified.
 45. Penalty for breach of any of the *seven* next preceding sections.
 46. Drover having stock wrongly in his possession may be apprehended and taken before a Justice.
 47. Penalty for purchasing or receiving stock not in or wrongly described in drover's way-bill or delivery-note or stock which the drover has not produced the written authority of the owner for the drover to sell.
 48. Acts and duties required of auctioneers and salesmen on the receipt and sale of stock.

XI.—REGISTRATION OF SLAUGHTER-YARDS RULES OF SLAUGHTERING INSPECTION OF HIDES &C.

49. All slaughter-yards except those licensed to be registered at the nearest Police Station.
 50. No stock unless in case of accidents or stock killed by drovers and shepherds for rations to be slaughtered except at licensed or registered slaughter-yard.
 51. Duties of occupant of registered slaughter-yard:—
 (1.) To keep account of stock slaughtered.
 (2.) To take the hide off the whole body except the legs.
 (3.) To preserve the hide days for inspection when cured or dried.
 (4.) To do so for hours when sold green.
 (5.) To produce hide for inspection when required.
 52. The purchasers of green hides other than those taken off in licensed slaughter-yards to take and keep description of the animal and brands.
 53. Penalty for breach of any of the four next preceding sections.

XII.—ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF STOCK OR MEAT.

54. Penalty for possession of stolen stock or meat and mode of proof of breach.
 55. Penalty for illegal possession or working of stock belonging to another owner.

XIII.—

XIII.—RESTITUTION OF STOLEN STOCK.

- 56. Justice may issue warrant to Police to apprehend person having stolen stock and to seize and detain the stock until information is disposed of.
- 57. On hearing complaint Justices may order restitution of stock.
- 58. Vendee who returns the stock or price may recover from vendor.
- 59. If vendor does not pay he may be imprisoned.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS—INCLUDING GENERAL PENALTIES.

- 60. Poundkeepers to keep copies of Brand Directories open for inspection.
- 61. When stock are impounded notice to be given to registered owner of last brand or to supposed owner.
- 62. A Pound brand to be used for each Public Pound.
- 63. Penalty for placing stock in a paddock yard or other enclosure without the proprietor's sanction.
- 64. Penalty for false entry forging or altering books documents etc.

XV.—REGULATIONS.

- 65. Regulations may be made and if so to be laid before Parliament.

XVI.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

- 66. All fees and moieties of fines etc. collected under this Act to be paid into the Registration of Brands Account at the Treasury except fees for interim way-bill or delivery-notes received by the police force which shall be paid into the Police Reward Fund.
- 67. The Colonial Treasurer to pay expenses from Registration of Brands Account or if funds at its credit be insufficient out of moneys voted by Parliament.

XVII.—LEGAL PROCEDURE.

- 68. How notices are to be served and what is to be held to be service.
- 69. For the purposes of the Act proof that stock are branded with a registered brand to be *prima facie* evidence that the owner of the brand branded the stock.
- 70. Brand to be taken so far in all Courts as proof of ownership in cases of stock stealing.
- 71. Mode of recovering penalties and moneys payable under the Act.
- 72. Offender may be imprisoned if penalty be not paid.
- 73. Justices may send summary cases for trial to higher Courts and juries may find verdicts of guilty for minor offences.
- 74. Convictions under this Act to bar further proceedings.

XVIII.—SAVING CLAUSE.

- 75. Actions against Justices Inspectors or the Police not to lie unless proof of corruption or malice.
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38^o VICTORIÆ, 1875.

A BILL

To prevent the Straying and Stealing of Stock.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the ^{Preamble.} recovery of Stray Stock and the suppression of the stealing of Stock Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act shall come in force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy- and may be cited as the "Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention Act of 187 ."

2. From and after the commencement of this Act the Act ^{Repeal of 17 Vic. No. 3 30 Vic. No. 12 and 37 Vic. No. 17.} seventeenth Victoria number three intituled "*An Act for the better prevention of Cattle Stealing and the Sale of Stolen Cattle*" the "Registration of Brands Act of 1866" and the Act thirty-seven Victoria number seventeen intituled "*An Act to amend the Registration of Brands Act of 1866*" are hereby repealed But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any act or thing lawfully done or commenced or any delivery-note given or recognizances taken in pursuance of the provisions under any of the said repealed enactments before the coming into operation of this Act All offences

offences committed and causes of action or complaint which shall have accrued by reason of the violation of any of the said repealed enactments and all fines and penalties incurred thereunder before the coming into operation of this Act shall be prosecuted and enforced respectively as if this Act had not been passed.

Interpretation of terms.

3. The following words and terms in inverted commas shall for the purposes of this Act bear the meanings set against them respectively unless the context otherwise indicate—

- “Brand”—The permanent impression of any letter sign or character branded on any stock.
- “Brand Directory”—The list of brands of horses and cattle registered under this Act or under the Act hereby repealed compiled by the Registrar of Brands and published in the *Government Gazette* whether such lists are in the form of notifications of applications for brands or in that of the latest edition of the Brand Directory.
- “Carcass”—The carcass including the head horns legs hoofs tail hide and hair or wool of any stock and any other portion of such carcass.
- “Cattle”—Any one or more bulls cows oxen steers heifers or calves.
- “Delivery Note”—The memorandum under the hand of the owner or his superintendent or agent of any travelling stock delivered into the charge of any drover other than the owner of such stock containing the particulars set forth in Schedules O 1 or O 2 hereto.
- “Distinctive Brand”—Any brand other than a brand registered by the Registrar of Brands which the owner is empowered by this Act to imprint on any horses or cattle to denote the ownership of an individual member of a family or partnership where a general family or partnership registered brand is used or to mark the class age or description of horses or cattle or any other circumstance which the proprietor may require to mark.
- “District”—In questions relating to Inspectors and Deputy Registrars of Brands the word district shall mean the sheep district as defined in any proclamation under the “Diseases in Sheep Act” in force for the time-being for which such Inspector or Deputy Registrar shall be appointed and in questions relating to Clerks of Petty Sessions Justices or members of the police force the police district in which such Justices Clerks of Petty Sessions or members of the police force are empowered to act.
- “Drover”—The person (whether the owner or drover employed by the owner) driving or in the possession or charge of any “travelling stock.”
- “Fee Book”—The book containing a list of the applications to register horse and cattle brands in numerical order as received by the Registrar of Brands.
- “Governor in Council”—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.
- “Hide”—The hide or skin of any stock or any portion of such hide.
- “Horses”—Any one or more horses mares colts fillies foals asses or mules.
- “Inspector”—The Chief or any Inspector of Brands or of Stock.
- “Justice”—Any Justice of the Peace.
- “Mark”—Any mark or cut upon the ear dewlap or any other portion of the body of any stock marked or cut by or for the owner of such stock.
- “Minister”—The Minister for the time-being charged with the administration of this Act. “Mis-branding”—

- “Mis-branding”—The branding of any stock with a brand other than that of the owner of such stock.
- “Occupant”—The owner or proprietor whether jointly or in severalty of any run yard or premises or his authorized agent or superintendent.
- “Owner”—The proprietor or owner whether jointly or in severalty of any stock or his authorized agent or superintendent.
- “Police”—Any superintendent inspector sergeant or other member of the police force.
- “Proprietor”—The owner or proprietor jointly or in severalty of any brand registered or any brand or mark recorded under this Act or the authorized agent or superintendent of such proprietor.
- “Record of Distinctive and Sheep Brands”—The books to be kept by the Inspectors of Brands for recording the Distinctive and Sheep brands to be used in their respective districts.
- “Register of Brands”—The copy of the Brand Directory or of the *Government Gazette* containing any notification of the application for any registered horse or cattle brand signed by the Registrar as such register.
- “Registrar”—The Registrar of Brands or any Deputy Registrar of Brands appointed hereunder and authorized to act as such Registrar.
- “Residence”—The house homestead residence or head station of any owner or proprietor.
- “Run”—Any land run station farm yard or premises whether freehold or leasehold or any place where stock are or have been kept or depastured.
- “Sheep”—Any one or more rams ewes wethers or lambs.
- “Sheep Brand”—A fire brand on the face or a brand made of paint pitch or tar on the shoulder back ribs or rump.
- “Slaughter-yard”—Any yard or premises at which any stock have been are being or are intended to be slaughtered.
- “Stock”—Any one or more horses cattle sheep goats as hereinbefore defined or any one or more goats alpacas or pigs or any portion of the skin hair wool horns or carcass of any such stock.
- “Travelling stock”—Any stock while being driven taken or carried on any land not being land leased by or in the occupation of the owner of such stock.
- “Way-bill”—The memorandum under the hand of the owner or his superintendent or agent of any travelling stock in his own charge containing the particulars set forth in Schedules N 1 or N 2 hereto.

II.—APPOINTMENT POWERS AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS OF BRANDS.

4. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Chief and other Inspectors of Brands and such inspectors shall for the purposes of this Act be invested with the same powers as the police.

Inspectors of Brands with same powers as police to be appointed.

5. Every police officer shall be an Inspector of Brands and every Inspector of Brands may at any time enter upon any land in order to inspect any stock or any branding-iron book way-bill delivery-note or document relating or purporting to relate to the driving sale or slaughtering of any stock and may take possession of any such stock carcass branding-iron book delivery-note or way-bill or other document in respect of which any breach of this Act or of any regulations following thereon has been or is being committed And any person refusing to allow an inspector to enter as aforesaid or refusing when required by him to produce any stock hide branding-iron way-bill delivery-note or document of which he is in possession or can produce or hindering or impeding him in the execution of his duty shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds.

Police officers to be Inspectors—Inspectors powers.

Penalty for obstructing inspector.

Inspectors of slaughter-houses to furnish list of brands to Inspectors of Brands.

6. Every Inspector of a slaughter-house licensed under any Act regulating the slaughtering of cattle shall when required by the Minister furnish the Inspector of Brands for the district in which such slaughter-house is situated with a weekly list of the brands marks and descriptions of all stock slaughtered at such slaughter-house under a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds.

III.—BRANDS AND BRANDING-IRONS.

Only one brand allowed owner unless he has more than one run not contiguous.

7. One brand and no more shall be allowed to each owner unless he is the proprietor of more runs than one not adjoining each other when in that case but not otherwise he may be allotted one brand for each of such runs.

Owners to use same brand for horses and cattle. Brand to be legible size.

8. Every owner possessed of both horses and cattle shall use the same brand for horses as he uses for cattle and such brand shall be of sufficient size to make a clear and legible impression. Provided however that the branding-iron used in branding horses may be of smaller dimensions than that used in branding cattle.

Brandmakers to be licensed and to keep a record of brands made.

9. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Brands for any district from time to time to issue licenses to such persons as may apply for the same to act within such district as licensed brandmakers. And such inspector shall keep an account of all such persons to whom such licenses shall have been issued. No brand shall be made by any person other than by a brandmaker licensed as aforesaid. And no brand shall be made by any licensed brandmaker unless the applicant for such brand produce to him the certificate of the registration of the said brand to such applicant or a certificate under the hand of the inspector for the district in the form of Schedule A hereto. And every such licensed brandmaker shall imprint on every brand made by him a permanent mark or stamp shewing that he was the maker of such brand and shall also keep an account of all such brands together with the names and addresses of the persons to whom such brands have been so supplied in the form of Schedule B hereto.

Penalty for using brand contrary to three preceding sections.

10. If any person shall use or have in his possession a branding-iron which has not been made by a licensed brandmaker as hereinbefore provided or who shall use or attempt or permit to be used or have in his possession or at his yard or on his premises any branding instruments by which a brand other than that made and registered as required by this Act may be impressed upon stock or shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of the *three* next preceding sections hereof such person shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds. Provided that brands made and in use previous to the passing of this Act may be marked or stamped and entered as aforesaid by any brandmaker in the district in which they are so used. Provided also that this section shall not apply to sheep pitch paint or tar brands recorded as such with the Inspector of Sheep.

IV.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

Chief Inspector to be Registrar—Deputy Registrars may be appointed.

11. The Chief Inspector of Brands shall be Registrar of Brands and the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint one or more Deputy Registrars whose acts under the direction of the Registrar shall have the same force and effect as if done by him.

Brands to be applied for in form of Schedule C.

12. Upon the passing of this Act any person requiring a horse or cattle brand shall deliver or transmit to the Registrar an application in the form of Schedule C hereto accompanied by the authorized fee for the same as fixed by Schedule D hereto for the registration of brands. And the Registrar shall deliver or transmit to such applicant a receipt in the form of Schedule E hereto for such application and shall forthwith make an entry thereof in the Fee Book in the form of Schedule

Registrar to grant receipt and enter application.

Schedule F hereto kept by him for the entry of such applications and shall at the same time mark upon the said application the number which it bears in the Fee Book.

13. Upon the entry in the Fee Book of any application as aforesaid the Registrar shall make a search and ascertain whether or not the brand therein applied for is similar to any brand already registered or applied for and if not he shall forthwith cause such first-mentioned brand and the name and address of the applicant for the same together with such other information as may be necessary to be notified in three different issues of the *Gazette* in the form of Schedule II hereto.

If not previously registered or applied for brand to be registered.

14. If within *one* month from the date of the first notification of any brand in the *Gazette* as aforesaid no objection be made to the allotment of the said brand to the applicant therein named such brand shall be and be deemed to be the registered brand of such applicant and he shall receive from the Registrar a certificate of registration thereof in the form of Schedule G hereto.

If no objection within a month brand to be registered.

15. Where the proprietor of a brand registered under this Act can adduce to the Registrar a sufficient reason for making the alteration the Registrar may on application in writing by such proprietor cancel the registration of the said brand and allot him a new brand on receipt of application and payment of the fees as hereinbefore provided. But where the Registrar considers the reasons insufficient the alteration asked for shall not be made.

16. If on search it be found that the brand applied for has been already registered or applied for the Registrar shall through the post intimate to the applicant the fact of such similarity and suggest a modification of the said brand. And if within *one* month of the date of such intimation the Registrar shall not receive from such applicant a modification of his brand rendering it dissimilar to any brand already registered or applied for the Registrar shall notify the modification so suggested by him in the *Gazette* as the brand of such applicant and shall notify and register the same in the manner hereinbefore provided and the modification of the brand so registered shall thereupon be and be deemed to be the brand of such applicant accordingly.

How brand applied for is to be modified when similar.

17. It shall be lawful for the Registrar to require the owner of any horse or cattle brand similar to those used in any adjoining Colony to alter the same and to refuse to register any such brands which may hereafter be applied for. If any owner who shall receive notice from the Registrar to alter his brand as hereby required shall not within *one* month from the date of the receipt of such notice deliver or transmit to the Registrar such an alteration or modification of the said brand as he may consider necessary the Registrar shall allot such owner a modification thereof and shall notify publish and register such modification as the brand of such owner in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to modifications allotted by the Registrar. And the brand so modified and no other shall be and be deemed to be the brand of such owner. Provided however that if any brand registered in an adjoining Colony belongs to an owner who is the occupant of a run in the said Colony and also in this Colony such brand may be registered in this Colony if it be dissimilar to any brand already registered there and if the application for the registration of such brand bear the approval of the Registrar of Brands for the said adjoining Colony.

Registrar may refuse to register and alter brands similar to those registered in adjoining Colonies.

Proviso.

18. Notwithstanding anything herein contained the Registrar may refuse the owner of a horse or cattle brand already registered to alter the same if he considers that such brand is likely to be mistaken when blotched for any horse or cattle brand already registered and used in the same locality or that such brand could be easily altered into any other brand used in such locality. The Registrar may in like manner for either of the said reasons refuse to register any brand which may be applied for. And if an owner who shall have received

Registrar may refuse to register and alter brands likely to be mistaken for or altered into brands used in the same locality.

notice from the Registrar to alter any such brand as aforesaid shall not within *one* month from the date of the receipt of such notice transmit or deliver to the Registrar a modification of such brand approved of by the Registrar he shall allot such owner a modification thereof and shall notify publish and register the same in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to modifications allotted by him in the case of similar brands And the modifications so registered and no other shall be and be deemed to be the brand of such owner.

Brands applied for may be used previous to registration.

19. Notwithstanding anything herein contained any brand which shall have been allotted to any applicant whether such brand be that originally applied for by him or any modification thereof may be used by such applicant on his horses or cattle upon his obtaining from the Registrar a receipt in the form of Schedule E hereto for the application for the said brand Provided however that all brands so used previous to registration shall be subject to challenge and alteration as provided by this Act.

This Act not to affect mortgages on stock or stations.

20. No modification of any brand made in conformity with this Act nor anything herein contained shall in any way affect any mortgages or other security under the Act

Victoria number
or any Act relating to the mortgage of stock or stations.

Brand Directory to be published annually

21. Immediately after the *thirty-first* day of December in each year the Registrar of Brands shall compile and publish a Brand Directory for the Colony containing a correct and complete list in alphabetical order of all the horse and cattle brands registered in the Colony and the other particulars contained in Schedule II hereto.

The Gazette containing notifications and the Brands Directory to be held to be the register of brands.

22. The *Gazette* containing the notification of any horse or cattle brand as aforesaid shall after the registration of such brand when marked and signed by the Registrar as such be and be deemed to be the Register of Brands for the month preceding the date of the said *Gazette* and shall continue to be such Register until the brands therein mentioned are again published in the Brands Directory for the Colony containing the brands mentioned in such notifications when that Directory and the latest editions thereof marked by the Registrar aforesaid shall in so far as not altered by any subsequent notice in the *Gazette* be and be deemed to be such Register.

Brand Directories to be furnished to Inspectors Pound-keepers and C. P. S.

23. Copies of all *Gazettes* containing notifications of brands or notices of the transfers of brands and of all Brands Directories shall as published be furnished to each Inspector keeper of a public pound and Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony.

V.—RECORD OF SHEEP AND DISTINCTIVE BRANDS AND MARKS.

All sheep except travelling sheep to be branded with their owners brand.

24. All sheep above the age of six months shall be branded and kept legibly branded by the owner thereof with a brand which shall have been duly recorded as next hereinafter provided But it shall not be necessary for travelling sheep although they may have changed owners since they were branded to be branded with the sheep brand of their then owner if they are legibly branded with the brand of their previous owner.

Inspector to keep Records of Sheep and Distinctive brands and Marks in his district.

25. The Inspector of Brands shall keep *two* books in the form directed by the Registrar of Brands one for the entry of sheep brands and marks used in his district to be called the "Sheep Brands Record" and the other for the entry of horse and cattle distinctive brands and marks to be used as aforesaid to be called the "Distinctive Brand Record."

All Sheep and Distinctive Brands and Marks to be recorded before being used.

26. Every owner before using any sheep brand or mark on sheep or any distinctive brand or mark on horses and cattle shall send an intimation of his intention in the form of Schedules I 1 or I 2 hereto to the Inspector of Brands for the district in which such brand or mark is intended to be used And such inspector shall make an entry of the said brand or mark in either record as the case may be.

27. If two or more owners in the same district intimate their intention to use similar sheep or distinctive brands or marks the inspector may where necessary allot such modifications thereof to one or more of such owners as shall render the said brands or marks dissimilar. And such owners shall adopt the modifications thus allotted to them accordingly. Provided that no distinctive brands or marks shall be allotted to any person who is not the owner of a registered horse or cattle brand.

If proprietors intimate similar sheep or distinctive brands or marks inspector may modify same.

28. If it shall occur that two or more owners whose runs are in the same neighbourhood although in different districts intimate similar sheep or distinctive brands or marks to their respective inspectors the Registrar of Brands may if necessary allot such modifications of the said brands or marks to such owners as shall render them dissimilar and such owners shall adopt and use such modifications as their brands and marks accordingly.

Chief Inspector may modify brands and marks of proprietors in different districts when similar.

29. Every owner who shall brand or mark any sheep with a sheep brand or mark or any horses or cattle with a distinctive brand or mark not recorded as hereinbefore provided or who shall offend against or fail to comply with any of the provisions of the *five* next preceding sections shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds.

Penalty for breach of any of the next *five* preceding sections.

VI.—TRANSFER OF BRANDS AND MARKS.

30. Any proprietor wishing to transfer the right of any registered horse or cattle brand and the person to whom such right is intended to be transferred shall make and sign in the presence of a Justice or Commissioner for taking affidavits a memorandum in the form set forth in Schedule J hereto and shall transmit the same to the Registrar of Brands together with the fees chargeable on such transfer as set forth in Schedule D hereto.

Mode of applying for transfer of horse or cattle brands.

31. Upon the receipt of a memorandum of transfer as next aforesaid and of the authorized fees for the same the Registrar shall make an entry thereof in his Fee Book and shall cancel the original registration of such brand standing in the name of the transferor and shall re-register the same in the name of the transferee and such transferee shall thereafter be and be deemed to be the registered proprietor of such brand and the Registrar shall notify all such transfers in the *Government Gazette* after the monthly notification of brands registered under this Act.

Mode of transferring and registering transfer of horse or cattle brands.

32. When it is intended to transfer any sheep or distinctive brand or mark recorded as hereinbefore provided the proprietor intending to make such transfer shall forward a memorandum thereof in the form of Schedule J hereto duly completed and attested as aforesaid to the inspector for the district who shall make the necessary entries in his Record and transmit a certificate of the transfer of such brands and marks to the transferee.

Mode of transferring and recording sheep and distinctive brands and marks.

33. In the event of any owner selling a run but not selling all the stock bearing his registered or recorded brand or mark nor transferring such brand or mark to the purchaser of the said run such purchaser shall with his own brand and mark re-brand and re-mark the whole of the stock purchased with such run.

Where owner transfers run but not all the stock nor the brand purchaser to re-brand stock.

VII.—MUSTERING.

34. Every owner possessed of or more horses or more cattle or or more sheep shall give all the occupants who are possessed of a like number of similar stock and whose land approaches at any point within *one-quarter* of a mile of that occupied by such owner not more than *ten* nor less than *five* clear days notice in writing delivered personally or sent by registered letter through the post of all musters for collecting weaners and horses cattle or sheep intended

Owners mustering stock in certain cases to give notice to their neighbours.

intended to be removed from such owners land and sheep intended to be branded And such owner shall permit the said occupants or their employes to attend and assist at such musters Any owner or other person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *one hundred* pounds.

VIII.—BRANDING AND MARKING.

Brands and marks to be imprinted and made as follows.

35. All brands shall be imprinted upon stock in a clear and legible manner as follows namely—

Horse and Cattle Brands.

Order and position of horse and cattle registered brands.

(a.) Every registered brand shall be imprinted on one or other of the portions allotted in Schedule K hereto and in the consecutive order therein indicated and each piece or portion shall be imprinted in the position in which the same appears in the Brand Directory.

First registered brand may be imprinted on any portion.

(b.) The breeder or person imprinting the first registered brand upon any horses or cattle may brand upon any of the portions mentioned in Schedule K hereto he thinks fit.

If first brand is not on No. 1 then that portion in horses to follow No. 5 and in cattle No. 7.

(c.) If the breeder's or first registered brand be branded upon any portion other than number *one* then number *one* shall be held in the case of horses to follow and shall be branded upon after portion number *five* and in the case of cattle after portion number *seven*.

Second or subsequent brand to be under that last branded or on next portion.

(d.) Every second or subsequent brand intended to be imprinted upon any horses or cattle shall where there is space sufficient for that purpose be imprinted on the same portion as and at a distance of not less than *one and a half* inches nor more than *two and a half* inches from and directly underneath the brand which in accordance with the order of branding prescribed by this Act is the immediately preceding brand on such horses or cattle And where there is not space sufficient for any such second or subsequent brand on the said portion then such second or subsequent brand shall be imprinted on the portion which in accordance with this Act is the next in order to the said first-mentioned portion and in the position hereinbefore prescribed.

Sheep Brands.

Sheep brands to be on the face horn shoulder ribs back or rump.

(e.) Every sheep fire-brand shall be imprinted on the face or horn and every pitch tar or paint sheep brand on the shoulder ribs back or rump and in the order which may from time to time be prescribed by regulation hereunder.

Distinctive Brands and Marks and Sheep Marks.

Position of distinctive brands on horses and cattle.

(f.) Every distinctive brand shall be imprinted on the cheek neck off rump or hoof of horses and on the cheek neck or off shoulder of cattle and in the order which may from time to time be prescribed by regulation hereunder.

Position of distinctive marks on horses cattle and sheep.

(g.) Every distinctive mark on horses or cattle and every such mark on sheep shall be made and marked thereon as the Minister may from time to time direct by regulation under this Act.

Stock to be held to be branded and marked with last brand or mark in accordance with Act or Regulations.

And all stock shall be deemed to be branded or marked with the brand or mark which shall appear to be the last brand or mark upon such stock according to the order prescribed by this Act or any regulation thereunder And any person failing to comply with or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *fifty* pounds or at the discretion of the Court any sum not exceeding *five* pounds for every head of Stock branded or marked contrary to this Act or any regulation thereunder.

IX.—MIS-BRANDING AND ALTERING OR USING UNREGISTERED OR UNRECORDED BRANDS OR MARKS.

36. Every person found guilty of any of the following offences shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *one hundred* pounds or any sum not exceeding *ten* pounds for every head of stock with respect to which any such offence was committed or at the discretion of the Court such person may on conviction for every such offence be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding *six* months namely:—

- (1.) Wilfully or negligently branding or marking with his own registered or recorded brand or mark any stock of which he is not the owner or wilfully or negligently causing or permitting any such stock to be branded or marked with his registered or recorded brand or mark. Penalties for any of the following offences
For branding or marking stock not belonging to proprietor of brand.
- (2.) Wilfully destroying defacing or altering any brand or ear or other mark on stock or causing or being privy to the destruction defacement or alteration thereof. For destroying or altering a brand or mark.
- (3.) Cropping or cutting off more than one-fourth of the ear in marking any stock or cutting the ear straight across. For ear cropping.
- (4.) Using with any felonious intent the brand of any other person without his authority. For using another's brand or mark without authority.
- (5.) Using any unregistered or unrecorded brand or mark. Or unregistered brand or mark.

And the fact of any such stock being on the run of such person for *two* months without his having given notice to the rightful owner of such stock or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station or to the nearest inspector of such mis-branding destruction defacing alteration cropping cutting or marking or the fact that any stock bearing any such brand as aforesaid had been claimed or used by any person as his property shall be *prima facie* evidence of such person having committed a breach of this section. Evidence of offence.

37. If any stock be found bearing a brand or mark partially or wholly destroyed defaced or altered or if the ear or dew-lap of any stock shall have been cut or cropped contrary to this Act or if any stock be branded otherwise than is provided by this Act or by that hereby repealed then the police or any inspector or Justice or occupant of any land on which such stock may be shall (when such stock do not belong to such occupant) forthwith cause the same to be impounded in the nearest public pound Provided that this section shall not apply to any stock the brands or marks on which have been accidentally blotted in branding or accidentally defaced if the owner of the said stock shall have given notice in writing of such blotching or defacing to the inspector for the district Provided also that this section shall not apply to stock marked previous to the passing of this Act but it shall in the case of all stock said to have been so marked be incumbent upon the owner thereof to prove that such marking took place previous to that date And any occupant or other person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds. Stock with altered brand or mark to be impounded.
Proviso as to accidental blotching.
As to stock mark previous to this Act.

38. All stock impounded as next hereinbefore provided shall be dealt with as required by the Impounding Act in force for the time being And the poundkeeper of such pound shall not deliver such stock to any person claiming the same unless such person shall make a statutory declaration before a Justice that he has seen the said stock and is the owner thereof and shall have otherwise established his ownership to the satisfaction of some Justice residing in the district wherein the said pound is situated and paid the pound fees and all other charges and expenses due on such stock If any such impounded stock shall not be claimed and released at the expiration of the time fixed by the said Impounding Act for stock of a like description to remain

in

in pound prior to their being offered for sale such first-mentioned stock shall thereupon be sold by the poundkeeper having charge of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be dealt with in the same manner as in the case of any other impounded stock.

X.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

Notice to be given to police or inspector that stock are to start to travel.

39. Every owner shall before starting any travelling stock give the nearest inspector or the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice in writing by messenger or by registered letter of his intention to start such stock containing the particulars set forth in Schedule L hereto. And the said notice shall be given to such inspector or officer within the time specified in Schedule M hereto according to the distance between the yard where such stock are to be collected previous to starting and the station of such inspector or officer.

Owner driving to carry way-bill.

40. Whenever any person being the actual proprietor of any travelling stock or the superintendent of such proprietor intends to act as the drover of such stock he shall provide himself with a way-bill containing the particulars set forth in Schedules N 1 or N 2 hereto according as such stock are horses cattle or sheep. And if it is intended that any person other than such proprietor or his superintendent shall act as the drover of such stock then the owner shall deliver to such person a delivery-note containing the particulars set forth in Schedules O¹ or O² hereto according as such stock are horses cattle or sheep. Provided that if the purchaser of any stock shall not personally take delivery thereof the vendor his superintendent or authorized agent taking delivery of such stock on the purchaser's account shall give a delivery-note as required by this Act to the drover.

Hired drover—delivery-note.

Proviso.

Stock may be examined and way-bill or delivery-note checked.

41. Any Justice officer of police inspector of brands or of sheep or any agent duly authorized by the Minister in that behalf or the occupant of any run through or along which any stock may be travelling if such run is not separated by a sufficient fence from the road by which the same are travelling may require the drover of such stock to produce the way-bill or delivery-note for the same and may compare the brands on such stock with the brands described in such way-bill or delivery-note. And the drover of such stock on being so required shall produce such way-bill or delivery-note as the case may be and he and his assistants shall permit aid and assist such Justice officer inspector agent or occupant to inspect such stock as aforesaid.

Drover to assist at inspection.

Way-bill or delivery-note when correct to be endorsed when not stock wrongly in drover's possession to be impounded.

42. Any Justice inspector officer of police agent or occupant inspecting travelling stock as aforesaid and being satisfied of the correctness of the way-bill or delivery-note thereof shall endorse the same with the place date of such inspection and his signature and address. But should any travelling stock in the possession or charge of any drover not appear in any such way-bill or delivery-note or not be fully and accurately described therein or should such Justice inspector officer of police agent or proprietor have any reasonable grounds for suspecting that any stock in the possession or charge of any drover have been stolen such Justice officer of police inspector agent or occupant may if necessary cause the stock so omitted inaccurately described or suspected of being stolen to be impounded in the pound nearest to the place where the said inspection was made. And such stock shall be kept in such pound at the expense of their owner until they shall be claimed by him and the pound and other expenses thereon shall have been duly tendered and paid and a complete and accurate way-bill or delivery-note shall have been produced to the keeper of such pound and the other requirements of this Act with regard to such stock complied with.

43. Should the way-bill or delivery note of any travelling stock be accidentally lost or destroyed the drover in charge thereof shall forthwith apply in writing to the nearest inspector of brands or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station for an interim way-bill or delivery-note as the case may be and such inspector or officer shall on application grant an interim way-bill or delivery-note for such stock containing the particulars set forth in Schedules P¹ or P² hereto according as such stock are horses cattle or sheep And the drover so applying shall for such way-bill or delivery-note pay to the said inspector or officer the sum of *one* pound and also any expenses incurred by such inspector or officer in ascertaining the brands of such stock.

Drover losing way-bill or delivery-note to apply for interim one to police or inspector.

44. Every drover on arrival at his destination shall with the stock in his charge deliver his way-bill or delivery-note to the consignee therein mentioned.

Way-bill or delivery-note to be handed over to consignee.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in the "Sheep Act of 1866" or in any regulation made thereunder every drover intending to drive any stock on or across any run having an area of not less than *two thousand* acres where stock of the same description as the said first-mentioned stock are kept or depastured or along any road intersecting or forming the boundary-line of any such run shall unless the said road be separated from such run by a sufficient fence give the occupant thereof not less than *twelve* hours nor more than *seven* days notice in writing of such intention by delivering the same at such proprietor's house or homestead or at the head station on such run And every such drover shall also in like manner deliver a like notice at every police station and at the residence of every inspector situated within mile of the road by which such stock are travelling Provided that every such notice shall state the day and hour when the drover intends that such stock shall first approach or cross the boundary of the said run or pass the said station or residence and such stock shall not approach nor cross such boundary nor pass such station or residence more than *six* hours sooner nor *six* hours later than the hour specified in such notice.

Drover in certain cases to give notice of approach of stock in his charge to proprietor of runs police and inspectors.

46. Every drover or other person who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of the *seven* last preceding sections hereof shall be liable on conviction for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds or at the discretion of the Bench any sum not exceeding *ten* pounds for every head of such stock if the number exceed *three* head.

Penalty for breach of seven preceding sections.

47. Any drover who shall have in his charge any stock not described or not fully and accurately described in his way-bill or delivery-note or any stock suspected of being stolen or who shall not produce a way-bill or delivery-note when called upon as aforesaid may be apprehended and brought before any Petty Sessions by the police or by any inspector or Justice and such drover shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds or at the discretion of Justices any sum not exceeding *ten* pounds for every head of such stock if the number thereof exceeds *five* head And all stock fully and accurately described in the way-bill or delivery-note of any drover apprehended as herein provided may be forwarded to their destination by order of any Justice at the risk and expense of the owner of such stock.

Drover having stock wrongly in his possession may be apprehended.

Stock correctly in way-bill or delivery-note to be sent on by Justice.

48. If any person purchase or receive from a drover any stock not described or incorrectly described in any such way-bill or delivery-note or any stock for which the drover such drover not being the actual owner nor the agent nor superintendent of the actual owner thereof shall not produce a written authority from such owner to the said drover to dispose of such stock or if any person receive into his yard or premises or knowingly permit or allow to be placed therein any stock which there are reasonable grounds for supposing have been stolen he shall on conviction in a summary way for every such

Penalty for purchasing or receiving stock not correctly in way-bill or delivery-note.

such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds or at the discretion of the Justices any sum not exceeding *ten* pounds for every head of such stock if the number exceeds *five* head.

Duties of auctioneers and salesmen on receipt of stock.

49. Every auctioneer or other person receiving stock for sale shall—

- (1.) Demand and receive from the drover along with the stock in such drover's charge the way-bill or delivery-note for the same and shall give the drover a receipt for such stock and way-bill or delivery-note.
- (2.) He shall carefully preserve such way-bill or delivery-note for *twelve* calendar months after the receipt thereof.
- (3.) He shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose all the particulars set forth in such way-bill or delivery-note and also the date of the arrival and sale of such stock and the name and address of the purchaser thereof.
- (4.) He shall take from the purchaser a receipt for the said stock and
- (5.) He shall produce for inspection such book way-bill delivery-note or receipt when required by the police or by any inspector or Justice.

And every auctioneer or other person who shall not comply with any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction for any such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *one hundred* pounds.

XI.—REGISTRATION OF SLAUGHTER-YARDS INSPECTION OF HIDES &C.

All slaughter-yards except those licensed to be registered with police.

50. Every slaughter-yard shall be registered by the occupant thereof at the nearest police station and such occupant shall furnish a particular description of the proposed slaughter-yard and shall pay a fee of *one* shilling for every such registration. Provided that the provisions of this Act relating to the registration of slaughter-yards shall not apply to slaughter-houses or places licensed under the Act fifth William the Fourth number one or any Act amending the same.

All stock to be killed at registered or licensed slaughter-houses—Exceptions.

51. No stock shall be slaughtered at any yard or place other than at a slaughter-yard registered or licensed as aforesaid except in the case of accidents to any stock and in the case of stock killed at out stations by shepherds or stockmen for rations or stock killed for rations by drovers while travelling or to wild or unmanageable stock shot on the run and not skinned or dressed.

Duties of occupant of registered slaughter-yard.

52. Every occupant of land having a registered slaughter-yard thereon who shall at any time after the expiration of *three* months after the passing of this Act slaughter or cause or permit to be slaughtered at such yard any stock shall do permit and cause to be done the following acts matters and things namely :—

To keep a description of stock slaughtered.

- (1.) He shall in a book to be kept by him for that purpose make a clear and legible entry of all stock intended to be slaughtered specifying in such entry the particulars set forth in Schedule Q hereto and shall when required produce such book to any Justice inspector of stock or officer of police.

To skin the whole body except the legs

- (2.) He shall in dressing any head of stock take off the whole of the hide thereof including that of the head ears and tail but exclusive of that on the legs below the knee.

To keep the skin for fourteen days when dried.

- (3.) He shall if such hide be intended to be salted cured or dried carefully preserve the same entire and in good condition with the hair or wool and horns (if any) and the brands and marks thereon at the time of slaughtering such stock for not less than *fourteen* days thereafter or until such hide shall have been inspected by an inspector or by the police.

(4.)

- (4.) He shall if any hide be not intended to be salted cured or dried keep the same entire and in good order and condition as last aforesaid for not less than *forty-eight* hours after the slaughter of such stock or until the said hide shall have been inspected by the police or an inspector. To keep skin for forty-eight hours when sold green.
- (5.) He shall also when required at all reasonable times during the said respective periods of *fourteen* days and *forty-eight* hours produce any such hide and ears and horns (if any) to the police or to any inspector or Justice and allow the same to be marked as inspected. To produce skin when required by the police inspector or Justice.
53. The purchaser of any such hide commonly known as a green hide or his agent shall in a book to be kept for that purpose enter a full and accurate account of the marks and brands on such hide and of the colour and sex of the animal from which the same was taken and shall when required produce such book and such hide if in his possession to any inspector Justice or member of the police. Provided that this section shall not apply to the hides of stock slaughtered at a slaughter-house licensed as aforesaid. Duties of purchaser of green hides. Hides from licensed slaughter-houses.
54. If any person shall fail to comply with any of the provisions contained in any of the four last preceding sections of this Act or slaughter any stock in any yard without having first obtained the sanction of the occupant thereof he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds. Penalty for breach of four preceding sections.

XII.—ILLEGAL POSSESSION OR USE OF STOCK OR MEAT.

55. If any witness shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any stolen stock or the skin or carcase of any stolen stock is in any yard paddock dwelling-house or other place it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue a warrant directing any inspector or police officer to search such yard paddock dwelling-house or place and if any stock or the skin or carcase of any stock so suspected to have been stolen shall be found in the possession of any person in or at such yard paddock dwelling-house or other place specified in such warrant with the knowledge of such person it shall be lawful for any Justice before whom such person shall be brought (unless such person shall satisfy the said Justice that he came lawfully by the same) to commit such person to the nearest gaol or lock-up in which he can be conveniently confined in order that he may be brought forward for trial at the next Court of Petty Sessions (unless he enter into such bail with one or more sufficient securities as may be required for his appearance before such Court which any Justice is hereby authorized and required to take) and if such person so apprehended after proof upon oath of such finding of such stock skin or carcase as aforesaid shall not satisfy the Justices sitting at Petty Sessions in open Court that he came lawfully by the same he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *one hundred* pounds together with the costs and charges previous to and attending his conviction. Penalty for possession of stolen stock or carcase.

56. If any person shall take work drive or in any manner use any stock the property of any other person without the consent of the owner or other person in lawful possession thereof such person shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *one hundred* pounds or any sum not exceeding *ten* pounds for every head of stock so taken worked driven or used or at the discretion of the Court be imprisoned for any period not exceeding *twelve* months. Penalty for taking using working or driving another's stock.

XIII.—RESTITUTION OF STOLEN STOCK.

Justice may issue a warrant to apprehend person having stolen stock and to seize stock.

57. Any Justice upon complaint or information on oath that any stock suspected to have been stolen are in the possession of any person may issue a summons to such person requiring him to appear at a time and place mentioned in such summons before any two Justices or in the discretion of such Justices may issue a warrant in the first instance to apprehend and bring such person at a time and place mentioned in such warrant before any two Justices and also if such Justice shall think fit may issue his warrant to seize any such stock suspected to have been stolen and detain the same until such information or complaint shall have been disposed of.

On appearance of person summoned or on proof of service Justices may order restitution.

58. If on the appearance of such person so summoned or apprehended or on proof of the service of such summons personally or by leaving the same at the usual or last known place of abode of such person *two* days before he was required to appear it shall seem to such Justices after hearing evidence on oath or affirmation that such stock were stolen within the period of *one* year preceding from the person making complaint or laying the information it shall be lawful for such Justices to adjudge him to be the owner of such stock and to issue a warrant under their hands and seals to seize such stock wheresoever the same may be found and to restore and give peaceable possession thereof to the person so adjudged to be the owner as aforesaid. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to discharge any person from any criminal prosecution for felony to be afterwards brought against such person or to prevent the Justices committing such person for trial or to deprive any person of any right he may have or might have had before the passing thereof.

Vendee who delivers stock or pays back sum received may recover from vendor.

59. Any person from whom or from whose possession any stock shall have been taken under any such warrant as last aforesaid may recover from his vendor the amount paid by him as the purchase money of such stock and any vendor of such stock who may repay or be compelled to repay the purchase money he may have received for such stock may in like manner recover from his vendor the amount he may have paid such last-mentioned vendor as the purchase money of such stock and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon complaint on oath made by any such person or vendor as aforesaid or any person on his behalf that such person or vendor has paid for such stock and that such stock have been taken from him or that he has paid or been compelled to repay the amount he received to summon the party selling to such last-mentioned person or vendor to appear before any two Justices or to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such party selling and upon his appearance or in default thereof upon proof of the due service of such summons such Justices are hereby empowered to examine the parties or either of them and their respective witnesses (if there be any) upon oath touching the purchase and payment of the amount of the purchase money for such stock and the restitution of the stock purchased by such complainant or the repayment of the sum received by him and to make such order for the repayment of that amount with the costs incurred in the recovery thereof as shall to such Justices appear reasonable.

If amount be not paid defaulter may be imprisoned.

60. In case the amount so ordered to be paid shall not be paid forthwith or at the time to be appointed by such Justices the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party on whom such order for payment shall be made and if such

such distress cannot be made or shall prove insufficient such Justices are hereby empowered to cause the party upon whom the order shall be made to be apprehended and committed to any gaol or house of correction there to remain for any period not exceeding *three* months unless payment of the said amount and of all costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof shall be sooner made. Provided that the execution of such order shall be stayed for such time as such Justices may order if the person from whom or from whose possession such stock may have been taken or on whom such order for payment shall be made shall forthwith enter into a bond to the complainant with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of such Justices and in such amount as they may think reasonable conditioned to prosecute to conviction within the time aforesaid the person guilty of having stolen such stock and such conviction within the time aforesaid shall supersede the order so made by such Justices as aforesaid and no subsequent proceedings shall be had thereon or upon the said bond. Provided also that it shall be lawful for such Justices on the application of such party and notice to the said complainant to extend the time aforesaid.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Every poundkeeper Deputy Registrar or Inspector or Clerk of Petty Sessions shall keep a copy of the latest edition of the Brand Directory and copies of the *Gazettes* containing the quarterly lists and monthly notifications of registered brands not included in such directory and shall on the receipt of a fee of one shilling permit a search in such Brand Directory and *Gazettes* at all reasonable hours. And every poundkeeper Deputy Registrar Inspector or Clerk of Petty Sessions who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds.

Poundkeepers
Inspectors and
Clerks of Petty
Sessions to keep
Brands Directories
open for inspection.

62. When any stock are impounded the poundkeeper shall forthwith send notice thereof to the proprietor of the brand which shall appear last in order on such stock as by this Act provided. And when the poundkeeper has any reason to suppose that such stock belong to a person other than the proprietor of the said brand such poundkeeper shall in every such case send notice of the impounding both to the proprietor of such brand and the supposed owner of such stock. Every poundkeeper who shall neglect or delay to send any such notice shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds.

Notice of impounding
to be sent to proprie-
tor of last brand and
supposed owner.

63. The Registrar of Brands shall allot to each public pound throughout the Colony now established or which may hereafter be established a brand for such pound and shall register the same accordingly. And the keeper of such pound shall on the sale of any horses or cattle impounded in such pound brand the same with such brand on the portions and in the order prescribed by this Act in such manner as to show that the said brand is the last brand at that time imprinted on such horses or cattle. Any poundkeeper who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds.

Brand to be allotted
to each pound and
stock sold to be
branded with it.

64. Every drover or other person who shall place any stock in a paddock yard or other enclosure without the consent of the occupant thereof shall on conviction for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds. Provided that this section shall not apply to Crown lands within half a mile of any road on which travelling stock have right of depasturing.

Penalty for placing
stock in yard or other
enclosure without
occupant's consent.

Penalty for false entry forging uttering &c. &c.

65. Any person who shall knowingly insert or cause or permit to be inserted any false entry of any matter relating to any brand or mark on stock in any receipt certificate way-bill or delivery-note or in any extract therefrom or in any book or paper containing any entry respecting any stock or who shall forge or alter or shall offer or utter dispose of or put off any receipt certificate way-bill or delivery-note knowing the same to be forged with the intent to defraud or who shall wilfully or unlawfully destroy deface injure or alter or cause or permit to be destroyed defaced injured or altered any such receipt certificate way-bill delivery-note or extract with such intent shall on conviction for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding *three* years.

XV.—REGULATIONS.

The Governor and Council may make regulations.

66. The Governor may from time to time make any regulation not repugnant to the true intent and meaning of this Act for carrying out the provisions thereof with respect to any of the following matters or things namely—

- (1.) The powers and duties of Inspectors and Registrars of Brands.
- (2.) The mustering of stock and giving notice to neighbouring owners.
- (3.) The mode of registering and recording sheep and distinctive brands and marks.
- (4.) The registration of wool bale brands.
- (5.) The form and signification of brands and marks and the mode and order of branding and marking.
- (6.) The droving and sale of stock.
- (7.) And all other matters of detail necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Penalty for breach of Regulations.

And all such Regulations shall on being published twice in the *Government Gazette* have the full force of law and shall be laid before Parliament And any person offending against or failing to comply with any such Regulations shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds.

XVI.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Disposal of fees and moneys collected under the Act.

67. All moneys collected by the Police Force under this Act as fees for interim way-bills and delivery-notes and the registration of slaughter-yards shall be paid into the credit of the Police Reward Fund And all fees and expenses as well as all moneys of every description collected by the Registrar of Brands or by the Inspectors of Brands shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or to such other person as shall be authorized by him to receive the same and shall together with all moneys which may on this Act coming into force be at the credit of the "Registration of Brands Account" at the Treasury be carried over to the Trust Fund to the credit of the said account.

How expenses incurred in carrying out the Act are to be paid.

68. The Colonial Treasurer shall under warrant of the Governor out of the "Registration of Brands Account" aforesaid or in the event of the funds at the credit of that account being inadequate out of such moneys as may be appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of this Act pay all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act Provided that all such appropriations shall be recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund when there is a sufficient balance to the credit of the said "Registration of Brands Account."

XVII.—

XVII.—LEGAL PROCEDURE.

69. Any Brand Directory as herein defined purporting or appearing to have been published by the Government Printer shall in any action suit prosecution or trial be received without proof as *prima facie* evidence of the statements matters and things contained therein.

Directory to be *prima facie* evidence.

70. Where by any of the provisions of this Act it may be necessary to give any notice or send any document to any person such notice or document may be communicated or sent to such person either by registered letter or delivered to him personally or left at his usual or last known place of abode or business.

Mode of giving notice required by the Act.

71. For the purposes of any prosecution or action under this Act any registered brand upon any horses or cattle and any recorded brand or mark on any stock in the district in which the same was recorded but not elsewhere shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of such registered brand or of such recorded brand or mark and of the stock bearing such brand or mark being the property of the proprietor of such brand or mark. And proof that stock are branded with a brand found in the possession of or known to belong to any person or that stock are marked with a mark known to have been used by any person shall if such stock are depastured on the run or among the stock of any such person or are usually claimed by such person be *prima facie* evidence that such person branded or marked such stock.

For the purposes of the Act registered and recorded brands and marks to be *prima facie* evidence of proprietorship of brand and stock.

72. On a person being charged with stealing any stock it shall be competent for the officer prosecuting on behalf of the Crown to give evidence that the brands or marks appearing upon the stock alleged to have been stolen are the brands or marks of the person charged on the information to be the owner of such stock or of some person through whom such alleged owner claims and such evidence may if in the opinion of the Court the other circumstances proved warrant such a course be taken into their consideration in determining the question of ownership of such stock.

In prosecutions for stock stealing registered and recorded brands and marks to be taken so far as proof of ownership of stock.

73. Every penalty for any offence against this Act or any regulation thereunder and any fees charges or moneys made payable hereby where not otherwise provided for may be recovered at any time within *twelve* months after the date of the commission of such offence or of the payment of such fees charges or moneys having become due in a summary way before two or more Justices of the Peace who may hear and determine the matter. And the penalty inflicted by such Justices shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels and in failure of distress shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act

Mode of recovery of penalties and of moneys payable under the Act.

and any Acts amending the same. And all penalties collected under this Act shall be paid one half to the informer and prosecutor and the other half to the credit of the Brands Act Fund. Provided that stock in the charge of any drover shall for the purposes of this Act be and be deemed to be the goods and chattels of such drover.

74. Upon non-payment of any fine forfeiture or penalty under this Act either immediately or within such period after the conviction as such Justices at the time of such conviction shall appoint and where no mode of proceeding is hereby prescribed such Justices may commit such offender to any gaol or house of correction in the said Colony with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding *three* months where the sum remaining unpaid shall not exceed *ten* pounds *four* months where the said sum shall exceed *ten* pounds and not exceed *twenty* pounds and *six* months where the said sum shall exceed *twenty* pounds unless the said sums shall be sooner paid.

On non-payment of penalty offender may be imprisoned.

Justices may send cases under this Act to higher Court.

Juries in trials for felony may give verdict for misdemeanor.

Convictions under this Act or remissions to bar further proceedings.

Actions against Justices Inspectors or Police.

75. If the Justices before whom any person shall be brought under this Act charged with the offence of illegally possessing using branding or marking another person's stock shall from the evidence given against such person be of opinion that there ought to be a prosecution for felony it shall be lawful for such Justices to abstain from adjudicating in a summary manner thereon and to deal with the case as one to be prosecuted at the Supreme or Circuit Court or Court of General Sessions And if the jury upon the trial of any person charged before any Court with the offence of stealing any stock shall be of opinion that such person did not commit the felony with which he is charged but did commit the misdemeanor before mentioned it shall be lawful for such jury to acquit such person of the felony and to find him guilty of such misdemeanor and he shall thereupon receive sentence accordingly although such person may never have been charged or accused of such misdemeanor before any Justices or otherwise.

76. If any person convicted as last aforesaid under this Act shall have paid the sum adjudged to be paid together with costs if awarded under such conviction or shall have received a remission thereof from the Crown or shall have suffered the imprisonment awarded for the non-payment thereof he shall be released from all further or other proceedings for the same cause.

XVIII.—SAVING CLAUSE.

77. No action at law shall lie against any Justice Inspector officer of police owner or occupant for any matter or thing done or commanded to be done by him in pursuance of the provisions of this Act unless there be proof of corruption or malice and unless such action be commenced within *three* calendar months after the cause of action or complaint shall have arisen and if any Justice Inspector or officer of police shall be sued for any matter or thing done in pursuance of this Act he may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Permit to make Brand.

187 .

I THE undersigned Inspector of Brands for the District of _____ certify that the person mentioned in the Schedule below is the registered proprietor of the brand set forth and permission is hereby granted to any licensed brandmaker to make the same.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Proprietor of Brand.		Description of Brand to be made.	Remarks.
Name.	Address.		

Inspector.

SCHEDULE B.

Record of Brands made.

No.	Date.	Description of Brand.	Name of Proprietor.	Address.	Makers mark.	Remarks.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE C.

Application to register a Brand.

To the Registrar of Brands

Sir

enclose the authorized fees for the registration of the brand belonging to as mentioned in the Schedule of particulars given below and have to request that you will register the same accordingly.

(Signature)

Applicant.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Brand to be registered.		Former Brand.		Applicant.		Number of horses and cattle owned by applicant at date of registration.	Amount of Fees.
Horses.	Cattle.	Horses.	Cattle.	Name.	Address.		
Insert an exact copy of the brand intended to be used but do not state the part on which it is to be placed and if a sign character or conjoined letter state below in writing what the brand is intended to represent.		Insert the Applicant's own or station brand as formerly used by him and its position.				Place and post town of place where brand is intended to be used.	£
							s.
						Horses	d.
						Cattle	
						* Type fees @ 20/ ...	
						Total amount of fees ...	

I do hereby solemnly declare that the several matters and things contained in the above application and Schedule are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Declared before me at this day of 187 . } (Signature) Applicant.

N.B.—All fees forwarded by post must be so by Money Orders or Postage Stamps.

* If the brand or part of the brand to be registered consists of a sign character conjoined letter or any other than a simple letter or numeral an additional fee of twenty shillings is payable by Schedule D hereto for every such brand.

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE D.

Scale of Fees and Rates.

For registering any brand including the cost of advertising such brand in the *Gazette* and publishing the same in the Brand Directory for the Colony as follows namely:—

Horses.

			£	s.	d.
For 1 head and not exceeding 10	...	...	0	5	0
10	"	20	0	10	0
20	"	50	0	15	0
50	"	100	1	0	0
100	"	200	1	5	0
200	"	400	1	10	0
400	"	600	1	15	0
For every additional 100 head or portion of 100 head	...	...	1	0	0

Cattle.

For 1 head and not exceeding 20	...	...	0	5	0
20	"	100	0	10	0
100	"	500	0	15	0
500	"	1,000	1	0	0
1,000	"	3,000	1	5	0
3,000	"	4,000	1	10	0
4,000	"	6,000	1	15	0
For every additional 1,000 head or portion of 1,000 head...	...	...	1	0	0
For the transfer of any brand one-half of the above rates respectively for the horses and cattle on the run at the date of transfer	...	...	
For cutting the type for any sign character conjoined letter or any brand other than a simple letter or numeral	...	...	1	0	0
For every search in any register or answer to any inquiry respecting any registered brand	...	...	0	1	0
For an extract from the Brand Directory <i>Gazette</i> or Brand Register for the first one hundred words or portion thereof	...	...	0	1	0
For every additional one hundred words or portion thereof	...	...	0	0	6
For notice of similarity of brand or of distinguishing brand fixed upon by the Registrar by post	...	...	0	1	0

SCHEDULE E.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT OF 187

Receipt for application.

No.

Sydney

187

Horses— THIS is to certify that an application for the registration of the brand mentioned on the margin hereof has been received by me and numbered as above from _____ with the sum of _____ as the authorized fees for
Cattle— the registration thereof in terms of the provisions of the abovenamed Act.

Registrar of Brands.

N.B.—In correspondence with this department the applicant must in every instance give the brand and number which this notice bears as well as his correct address.

SCHEDULE F.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT.

Fee Book.

Date.	No. of Application.	Applicant.	No. of Horses.	Amount of Fees.	No. of Cattle.	Amount of Fees.	Special Fee.	Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.	Remarks.

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE G.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT OF 187 .

Certificate of Registration.

No. Sydney 187 .

—*Horses.* THIS is to certify that the brand mentioned in the margin hereof
 —*Cattle.* this day duly registered as the brand of in terms of the provisions
 of the abovenamed Act.

Registrar of Brands.

SCHEDULE H.

Quarterly list.

Brand.	Former Brand.	Name of Applicant.	Place and post town of place where brand is to be used.	No. of application.

SCHEDULE I.

Intimation of proprietor's intention to use distinctive Brand (or mark).

To the Inspector of Brands for the District of

187 .

Sir

I beg to intimate that I intend to use the distinctive brand (or mark) described in the Schedule below and on the portion of the stock therein set forth and I have to request that you will record the same in your books accordingly.

Proprietor or Superintendent.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Brand to be recorded.			Mark to be recorded.			Proprietor.	
Horses.	Cattle.	Position.	Horses.	Cattle.	Position.	Name.	Address.

Proprietor or Superintendent.

SCHEDULE

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE I².

Intimation of Proprietor's intention to use Sheep brand (or mark).

To the Inspector of Brands for the District of

187

Sir

I beg to intimate that I intend to use the sheep brand (or mark) described in the Schedule below and on the portion therein set forth and I have to request that you will record the same in your books accordingly.

Proprietor or Superintendent.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Brand to be recorded.	Position.	Mark to be recorded.	Position.	Proprietor.	
				Name.	Address.

Proprietor or Superintendent.

SCHEDULE J.

Memorandum of Transfer.

187

To the Registrar of Brands.

being the registered proprietor of the brand mentioned in the Schedule below having transferred the same with the horses and cattle specified in the said Schedule to do hereby request that you will make the necessary transfer to of such brand in your registers and enclose herewith the sum of as the authorized fees for such transfer.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Brands transferred.		Transferor.	Transferee.	Number of Horses and Cattle transferred.		£	s.	d.
Horses.	Cattle.			Horses	Cattle			

do solemnly and sincerely declare that the several matters and things contained in the above memorandum are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Declared before me at
this day of

187 }
J.P.

Transferor.
Transferee.

SCHEDULE

*Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.*SCHEDULE K¹.*Position and order of Brands on Horses.*

Portion I.—	Embracing the near shoulder.
II.—	” off shoulder.
III.—	” near rump hip and thigh.
IV.—	” off rump hip and thigh.
V.—	” near ribs and saddle.

SCHEDULE K².*Position and order of Brands on Cattle.*

Portion I.—	Embracing the near rump hip and thigh.
II.—	” off rump hip and thigh.
III.—	” near back and ribs.
IV.—	” off back and ribs.
V.—	” near shoulder.
VI.—	” near loin.
VII.—	” off loin.

SCHEDULE L.

Notice of intention to travel Stock.

To the Inspector for (or constable in charge at)

Sir

I beg to give you notice that on the _____ day of _____
 next a mob of _____ will be started from my station known as _____
 for _____ and that for the first fifty miles they will travel by _____ and _____

Owner or Superintendent.

SCHEDULE M.

Length of notice to be given by owner starting Travelling Stock.

For any distance not exceeding twenty miles	Not less than twenty-four hours.
For any distance exceeding twenty miles and not exceeding forty miles	Not less than forty-eight hours.
For every additional twenty miles or portion thereof.....	Not less than twenty-four hours.

SCHEDULE

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE N¹.

Way Bill—Horses.

I _____ of _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the actual owner (or the superintendent of such owner) of the [here state the number in writing and include working horses] horses more particularly described in the Schedule below which I as their drover am about to travel from _____ by _____ and _____ to _____ and deliver there to _____ of _____ to whom such horses are consigned

Owner or Superintendent.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 187 . }
In the presence of _____ of _____ Witness.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	The undermentioned particulars must be given with regard to every horse in drover's charge.				Remarks.
	Color.	Sex.	Marks and full description.	Brands and where branded.	

Owner or Superintendent.

N.B.—If any horses are to be taken back by the owner or superintendent to the place from which they started a fresh way-bill must be made out and signed for such horses.

SCHEDULE N².

Way-bill—Cattle (or Sheep).

I _____ of _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the actual owner (or the superintendent of such owner) of the [here state the number in writing and include (if any) working bullocks] cattle (or sheep) more particularly described in the Schedule below which I as their drover am about to travel from _____ by _____ and _____ to _____ and deliver there to _____ of _____ to whom such cattle (or sheep) are consigned.

Owner or Superintendent.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 187 . }
In presence of _____ of _____ Witness.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and where branded.	Ear and other marks and where marked.	Remarks.

Owner or Superintendent.

N.B.—When the cattle or sheep are not all of one brand or mark they must be divided into as many lots as there are different brands or marks and a separate entry made in the Schedule for each lot. If working bullocks are to be taken back by the owner or superintendent to the place from which they started a fresh way-bill must be made out and signed for them.

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE O¹.

Delivery-note—Horses.

THIS is to certify that I have this day delivered into the charge of _____ of _____ as my drover [*here state in words the number including working horses of*] horses more particularly described in the Schedule below for the purpose of being _____ by him from _____ by _____ and _____ to _____ and delivered there to _____ of _____ to whom such horses are consigned and that I have authorized the said _____ to sell _____

Owner or Superintendent.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 187 . }
In presence of _____ of _____ Witness.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	The undermentioned particulars must be given with regard to every horse in drover's charge.				Remarks.
	Color.	Sex.	Marks and full description.	Brands and where branded.	

Owner or Superintendent.

N.B.—If any horses are to be taken back to the place from which they started a fresh delivery-note must be made out and signed by the owner's agent for such horses.

SCHEDULE O².

Delivery-note—Cattle (or Sheep).

THIS is to certify that I have this day delivered into the charge of _____ of _____ as my drover [*here state in words the number including working bullocks (if any) of*] cattle (or sheep) more particularly described in the Schedule below for the purpose of being _____ by him from _____ by _____ and _____ to _____ and delivered there to _____ of _____ to whom such cattle (or sheep) are consigned and that I have authorized the said _____ to sell _____

Owner or Superintendent.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 187 . }
In presence of _____ of _____ Witness.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and where branded.	Ear and other marks and where marked.	Remarks.

Owner or Superintendent.

N.B.—When the cattle or sheep are not all of one brand or mark they must be divided into as many lots as there are different brands or marks and a separate entry made in the Schedule for each lot If any horses or working bullocks are to be taken back to the place from which they started a fresh delivery-note must be made out and signed by the owner's agent for such horses or bullocks.

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE P¹.

Interim Way-bill—Horses.

It having been represented to me that _____ of _____ the drover of the [state number in words and include working horses] horses more particularly described in the Schedule below belonging to _____ of _____ has accidentally lost his way-bill (or delivery-note) while travelling from _____ by _____ and _____ to _____ this interim way-bill (or delivery-note) is granted to such drover for the said horses for the route and destination hereinbefore mentioned.

Inspector or Constable.

Granted at _____ this 187 . }
day of _____

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	The undermentioned particulars must be given in regard to every horse in Drover's charge.				Remarks.
	Color.	Sex.	Marks and full description.	Brands and where branded.	

SCHEDULE P².

Interim Way-bill—Cattle (or Sheep).

It having been represented to me that _____ of _____ the drover of the [state number in words and include working bullocks (if any)] cattle (or sheep) more particularly described in the Schedule below belonging to _____ of _____ has accidentally lost his way-bill (or delivery-note) while travelling from _____ by _____ and _____ this interim way-bill (or delivery-note) is granted to such drover for the said cattle (or sheep) for the route and destination hereinbefore mentioned.

Inspector or Constable.

Granted at _____ this 187 . }
of _____

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and where branded.	Ear and other marks and where marked.	Remarks.

Inspector or Constable.

N.B.—When the cattle (or sheep) are not all of one brand or mark they must be divided into as many lots as there are different brands or marks and a separate entry made in the Schedule for each lot.

Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention.

SCHEDULE Q.

Register of Stock slaughtered at

Date.	Age as nearly as possible.	Sex.	Color.	Brands and where branded.	Ear and other marks and kind of horns.	If purchased within six months of date of slaughter from whom.	Signature of person in charge at time of slaughtering.

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No. 9.

B.

CIRCULAR TO SEVERAL CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS OF SHEEP DIRECTORS.

Stock Branch, Department of Lands,
Sydney, November, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Minister for Lands to forward to you a copy of a Bill for the prevention of the losses which now arise through the straying and stealing of stock, *i.e.*, the consolidation of the Brands and Cattle Stealing Prevention Acts,—and to request that when you have perused the proposed Bill, and given your co-directors an opportunity of doing so, you will call a meeting of your Board, at which the principal stockowners in your district should be invited to attend for its discussion clause by clause; and that you will favour me, on or before the 1st January next, with a copy of the resolutions which may be passed at the meeting with respect to the Bill or any of its provisions.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 10.

C.

OPINIONS of the several Boards of Sheep Directors and Stockowners on each section of the proposed new "Stock Straying and Stealing Prevention Bill":—

1.

Albury..... For.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... For.

Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

2.

Albury..... For.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against, except in interpretation of
term "drover."
Corowa..... For.
Dubbo..... Pigs, goats, and alpacas should not
be included in definition of stock.

Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... For.
Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

3.

Albury..... For.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... For.

Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

4.

Albury..... For.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... Question propriety of conferring such
extensive powers on Inspectors.

Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

5.

Albury..... For.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... For.

Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

6.

Albury..... For; but only one brand in any case.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Dubbo..... For.
Glen Innes..... For.

Goulburn..... For.
Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

7.

Albury..... For. If cattle brand have more than
three letters then another brand
should be allowed for horses.
Bathurst..... Against.
Brewarrina..... Against.
Corowa..... For.
Dubbo..... For.

Glen Innes..... For.
Goulburn..... For.
Grafton..... Against.
Port Macquarie..... For.
Port Stephens..... For.
Wentworth..... For.
Young..... For.

9.

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9.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	Struck out.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	Struck out, except where bearing on No. 8.	Young.....	For.

10.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For. Omitting provisions relating to No. 9.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	Struck out, except where bearing on No. 8.	Young.....	For.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Albury.....	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	For.	Young.....	For.
Goulburn	For.		

18.

Albury.....	For. After much discussion, and with great reluctance.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	Struck out, and left to option of owner to alter.	Wentworth.....	For.
		Young.....	For.

19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Albury.....	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	For.	Young.....	For.
Goulburn	For.		

24.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	This clause requires re-arranging and altering.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes	Altered so as to require the <i>then</i> owner's brand besides T.	Young.....	For.

25.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	Wants re-arranging and altering.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	This clause ought not to interfere with private marks, nor render it necessary to register them.	Young.....	For.

26.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	Wants re-arranging and altering.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	For.	Young.....	For.

27.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	Wants re-arranging and altering.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	See remarks on section 25.	Young.....	For.

28.

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst.....	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina.....	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	Wants re-arranging and altering.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes.....	For.	Young.....	For.

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Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Dubbo	This section requires altering. It applies penalty in error to "owner" for breach of section 25.

Glen Innes	This clause to be altered in terms of remarks on sections 25 and 27.
Goulburn	For.
Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For.

30, 31, 32, and 33.

Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Glen Innes	For.
Goulburn	For.

Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For.

34.

Albury	The following substituted:—"Every owner possessed of horses, cattle, or sheep shall give notice to all occupants who are possessed of any horses, cattle, or sheep, whose land approaches at any point within one mile of that occupied by such owner, not more than ten nor less than five days' notice in writing, delivered personally or by registered letter through post, of all musters for collecting stock of any kind for any purpose whatsoever; and such owner shall permit the said occupants or their employés to attend and assist at such musters. And any owner or other person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, on conviction of every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, at the discretion of the Bench, not exceeding twelve months' imprisonment."
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	The following amendments suggested:—That in the second line of clause 34 the blank should be filled by the number "one," and should read thus: "Or one or more sheep

Corowa (continued) ...	shall, &c."; that in the fifth line of clause 34 the word "five" should be altered to "one," and read thus: "Not more than ten nor less than one clear day's notice, &c."; and that in the ninth line of the same clause the word "branded" should be omitted, and should read as follows: "Sheep intended to be fire-branded or lambs to be cut and docked. And such owner, &c."
Dubbo	For, with a slight alteration.
Glen Innes	Insert twenty-four hours instead of five days; but doubt if clause be practicable in settled districts.
Goulburn	Not practicable in settled districts, and only so in pastoral districts in the case of lots of 300 sheep and upwards. Time should be fixed at one clear day. Permission to attend musters struck out.
Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	Insert two days instead of five.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	Fill up blanks with "ten horses, ten cattle, and fifty sheep," and after "branded" insert "or shorn."
Young	Alter clause to read "not more than five days nor less than twenty-four hours."

35 (a).

Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Dubbo	This is a formidable looking clause without doubt, and we think all the inspectors in the country would fail to make it intelligible. In branding horses no part of the body which the saddle touches should be used. Then the penalty proposed by this

Dubbo (continued)	clause for putting your brand, say 3 inches from another brand on the same beast, is something more than extravagant.
Glen Innes	For.
Goulburn	For.
Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For.

35 (b).

Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).
Glen Innes	For. Clean skins to be branded on portion No. 1.
Goulburn	For.

Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For. Clean skins to be branded on portion No. 1.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For. Clean skins to be branded on portion No. 1.

35 (c).

Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).
Glen Innes	For.

Goulburn	For.
Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For.

35 (d).

Albury	For.
Bathurst	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.
Corowa	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).
Glen Innes	For.

Goulburn	For.
Grafton	Against.
Port Macquarie	For.
Port Stephens	For.
Wentworth	For.
Young	For.

35 (e).

Albury	Strike out all the words following "rump."	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

35 (f).

Albury	Strike out. The following new clause suggested: "Any owner of stock duly registered under this Act shall be entitled to use one distinctive brand or mark, to be recorded with the Inspectors of the district, upon any part of the animal he may think proper, provided it does not clash in any way with the registered brand."	Corowa	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Dubbo	See 35 (a).
Brewarrina	Against.	Glen Innes	For.
		Goulburn	For.
		Grafton	Against.
		Port Macquarie	For.
		Port Stephens	For.
		Wentworth	For.
		Young	We prefer old method of numerals for distinctive brands, and strike out hoof as useless.

35 (g).

Albury	Struck out, and new provision proposed, as in remark to 35 (f).	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

35. (Proof of Branding.)

Albury	Struck out.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 35 (a).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

36 (1).

Albury	For.	Dubbo (continued) ...	affected in this way, and the usual mode is to take the ear off. So in purchasing a lot of sheep the owner puts his ear-mark on them, if possible. Under this clause he would be liable to a heavy penalty for so doing. Further, nine out of every ten persons found guilty of stealing will suffer <i>six months'</i> imprisonment sooner than pay £100.
Bathurst	Against.		
Brewarrina	Against.		
Corowa	For.		
Dubbo	This clause, as it stands, is a terrible one. Ear-marking cattle and sheep no doubt requires attention, but to subject a person to a penalty of £10 for every head of stock (unless stolen) the ear of which he takes one-third, half, or whole off, would be a hardship indeed. Sheep, for instance, are very liable to cancer on the ear, and if the ear is taken off near the head it frequently gets well, and the sheep is cured. I have known as many as 100 in 10,000	Glen Innes	For.
		Goulburn	For.
		Grafton	Against.
		Port Macquarie	For.
		Port Stephens	For.
		Wentworth	For.
		Young	For.

36 (2).

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 36 (1).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

36 (3).

Albury	Struck out.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 36 (1).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

36 (4).

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 36 (1).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

36 (5).

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	See 36 (1).	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

36 (Proof of offence.)

Albury.....	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Dubbo	See 36 (1.)	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes	Struck out.	Young	For.

37.

Albury.....	Struck out as cumbersome in the extreme and of no use.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes	Impossible to give notice of blotching to Inspectors.	Young	Stock so frequently blotch in branding—both horses, cattle, and sheep—which is not observed until next muster that we deem this clause severe, and should only apply to brands being placed over others for the purpose of defacing.
Goulburn	There would be a great hardship sometimes imposed where the pound was a long distance away. A notice to an Inspector or the police was sufficient where the pound was more than 10 miles distant, while in such cases a declaration of ownership might be made to the person giving the notice.		

38.

Albury.....	Struck out as extremely cumbersome and of no use.	Goulburn	See 37.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Glen Innes	After "thereof" insert "on acts on behalf of such owners."	Wentworth.....	For.
		Young	For.

39.

Albury.....	Struck out.	Goulburn	Struck out.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Glen Innes	This should only apply to stock leaving the District.	Wentworth.....	For.
		Young	For.

40 and 41.

Albury	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth.....	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young.....	For.
Goulburn	For.		

42.

Albury	This clause substituted: "Any person travelling with stock, horses, cattle, or sheep shall, previous to entering of the scab districts with such stock, give notice in writing either personally or by registered letter to the Inspector of the District at least three days before entering such scab district, and should the Inspector not attend at the boundary of such district, or as near thereto as possible, then it shall be necessary for the said owner to give notice in writing to the nearest police officer to the boundary of the said scab district. The said Inspector or police officer as the case may be shall first demand the way-bill or delivery-note, and then thoroughly inspect the whole of such stock, and compare the brands and descriptions with the delivery-note, and should the said Inspector or police officer be satisfied that all the stock are duly described in the said way-bill, then in that case the delivery-note shall be indorsed by the said Inspector or police officer as correct. And any person failing to comply with this section of the Act shall on conviction before any two Justices forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in default of immediate payment be liable to six months imprisonment. But should the said Inspector or police officer have reasonable grounds to suppose that there are cattle, sheep, or horses in the said mob of such owner not described in the said way-bill then it shall be lawful for the said Inspector or police officer to take possession of the said stock and place them in the nearest pound to the place where such inspection was made, and the said Inspector or police officer shall have power to apprehend the owner or person in charge of such stock, and to bring the said party or parties before the nearest Bench of Magistrates there to be dealt with as such Bench of Magistrates may deem fit."	Albury—continued.	
		Bathurst	Against.
		Brewarrina	Against.
		Corowa	For.
		Glen Innes	Confine power of impounding to Inspector or Police.
		Goulburn	For.
		Grafton	Against.
		Port Macquarie	For.
		Port Stephens.....	For.
		Wentworth.....	For.
		Young.....	For.

43.

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens.....	For.
Glen Innes	Copy of brands in interim way-bill or delivery-note should be published in <i>Gazette</i> .	Wentworth.....	For.
		Young.....	For.

46

Albury..... For.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Glen Innes..... Interim way-bill or delivery-note seems to be omitted.

Goulburn..... For.
 Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

44.

Albury..... Omit "having an area of not less than two thousand acres." Also omit "twelve hours nor more than seven days" and insert "twenty-four hours" Strike out all the words from "And every such drover" to the end of the section.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... The following suggested:—That in clause 45, in the fourth and fifth lines, the words "of the same description as the said first-mentioned stock"

Corowa (*continued*)— should be omitted, and should read as follows—"where stock are kept or depastured or along, &c."
 Glen Innes..... Insert "twelve" instead of "six hours"
 Goulburn..... Notice to police struck out. Notice to be given when driving cattle *at night* between fences.
 Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

46.

Albury..... For.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Dubbo..... £10 per head is a penalty out of all proportion to the value of ordinary mixed sheep.

Glen Innes..... Omit "penalty per head."
 Goulburn..... For.
 Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

47.

Albury..... For.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Glen Innes..... Omit "penalty per head."
 Goulburn..... For.

Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

48.

Albury..... For.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Glen Innes..... For.
 Goulburn..... For.

Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

49.

Albury..... For.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Dubbo..... For, with slight alterations.
 Glen Innes..... For.

Goulburn..... For.
 Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

50, 51, and 52.

Albury..... Struck out. Extremely troublesome and of no use.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Dubbo..... Not practicable. Clauses 50 to 54 do not embrace cases of this kind, which we think an oversight; but if it did, we doubt if the clause could be carried out without a large addition to the Police Force. It would be a good thing to make people keep the head and hide until inspected and branded.

Glen Innes..... For.
 Goulburn..... For. But words in 51 "not skinned or dressed" to be omitted and the words "not dressed for food" inserted.
 Grafton..... Against.
 Port Macquarie..... For.
 Port Stephens..... For. Twelve hours to keep hides instead of twenty-four hours.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

53.

Albury..... Struck out—Extremely troublesome and no use.
 Bathurst..... Against.
 Brewarrina..... Against.
 Corowa..... For.
 Dubbo..... Not practicable. (See 50, 51, and 52.)
 Glen Innes..... For.
 Goulburn..... For.
 Port Macquarie..... For. "Clause 53 was highly approved of in so far as to compelling every purchaser of a green hide to keep an inventory of such hides; but from the fact of our points of egress from these Districts being chiefly by sea, it was suggested that some plan should be adopted by which a descrip-

tion of such hides being shipped should be open to inspection. It is not likely that masters of vessels would undertake to examine every hide brought for shipment, but if they were made subject to a penalty for receiving hides without a certificate of their being entered on the books of the Inspector of Slaughter-houses or Deputy Registrar of Brands, it would act as a check to the at present indiscriminate shipment of stolen hides."

Port Stephens..... For.
 Wentworth..... For.
 Young..... For.

47

54.

Albury	Struck out as troublesome and useless.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	Not practicable. (Sec 50, 51, and 52.)	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60.

Albury	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	Against.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.
Goulburn	For.		

61, 62, and 63.

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Dubbo	Very necessary.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.

64 and 65.

Albury	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.
Goulburn	For.		

66.

Albury	Struck out.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.
Goulburn	For.		

67.

Albury	All moneys should be paid into Brands Account—None to Police Fund.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Wentworth	For.
		Young	For.

68, 69, 70, 71, and 72.

Albury	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.
Goulburn	For.		

73.

Albury	For.	Goulburn	For.
Bathurst	Against.	Grafton	Against.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Corowa	For.	Port Stephens	For.
Glen Innes	Could not drover pay the penalties he incurs with proceeds of owner's cattle?	Wentworth	For.
		Young	For.

74, 75, 76, 77.

Albury	For.	Grafton	Against.
Bathurst	Against.	Port Macquarie	For.
Brewarrina	Against.	Port Stephens	For.
Corowa	For.	Wentworth	For.
Glen Innes	For.	Young	For.
Goulburn	For.		

SCHEDULES.

All agreed to except K 1—

Albury	Should be altered as follows:—	Young	Portion I near shoulder.
	Portion I embracing near shoulder.		" II off shoulder.
	" II " off shoulder.		" III near rump.
	" III " near neck.		" IV off rump, or if room,
	" IV " off neck.		2in. underneath 1, 2, 3, & 4.
	" V " near saddle.		" V near saddle and ribs.
	" VI " off saddle.		" VI off saddle and ribs.

K 2.

Albury	Portion 1 near rump and thigh.	Young	The person first branding should brand on the near rump. 2nd, 2in. underneath. 3rd, 2in. underneath second brand. When near rump filled up as above, then the next person branding shall take the off rump and brand following brands similar to those on near rump. The same plan of branding to be adopted on near back, then off back, then near loin, then off loin.
	" II off rump and thigh.		
	" III near back and ribs.		
	" IV off back and ribs.		
	" V near shoulder.		
	" VI off shoulder.		
	" VII near loin.		
	" VIII off loin.		

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON PROPOSED STOCK STRAYING AND STEALING PREVENTION ACT.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Provides for the commencement and title of the Bill.
2. Repeals the existing Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, being 17 Victoria, No. 3, and the Brands Act of 1866, 30 Victoria, No. 12, with the Amended Brands Act of 1873, 37 Victoria, No. 17, to amend and re-enact them as one measure—the proposed Bill.
3. Is the interpretation clause.

II.—INSPECTORS OF BRANDS.

4. Under this section the Governor in Council may appoint inspectors of brands with the same powers as the police for the purposes of the Act. They would, in most cases, be the inspectors of stock.
5. Enacts that police officers are to be *ex-officio* inspectors of brands and defines inspectors' powers. The duties of the inspectors of brands would be to see that the stock are branded in accordance with the Act—to look after the registration of slaughter-yards—and to enforce the droving and other provisions of the Act. Being a special measure for a special purpose, special officers should be appointed to see its provisions duly carried out, otherwise they would not be so, and the Act would to a great extent prove a dead letter. The powers here proposed to be conferred upon inspectors and the police are absolutely necessary if they are to be put in a position to do their duty effectively, and are no greater than those already possessed by them under the Sheep and Police Acts.
6. Provides that inspectors of licensed slaughter-houses are to furnish the inspectors of brands with list of brands of stock slaughtered at these slaughter-houses. As the inspectors of brands are better acquainted with the owners of the different brands than the police they would be more likely to detect anything wrong or suspicious in the slaughtering of stock at the various slaughter-houses and would at once communicate with the owner of the brand when they saw anything to arouse their suspicions. The same list would answer both for the inspector and the Bench, it being sent in the first instance to the inspector who would examine it and report to the Bench. These lists are now regularly taken by the police, but not as a rule turned to any practical account.

III.—BRANDS AND BRANDING IRONS.

7. Enacts that an owner is only to have one brand, unless he has more runs than one not contiguous, when he may have a brand for each. The object of this is to circumscribe the scope of alteration to the one brand, and thus stop brand altering.
8. Provides that the horse and cattle brands shall be the same. There is no valid reason why an owner should be allowed to use one brand for his horses, and another for his cattle; but there are a good many reasons why he should use the same brand for both, though perhaps of a different size.
 - (1.) If different brands for the two classes of stock are allowed, one owner might have a brand for horses and another the same brand for cattle; and it will easily be seen that this would not only give rise to confusion but would put it within the power of either party to get the other into trouble by branding stock of the description for which his brand was not intended, thereby leaving it to be inferred that the other owner had imprinted the brand with the view of appropriating the animal on which it appears.
 - (2.) It is better to have the horse and cattle brands both the same, as owners and stockmen would frequently be led to discover the owner of cattle through recollecting his horse brand, and *vice versa*.
 - (3.) Separate registers for horses and cattle make the work of registration very nearly double what it would be with one register for both, and doubles the expense.
9. Provides that blacksmiths making brands shall register themselves as brandmakers at the nearest police station, and mark and keep account of the brands they make. Objections have been taken to this section, but they do not seem of much weight, as all the blacksmith would have to do would put him to very little trouble; and there is no doubt but that the clause would be very beneficial, as people cannot use unregistered brands if they are not made. It is not, however, a very material one, and if the feeling be against it it could be omitted.
10. Imposes a penalty for having or using unregistered brand or a brand not authorized by the Act.

IV.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

11. Provides that the Chief Inspector of Stock is to be Registrar of Brands; and for the appointment of Deputy Registrars.
12. Lays down the mode of applying for brands, and how the Registrar is to acknowledge the receipt of the application, and to enter it.
13. Provides that if a brand applied for appear not to be similar to any already registered, it be advertised three times in the Gazette, to enable owners who may wish to do so to object to its allotment to the applicant.
14. Enacts that if no objection be made within a month it is to be registered to applicant. By the present Act this cannot be done under two months, in addition to three months or nearly three months lost before the brands can be published.
15. Owner may, with the sanction of Registrar, obtain an alteration of his brand.
16. If brand be similar to one already registered the Registrar will suggest modification, which the applicant must accept, or within a month propose another dissimilar to any brand already registered; otherwise modification suggested will be registered to him.
17. Registrar may refuse to register, and may alter brands already registered, which are similar to any brands used in any of the adjoining colonies, in order that the brands in the two colonies may be quite dissimilar, and that an owner in either colony may be able, in prosecutions for cattle-stealing, to say that neither in this colony nor in Queensland is there a similar brand to his. The Queensland Government adopted a system of brands (two letters and one numeral in a line) different from that in use in this colony, on the understanding that no more brands of that description (a few had been registered) were to be allotted; and it is to carry out this arrangement that this section has been framed.
18. Registrar may refuse to register, and may also alter brands likely to be mistaken for, or easily altered into, brands used in the same locality. The reason for taking this power will be at once seen, when it is recollected that there are some brands so much alike as to be certain to create confusion, if they were allowed in the same locality. This power is also necessary for another reason. Dishonest persons have in some districts purposely obtained brands as similar as possible to those of some stockowners in their neighbourhood, for the purpose of changing these brands into their own.
19. Brands applied for may be used previous to the registration being complete. The object of this clause is to meet a case where a person, who has not previously registered a brand, purchases stock, and requires to brand them at once. Although he cannot obtain his certificate of registration and his right to the brand allotted to him, is subject to challenge for a month after its advertisement in the Gazette—in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it would never be so—for the allotment was only made after search had been made in the register, and after the brand was found to be dissimilar to any brand already registered.
20. This Act not to affect mortgages on stock or stations.
21. A Horse and Cattle Brand Directory to be published annually. As the cost of this is only two-shillings and sixpence, it ought to be far more generally subscribed to by stockowners than it now is. They would find it convenient and useful on many occasions.
22. Copies of the Gazette containing notifications of brands, and the Brands Directory specially signed by the Registrar, as such to be held to be Register of Brands. The object of this is of course to save the useless trouble and expense of transcribing all the same information as these Gazettes and Directories contain.
23. Copies of the Brand Directories to be furnished to inspectors, poundkeepers, and Clerks of Petty Sessions.

V.—RECORD OF SHEEP AND DISTINCTIVE BRANDS.

24. Provides that all sheep shall be branded with their owner's brand; but travelling sheep, if they bear an owner's brand, need not be branded with that of their then owner. Now that sheep are being turned out, it is imperative that they should be branded. The exception here made in favour of travelling sheep is a safe and necessary one, for it would knock fat sheep about a good deal to rebrand them with the actual owner's brand; and if the sheep bear an owner's brand and the letter T, their ownership can be readily enough established.

25. Enacts that the inspector shall keep two books for the purpose of recording the sheep and distinctive brands and marks used in his district. In order to avoid confusion, and keep the two operations and two classes of brands quite distinct, the registering of these sheep and distinctive brands and marks by the inspector for his district, is called "recording," while the term "registering" is made to apply solely to registration of horse and cattle brands carried out by the Registrar in Sydney. "Distinctive brands" are defined in the "interpretation clause" as "Any brand other than a brand registered with the Registrar of Brands which the owner is empowered by this Act to imprint on any horses or cattle to denote the ownership of an individual member of a family or partnership when a general family or partnership brand is used, or to mark the class, age, or any other circumstance which the proprietor may require to mark." It is believed—indeed, the experience of Queensland, where this recording is now to a considerable extent carried out, has already proved it—that the registering with an officer in the district of the sheep, and distinctive brands and marks, will have a most beneficial effect, for the record will not only be another link in the chain of evidence of ownership, but will put a stop to a good deal of quiet safe duffing now going on by the duffer car-marking the stock till he can safely put his brand upon it. Besides, as regards sheep, on which it is so difficult to put a legible firebrand, it is most essential that each owner's ear-mark should be registered and known, and that no two owners in the same locality should have the same ear-mark.

26. Enacts that owners intending to use sheep and distinctive brands and marks shall intimate their intention to the inspector before using them, and that the inspector shall enter these brands and marks in his record. This would entail but little trouble on owners and no expense, as the inspector would record the brands or marks without charge.

27. Gives the inspector power to modify brands or marks when similar to any already recorded.

28. Empowers the chief inspector to modify these brands and marks in those cases where owners' lands adjoin, though they are in different districts.

29. Provides a penalty for using unrecorded brand or mark, or for committing a breach of any of the provisions relating to these brands.

VI.—TRANSFER OF BRANDS AND MARKS.

30. Lays down the mode of applying for transfer of registered horse and cattle brands.

31. Provides how transfer is to be carried out and registered.

32. Gives the mode of transferring and recording sheep and distinctive brands and marks.

33. Provides that where an owner transfers his run, but not all his stock nor his brand, to the purchaser, the purchaser must rebrand the stock he gets with another brand.

This might be specially provided for by conditions of sale; but it is sometimes overlooked, and it is better to be settled by law.

VII.—MUSTERING.

34. Enacts that the owner possessed of or more horses, or more cattle, or or more sheep should give notice to owners of neighbouring land with a similar number of either description of stock of all musters for weaning or branding sheep, and of all musters for the purpose of removing any sort of stock from such land.

This is a very difficult subject to deal with, but at the same time something ought, if possible, to be done in regard to it, in order to make those owners who will not now behave in a neighbourly manner to their neighbours do so.

It is a matter of frequent occurrence for horses, cattle, and sheep (especially sheep now that they are turned out) to stray on to neighbouring runs, and the proprietors of these runs, even when they are not so dishonest as to wish to appropriate these stragglers, not unfrequently refuse to put themselves to any trouble to enable the owners of the stray stock to recover them. In this way considerable numbers of lambs and sheep are lost, and even cattle and horses.

Then, again, when owners have dishonest neighbours, and those neighbours are not obliged to give notice of musters, not only would stray stock very seldom be recovered, but such neighbours as these might steal any number of stock without being detected, as no one sees what they are doing in mustering, weaning, branding, or sending away stock.

It was to remedy this state of things that the clause was proposed, and it would no doubt do so to a large extent; but while it did it would at the same time entail considerable trouble in all parts of the Colony, and in some parts—such as the more thickly-settled portions—it is feared it would be altogether impracticable, except in the case of the muster of comparatively large lots of stock for removal from their runs, say 50 horses, 100 cattle, and 200 or more sheep.

Perhaps, however, the proposed clause would be still more improved—

First. By shortening the time for giving notice of musters to not more than five days nor less than twenty-four hours.

Second. By confining the scope of the section to mustering for weaners and sheep for branding.

Third. By omitting the portion empowering persons to assist at musters.

Fourth. By inserting a proviso enabling neighbours, by mutual agreement, to dispense with these notices.

Fifth. By empowering the Governor in Council; from time to time, to make such alterations in the section, by regulations, as might be found necessary.

VIII.—BRANDING AND MARKING.

35. Provides how brands are to be imprinted on stock.

Horse and Cattle Brands.

(a.) Fixes, by schedules K 1 and K 2 the portions of the horses and cattle, and the order in which they are respectively to be branded.

It does so for the following reasons:—

(1.) To enable poundkeepers, stockowners, and others, on seeing an animal (if its owner has been careful to brand it as required by the Act), to ascertain whose brand is the latest imprinted on it, and thus to know and send notice to the actual owner. Without such a provision this would, of course, be quite impossible after more than one brand was imprinted.

(2.) It prevents disputes between the owners whose brands are on an animal as to which of them is the rightful owner—the order of branding settling the question.

(b.) By this sub-section breeders are allowed to put the first brand on any portion they like.

This is permitted—First, because it is inconvenient and tends to confusion among neighbouring breeders, especially in the winter season, when the coats of the stock are long, or when their brands are at all similar, to have the breeder's, or first brand, always placed on the same portion. Second, because it would be impossible to place large brands of two lines upon some of the portions. Third, because breeders hold different opinions as to the best positions for branding, some strongly objecting to placing brands on horses in a prominent part and branding under the saddle, while others like to have them on the shoulder, or some other portion where they will be readily seen. As, therefore, the end for which the order of branding is laid down can be attained as well the one way as the other, it is here proposed to allow breeders to have their choice. It would only be when all the portions were branded upon—which in practice they would never be—that any doubt would arise in this way as to which was the last brand.

(c.) This sub-section provides that when a breeder begins to brand on any portion other than No. 1, that portion shall follow and be branded upon after portion No. 5. Thus, supposing that the breeder's horse brand was placed on portion No. 4, the next brand would be imprinted on No. 5, the next on No. 1, and the next on No. 2; and there could be no doubt at any stage of this branding, which was the latest brand imprinted.

(d.) Enacts that every second or subsequent brand shall, where there is room, be imprinted on the same portion under the next preceding brand, or, if there is not room under that brand, then on the next portion, according to the order laid down in the schedule.

This is, of course, necessary to show which is the last brand imprinted.

While it is the case that the order of branding here described has been generally carried out, exception has been taken to it by some owners, who say that it is difficult, if not impossible, to observe it without roping or putting every head of cattle in a bail; and they wish the system altered so as to allow of the second or subsequent brand being imprinted upon either the back or the loin. Their proposal does not affect the branding of horses, which would stand as it is.

As regards cattle, there is no doubt but that if the proposed alteration were carried out store cattle could then be more easily branded than they now are, while a well-marked order of branding could still be maintained.

There would, however, be this objection to the alteration: that it would cause some confusion, as poundkeepers and others would for a time be unable to ascertain which was the last brand; and it would give owners some additional trouble through causing them, in many cases, to rebrand their cattle.

If these alterations were made, sub-sections *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, of section 35, would be made to apply solely to horses; and then some such sub-section as the following would require to be framed in regard to cattle, while the schedule, fixing the order of branding, would require to be altered to suit the change, by making, say, the near back No. II, off back No. III, near loin No. IV, off loin No. V, off rump, hip, and thigh, No. VI, near ribs No. VII, off ribs No. VIII, and near shoulder No. IX.

Cattle Brands.

"The breeder, or person imprinting the first brand on cattle, may brand on any of the portions except II, III, IV, and V, mentioned in schedule K 2 hereto. But the person imprinting the second brand on any cattle shall do so on portion No. II, the third on portion No. III, the fourth on portion No. IV, and the fifth on portion No. V; and, if more brands are to be imprinted on any cattle they shall be so on the portions, and in the consecutive order laid down in the said schedule: Provided that if the first brand shall have been imprinted on any portion other than portion No. I, then portion No. I shall in that case follow and be branded upon the portion No. VIII.

With respect to damage to the hide through branding, it may be stated that the brands on the rump and ribs do most damage, the former through being on the most valuable part of the hide, and the latter through being on the centre of the side, when the hide is divided. Those on the loin and back next as injurious; those on the shoulder next; and those on the neck next, or least of all.

Sheep Brands.

(e.) Provides how and where sheep brands are to be imprinted, and takes power to regulate their branding, should it at any future time be found expedient to do so.

Distinctive Brands and Marks and Sheep Marks.

(f.) Lays down the position of these brands on horses and cattle, and takes power, as in preceding sub-section, to make rules regulating the order, &c., in which these brands are to be used.

It is here proposed to allow brands on the hoofs of horses, as distinctive. These, when freshly made, and for five or six months afterwards, are very legible; and as they can, of course, in broken-in horses (and they would only be used in their case) be removed when required, they will no doubt be adopted by those owners who live in towns, when putting their horses out to grass, as well as by others who have a dislike to branding on the body of the horse.

(g.) Prescribes the position of distinctive marks on horses, cattle, and sheep, and again takes power, if found expedient to do so, to regulate the order of marking by regulations.

With more experience in these matters it may be found more expedient and practicable to lay down a stated order of marking; and if it can be successfully done, the marks on stock would go much farther than they do now to prove ownership.

The concluding paragraph of the section declares that all stock are to be held to be branded and marked with the brand and mark which, according to the Act and Regulations, appears to be the latest branded or marked on such stock, and provides a penalty for any breach of the Act or Regulations with respect to branding or marking.

IX.—MIS-BRANDING ON BRAND, OR MARK ALTERING, &c.

This section inflicts a penalty for offences relating to the branding of stock, more particularly for (1) "duffing" or "nuggeting" in branded stock; (2) brand-altering or "faking"; (3) mark-altering, ear-cropping, &c.; (4) using another person's brand feloniously; and (5) using an unregistered brand, practices which are notoriously still too common in some parts of the colony.

(1.) "Duffing" or "nuggeting," i.e., the branding of young or unbranded stray stock (clean skins) by a person other than the owner of such stock. Although this is apparently a venial crime, it is in reality one of the most dangerous and demoralising; for if, as is sometimes the case with owners who are not strictly honest in this respect, the dependants or servants of the owner of a run learn to "duff" unbranded stock for him, they will not be slow to put their teaching into practice on their own account when they come to occupy land, and they will easily quiet their conscience with the saying which is so frequently heard in the bush that "there is no harm in the poor man, when he needs it, taking a bit of beef from the squatters, as many of them take plenty of calves."

As, therefore, duffing or nuggeting unbranded stray stock is the *fons et origo* of cattle-stealing, stockowners should not leave a stone unturned to put it down, and with that view they should use their best endeavours to get some such measure as this passed, and then prosecute on every occasion when a breach of its provisions has been committed.

(2.) Brand altering or "Faking."—This sub-section is aimed at an unscrupulous, daring, and, we regret to say, comparatively numerous class of cattle stealers, located in gangs in different parts of this and the neighbouring colonies, and in several cases the different gangs evidently co-operate, and pass stock from one to the other. These duffers are generally hangers-on and reputed stockmen to some station-holder of doubtful character, with whom they no doubt share their plunder. Their usual course of action is to start away from the place at which they are harboured, to some station at a considerable distance, and make a sweep of everything both branded and unbranded, of which they can safely lay hold—driving them back by unfrequented tracks or through the bush, to yards and paddocks in out-of-the-way places on their harbourer's runs, where they have the necessary appliances—in the shape of brands for forming small angles, strokes, circles, and half-circles, for altering the brands on the cattle they seize. This they do, from long practice, very neatly and legibly, and complete their work by making the new portion look like the old. They also, of course, alter the ear marks. After this they put their own or their harbourer's registered brand on the proper branding portion of the beast to show that it is the latest branded, and the work is complete. But they take care to keep the stolen stock as much as possible out of sight till the freshness of the altered branding and the rebranding have completely worn off.

As we said it is the more daring class of duffers who follow these practices, the men who are, in fact, wholesale stock stealers, and, as their depredations are heavy, every effort should be made to put them down, especially as it is from this class that almost all our bushrangers have sprung.

(3.) This sub-section forbids ear-cropping, or cutting off more than a fourth of the ear in ear-marking, or cutting it straight across. This of course does not apply to cutting off the ear for disease, only for using the "crop" as an ear-mark.

The first thing a duffer now does, especially in the case of sheep, is to deface the ear mark, and such a provision as this is urgently required, as the "crop" ear-mark is becoming by far too common.

(4.) Makes it penal for any one to use another's brand without his permission.

As penalties are enacted against owners for negligently imprinting their brand on other person's stock, it is necessary that they should be protected against the risk that would arise through persons using their brands to get them into trouble, although if they were to keep their brands, as they ought to do, under lock and key, nothing of the sort would be likely to occur.

(5.) Forbids the use of unregistered brands. It will be very seldom that a witness can be found who can prove that he actually saw the duffer put his brand upon an animal. It is necessary, therefore, in order to secure convictions, to provide that certain circumstances are to be considered conclusive evidence of the fact of the person, whose brand the animal bears, having branded it; and it is believed that the provisions of this section, which have been framed for that purpose, are not too stringent or likely to lead to the punishment of any but the guilty; as the honest owner who makes a mistake has only to report the fact to the nearest inspector or constable, or to the owner of the stock, to be held blameless. If the period proposed to be allowed him to do this be considered too short it might be lengthened, but we think two months are quite long enough to enable the owner, who means to do what is right, to discover his mistake and report as required.

37. Provides that stock with blotched, altered, or defaced brands or marks, may be impounded by the police or inspector, unless owner has given notice of such alteration or defacing as before mentioned.

If, as it is proposed under this measure, power is taken to impound animals bearing any such brands or marks, the stock on the runs of persons suspected of these practices could be regularly examined by the police or an inspector, and all those with questionable or suspicious looking brands or marks placed in the pound, where they could be thoroughly overhauled, and, it might be, their proper owners discovered. Even if they were not, it is very unlikely, with all the chances against him of his convicting himself, should he claim any of these stock that the brand alterer or pseudo owner of the animal would come forward and make a declaration before a Justice as he will be required by this measure to do, that he is the actual owner of the animal. Then, again, every mob of cattle which a suspected owner started would be thoroughly overhauled as soon as they were on the road or immediately after, under the droving clauses, and all stock bearing suspicious brands would be dealt with as here provided. In this way, as no stock to which there was any suspicion attached could be removed without being overhauled, and the doubtful ones stopped and impounded, brand altering would be found to be a risky and unprofitable speculation, and would cease to be followed.

Should the *bona fide* owner again, by mistake blotch the brand of any of his stock, he could, by making a memorandum of the circumstance in his herd book, with a description of the animal on which the blotch brand appears, and letting the circumstance be known as soon as discovered to the nearest inspector or police, satisfy the Bench, should the question ever be raised, that the blotching was purely accidental. In any case the inspector or police would have very little difficulty in discriminating between accidental and intentional blotching of brands, and in cases of brand or mark altering again this difficulty would not occur, and would prosecute or not as the case required.

38. Provides that stock with defaced or altered brands or marks, which have been impounded are not to be given up to the person claiming them, unless he make a declaration that they are his property, and that such stock not released are to be dealt with as if they had been impounded in the ordinary way.

As we have already said the effect of this section will be that the duffer will lose his labour and cease to alter brands, for he is too cautious to run any risk; and he would seldom or never make this declaration, as he does not know but the actual owner of the animal, or some of his employes, may be in a position to swear to it irrespective of the brands altogether. He would therefore, as a rule, never claim the animal once it was in pound.

X.—TRAVELLING STOCK, DROVERS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.

39. It is believed that if this section could be carried out as printed it would prove one of the most effective clauses in the Bill for putting down the stealing of stock; for if the thieves could not get away with and dispose of their plunder they would soon cease to steal. And under the provisions of this section, as printed, no stock to which there was the least suspicion attached need be permitted to leave the district in which they were previous to starting without being thoroughly examined by those who would be acquainted with the brands which ought to be on the stock of the owner starting them; and every animal of which there is any doubt would of course be stopped. Nor, if there were any suspicion attached to a drover, need the surveillance stop here; for, if notice of his starting were given, his stock could be carefully overhauled, not only in their own district but after they have been for some days on the road; and it could be kept up by the police and inspectors in the different districts communicating with each other till the cattle reached their destination. Where, again, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the owner starting stock, the inspection need be very seldom made. In this way the requirements of this section would not fall too heavily on the inspectors and police, neither would they on owners. All they are required to do is to give the police or inspector such notice as would enable them, should they think it necessary, to inspect the stock before they start. They have not to wait beyond the time specified in the Act, and if neither the police nor the inspector put in an appearance, the owner starts them all the same.

But, although this would work very well in the back country and on large runs, the provisions of this section would be impracticable in the more thickly settled portions of the Colony; and if the clause is to be retained at all it must be very much modified. With that view, I would propose the following alterations in it:—First: I would, after the third word in the section, "shall," add the words "where practicable," and at the end of the section the following proviso: "Provided that in every case in which it shall not be practicable to give the notice hereinbefore specified of the starting of any such stock, the drover of such stock shall in that case give the first inspector or officer of police, whose station is within _____ miles of the road by which such stock are travelling, such notice of their approach as shall enable him to examine them: Provided also that such last-mentioned notice shall be given within _____ miles of the same place from which such stock started to travel: Provided also that this section shall not apply to stock sent by railway: And provided also that in any proceedings under this section for the non-delivery of any notice by an owner or drover, it shall not be necessary for the complainant or informant to establish the fact that such notice was not given, or that it was practicable to give such notice, but the proof of the due delivery of such notice, or that it was impracticable to give any such notice shall be on the defendant.

In this way it is believed that the clause might be retained, as it would put drovers in the thickly settled districts, where the longer notice is impracticable, to very little trouble to report themselves at the first police-station they passed, and that would answer every purpose. If three miles is considered as taking them too far off the road, two miles might be inserted, but less would not do, as drovers might then be enabled to evade the notice by purposely keeping away from the police stations.

40. This section provides that if the owner act as drover he shall carry a way-bill; and if the person in charge of the stock be a hired drover he shall carry a delivery-note. There is also a proviso added to enable the vendor to give delivery-notes to the purchaser's drover.

This, and sections 40 to 49, are intended to stand in the place of what are termed the droving clauses (viz., 14, 15, and 16) of the existing Brands Act, which it is proposed to repeal.

It is very necessary—whether the owner or his employé be the drover—that he should carry an authenticated list of the descriptions and brands of the stock in his charge, and produce it when called upon, in order that the inspector or police may be able to see that there are no stock but what ought to be in his charge. By the droving provisions now in force only the hired drover is obliged to carry such a list; and the thief has merely to say that he is the owner of the stock to escape challenge. The clause also contains the provisions now in force in the Brands' Act, obliging the hired drover to carry a delivery-note.

This and the other droving clauses aim at the detection of the stealing of stock by drovers while they are on the road; but especially at a description of this crime which, before the Brands' Act was passed, was frequently committed by drovers apparently respectable. Allusion is here made to the practice which prevailed to a very great extent, because it was a comparatively safe one, of a drover, as he passed through a run, putting a few head, or perhaps a single beast belonging to the run into his mob, and taking it on with him. If challenged with having a beast which did not belong to him, the driver ascribed its presence to the animal having itself unobserved joined the mob, and gave it up. If not, he took it on, and when he had gone to such a distance from the run where the theft was committed as would make it safe for him to offer the beast for sale to some one on the roadside at a moderate figure, he would do so, and pocket the proceeds.

The provision obliging both owners and hired drovers when travelling with stock to carry authentic lists of the stock with which they start, would completely put down this sort of cattle stealing, as the risk of being detected by the police or the inspectors (who check the stock with these papers) driving an animal not described, or wrongly described in the way-bill or delivery-note, would be too great to be encountered.

41. Gives any Justice, the inspector, the police, the agent of the Minister or proprietor of the run where it is an open one, power to stop and inspect travelling stock, and check them with way-bill or delivery-note, and binds the drover to assist in their inspection.

42. Lays down the course of action of the Justice, inspector, police, agent, or proprietor examining travelling stock. When necessary, they may impound any stock not correctly entered in the way-bill or delivery-note, and the stock thus impounded are to be dealt with as required by the Impounding Act, if not released by their proprietor.

43. Provides for the supplying of an interim way-bill or delivery-note, should the original be lost or destroyed. This is to be granted by the nearest inspector or officer in charge of the nearest police station, and the obtaining of it would be little or no trouble to the drover, who really lost either of these papers; while the bringing of the stock thus prominently under the notice of the inspector or police would effectually answer the purpose for which they were intended. The inspector, or police, as the case may be, to whom the application for an interim way-bill or delivery-note is made, would, of course, carefully examine the stock and inquire into the circumstances under which they are being travelled; and where there was sufficient reason for doing so would take possession of them. In most cases the policeman or inspector would be able

able to telegraph to the inspector or police in the district from which the stock started if the drover was the actual proprietor of the stock, and where there was a hired drover, to the person whose brand the stock bears, and to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the drover's statement previous to granting the interim way-bill or delivery-note; and where he could not do so he would intimate the fact of his having granted such a paper to the inspector, the police, or the owner of the brand by letter.

If again, there were anything at all suspicious about the case, although not enough to warrant the detention of any of the stock, the inspector or policeman examining them would send a notice of their approach to the inspector of police through whose district they would next pass, and he, on examining the stock, would send to the next, and so on to their destination. In this way stock travelling with an interim way-bill or delivery-note, would actually be under surveillance from the time it was granted till they were delivered or sold.

44. Provides for the drover handing over his way-bill or delivery-note with the stock, to the consignees.

45. An alteration in the corresponding clause of the Sheep Act is here proposed. This clause gives drovers more chances and more time of giving the required notice to owners of runs through or along which they pass, while it at the same time makes the notice much more definite and more easily attended to by these owners. It will be noticed that cattle and horse as well as sheep drovers, will, under this measure, require to give notice. This will be an immense improvement, both as tending to stay the spread of disease and to put down stock stealing. The portion of this section requiring notice to be given to an inspector and the police should be struck out.

46. Provides for the infliction of penalty on a drover not complying with the droving provisions of the Act.

47. Provides for the apprehension of the drover where necessary.

48. Inflicts a penalty on persons purchasing stock not correctly entered in a way-bill or delivery-note. This is very necessary, and will have a good effect, for if drovers who stole cattle could not find purchasers for them they would soon give up stealing. This clause also requires those purchasing stock from drovers to make certain that they have the owner's authority to sell, under a like penalty. This clause also inflicts a penalty on occupants of yards who allow doubtful characters to put stolen stock into them. This would catch those disreputable owners of runs who are in league with stock-stealers, and allow them to make use of their yards to carry out their nefarious practices.

49. Provides that auctioneers shall keep an account of all stock passing through their hands and produce their books, as well as the way-bills or delivery-notes, when required by the proper authorities. This will not only make auctioneers more careful with respect to those from whom they receive stock for sale, but it will enable the police to trace stolen stock better, and to make up their cases for the prosecution more correctly.

XI.—REGISTRATION OF SLAUGHTER-YARDS, INSPECTOR OF HIDES, &C.

50. Provides that all yards at which stock are intended to be slaughtered shall be registered as such with the officer in charge of the nearest police station; but this section does not apply to licensed slaughter-houses.

The object of this is, of course, to increase the certainty of punishing those who kill other people's cattle in the bush, and at out-of-the-way yards. For instance, it would be much easier to prove that a beast had been killed at such and such a place or yard than to bring home a case of cattle-stealing against the parties concerned, and a conviction and £50 fine for killing in the bush, or at an unregistered yard, would tend as much to deter the thieves from again committing the offence as a conviction for cattle-stealing.

51. Provides that no stock is to be slaughtered but at a licensed or registered slaughter-yard, but in special cases thereby excepted.

52. This section lays down the duties which the owner of a registered slaughter-yard is required by the Bill to perform, with the view, of course, of detecting parties slaughtering stolen stock.

No. 1 sub-section provides that full particulars of all stock slaughtered shall be kept and produced by the owner when required by the police.

By the present Act the police have the power, on warrant, of searching for meat supposed to have been stolen, and if this obligation to keep this record of the animal slaughtered does not lead to the conviction of the thief for cattle-stealing, it would in all probability secure his being mulcted in a heavy fine for omitting to enter, or for incorrectly entering, the description of the animal stolen. Thus, suppose that the meat was found and no entry made, or incorrectly made—as it would most probably be—the penalty would be sharp and certain.

No. 2. Provides that all the skin necessary for identification should be taken off in skinning. It is especially necessary for the sake of identification that the skin of the head should be taken off, and also the ears; and as it pays (it is always flayed in South America) there is no reason why it should not be so.

No. 3. Provides that the hides, when taken off (if cured and dried), are to be preserved for fourteen days; and although hides were intended to be worked up into ropes, or taken for other home uses, they would nevertheless have to be kept for that time. The objects of these provisions are too obvious to require explanation. The police would, of course, examine the hides and slaughtering book of all owners, whose residences they passed in the course of their other duties; but they would exercise a special supervision in these respects over the slaughtering-yards, premises, and books of those parties who were suspected of cattle-stealing.

No. 4. Deals with hides sold in a green state to tanners. Those disposed of in the coast districts in this state require to be specially looked after in this way. Persons slaughtering should be made to keep these hides as long as possible, for if they once get into the tanners pits the chances of detection, should they be from stolen stock, are exceedingly small.

No. 5. Provides that hides and horns shall be produced to police, and follows as a matter of course on Nos. 1 and 2.

53. Provides that tanners purchasing, and carriers and others receiving, the hides of horses and cattle in a green or uncured state, should keep an accurate account of their description and brands in a book to be kept for that purpose. Not only are the hides of stolen stock which have been slaughtered for meat disposed of to the small tanners in the coast districts, but stock have been stolen and slaughtered for the sake of their hide and fat alone.

54. This section enacts that any breach of the four next preceding sections shall be punished by a fine not exceeding £50.

XII.—ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF STOCK OR MEAT.

55. Inflicts a penalty on persons having in their possession stock or meat suspected of being stolen for which they cannot account.

This is the same as the corresponding section in the existing "Cattle-stealing Prevention Act," except that the word "stock" has been introduced into it, and the words "yards or paddocks" inserted to suit this addition.

56. Provides that a person taking, working, driving, or in any manner using any stock, the property of another, without his consent, shall be liable to a penalty.

This clause is intended to put a stop to the mean unneighbourly practice, followed by some, of working or sweating horses which do not belong to them. It is also intended to reach those who are caught driving off stock with the intention of stealing them, but to whom the crime of cattle-stealing cannot be brought home. The section, however, is not correctly drawn, for, as it now stands, an owner driving stray stock on his run would be liable to the penalty were he to drive them (as he of course would have to do) without the owner's consent. The section should be altered by omitting the word "drive" where it now stands, and after the word "thereof" in the third line, inserting the following words: "Or drive any stock without consent as aforesaid on any land not in the occupancy of such person."

XIII.—RESTITUTION OF STOLEN STOCK.

57. Enacts that a Justice may issue a summons to the person having stolen stock in his possession to appear, or at once apprehend him; and may seize stock supposed to be stolen.

This section is the same as that in the existing "Cattle-stealing Prevention Act."

58. Provides that after proof of summons having been served on person appearing, Justices may order restitution.

This is also as in present Act.

59. Enacts that vendee who delivers up stock or pays back the sum he received may recover from the vendor.

This is also provided in the present Act.

60. Provides for the imprisonment of the person with whom stolen stock is found, in default of his making restitution, as in existing Act.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Provides that poundkeepers, inspectors, and Clerks of Petty Sessions, shall keep copies of directories, and produce them when required, on payment of a fee of 1s.
62. Enacts that notice of the impounding of stock shall be sent to the owner of the last brand; and when poundkeeper has any reason to believe that some person, other than the owner of that brand, is the owner of the stock, then he must send notice to that person also.
63. Provides that a brand shall be allotted to each pound, and that all stock sold out of pound shall be branded with the pound brand.
- The object of this is to enable owners to know what stock are so sold and what are not, and to prevent dishonest owners from claiming stock which they have sold. It will also prevent rogues from pretending, as they sometimes now do, that stock which they have stolen had been purchased at pound sales.
64. Enacts that a person placing stock in any premises, yard, or other enclosure without the consent of the occupant, shall be liable to penalty.
- This is required, for by section 48 owners who allow stock to which any suspicion attaches to be placed in their yards or premises, are liable to a penalty; and if this penalty were not enacted, stock might frequently be put into yards and on to premises without the occupant's knowledge, and get him into trouble.
65. Enacts a penalty for false entries, forging, uttering, defacing, or altering documents, &c., required under this Act.

XV.—REGULATIONS.

66. Provides for the making of Regulations under the Act.
- Although the measure is a comparatively long one and the attempt has been made to provide as far as possible for every case that is likely to occur, it is so largely made up of details and is of so comparatively recent origin as to be very likely to call for fresh regulations in matters of detail before many years are over; and as any regulations made would be confined to such matters, there can be no objection to the power being taken to make them.
- The regulations would of course be laid before Parliament.

XVI.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

67. Enacts that moneys collected by the police as fees for interim way-bills or delivery-notes should be paid into the police "Reward Fund," and all moneys collected by the Registrars and inspectors into the brands account.
68. Provides that the expenses under the Act are to be paid out of the brands account, and when that account is inadequate, from an advance from the Consolidated Revenue; but advance to be repaid from brands account when in funds.

XVII.—LEGAL PROCEDURE.

69. Enacts that the Brands Directory shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the statements and things contained in it.
70. Provides that in giving notice it shall be delivered personally or left at address, or sent by registered letter.
71. Enacts that for the purposes of the Act, a registered or recorded brand or mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of such brand and stock; and proof that stock bearing a person's brand have been usually claimed by such person, is to be held to be *prima facie* evidence that he branded such stock.
- As it is only for prosecutions under this Act (not for prosecutions for felony) that a brand is to be held to be *prima facie* evidence, there can be no objection to such a provision.
72. Provides that in prosecutions for stock stealing, brands and marks shall be taken so far as proof of ownership.
- This is necessary, as, although it would be generally considered as going too far to make a brand *prima facie* evidence in prosecutions for stock stealing (felony), still brands are now so very much more certain proof of ownership—seeing that no two men in the whole colony have the same brand—that benches, Judges, and juries ought to lay far more stress upon the evidence supplied by brands than before the Brands Act was passed. Before that Act was passed, it was a very common thing for an Advocate, in defending a person charged with stock stealing, to tell the jury they were to place no weight whatever upon the evidence afforded by a brand; and they were, perhaps, right in making such statements, for it was found when the Brands Act was passed, that there were more than 200 persons in the colony claiming some of the brands.
73. Lays down the mode (the usual summary one) of enforcing penalties and recovering fees and moneys under the Act.
- The proviso at the end of this section should be struck out.
74. Gives the Bench power to imprison defendant on non-payment of penalty.
75. Provides that Justices may send cases brought under this Act to a higher Court; and juries in trials for felony may find a verdict for misdemeanour.
76. Provides that convictions under this Act shall bar further proceedings.

XVIII.—SAVING CLAUSE.

77. Enacts that no action shall lie against any person taking action under this Act, unless there be proof of corruption or malice, and then the action must be brought within three months of the cause of action.

No. 12.

E.

1874.—Queensland.—Legislative Assembly.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BRANDS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

(Laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly by Command, and Ordered to be Printed, 7th May, 1874.)

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Brisbane, 9 March, 1874.

Sir,

I have the honor to present my second Annual Report on the working of the Brands Act.

The number of brands issued during the year have been 2,695, which, with those issued during the first six months the Act was in operation, give a total of 7,702 allotted and registered up to 31st December last. The present monthly average of registrations is 160, so that over 8,000 brands have now been allotted.

From an experience of eighteen months in the working of the Act, all the District Inspectors concur in the opinion that it has been instrumental in suppressing cattle-stealing; and from the significant circumstance that no single instance has come within their knowledge of any stock bearing registered brands having been stolen, we may reasonably anticipate that as the old brands die out cattle-stealing will decrease. The fact that travelling stock are under the almost constant surveillance of justices, constables, and inspectors, and the power given by the Act to the latter to enter at any time upon any place where horses and cattle are kept, has greatly conduced to keep cattle-stealers in check. It is satisfactory to be in a position to report that several gangs of known cattle-stealers in the settled districts have been dispersed by the operation of the Act. In East Moreton, for instance, three notorious "cattle-planters" have, during the past year, left their former haunts, and for the first time for years—so far as known—are supporting themselves by manual labour. From the outside districts the reports are equally satisfactory. In the Mitchell District, for instance, Inspector Ahern, who has been stationed in the district as a member of the police force for seven years, reports from his own personal experience that the Act has been productive of almost incalculable benefit in the suppression of horse and cattle stealing.

During the year several heavy penalties have been inflicted on parties for branding or ear-marking stock the property of others, in some instances by means of spurious brands and marks.

The power conferred by the Act on Benches of Magistrates to summarily adjudicate, and inflict heavy money penalties in such cases, is, in my opinion, one of the most valuable provisions of the Act. The numerous facilities for detecting

detecting infringements of the Act, the difficulty of evading conviction, and the prospect of a £50 penalty by a Bench of Magistrates, will have a more deterring effect on cattle-stealers than the remote chance of imprisonment under the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Brands Act, when, as a matter of fact, a conviction for cattle stealing before a jury, on the mere evidence of a brand or mark, was an almost impossibility. That these large discretionary powers have not been abused is abundantly evident from the fact that one only of the many cases adjudicated has been appealed against; whilst the leniency extended by the infliction of merely nominal penalties for breaches of matters of detail has in most instances been acknowledged by the offending parties.

In no instance has any but a nominal or the minimum penalty been imposed where the surroundings of the case have shown that the offence was the result of mere neglect or ignorance and with no criminal intent.

The provisions of the 29th section have again been found of great value in preventing the alteration of brands and ear-marks. By this section all animals bearing altered brands or marks are held to be unbranded, and may be impounded. Several cases of altered brands have been dealt with in this way since my last Report, and it is needless to state that in no instance have the offenders ventured to release them.

The value of the travelling sections has been amply illustrated in the detection and punishment of drovers having in their possession animals not included in their way-bills and delivery-notes, and of which they could give no satisfactory account.

Complaints still continue as to the existence of "duffing" (i.e., branding neighbour's calves), but these are for the most part confined to the unsettled districts. This mode of cattle-stealing has unfortunately come to be looked upon by many as a very venial offence, and can only be put down by a determined effort on the part of the stock-owners themselves. In two cases of this nature the maximum penalty of the 27th section (£50) has been inflicted. All money penalties imposed under the Act go to augment the fund for defraying the cost of its administration.

The uncertainty as to the ownership of unbranded cattle over 1 year old, running on Crown lands, is unsatisfactory, and calls for legislation. At present the general impression appears to be that the smartest stock-riders have the best title to all unbranded cattle running on Crown lands not under lease or license. This opens the door to serious abuses, and, as has frequently been shown, has a most demoralising tendency. I had the honor to report specially on this question, and would beg to repeat my suggestion as to the advisability of granting licenses or permits by tender or otherwise to persons of known good repute to collect all unbranded stock, in which no right of property can be shown, found depasturing on unoccupied Crown lands; such persons, and no others, to have the right to collect and dispose of them.

In consequence of several of the characters used in our registered brands having a tendency to blotch, several modifications in the shape have been allowed. Some of the Inspectors, however, report that complaints on this head are much less numerous now that stockowners bestow more care, with improved appliances in branding.

Cattle-stealing, for the purpose of slaughter, has unfortunately reached alarming proportions in some parts of East and West Moreton during the past two years, principally, it is alleged, from the increased value of hides. Although this does not come within the scope of our duties, the Inspectors have used every means within their power to assist in putting it down. Several amendments in the present Slaughtering Act have been suggested with a view to check this traffic; but the most practicable, as it appears to me, as being the least liable to impose vexatious restrictions upon honest persons, is that suggested by the East Moreton Inspector, and is to the effect that anyone (not being a licensed slaughterman) before killing a beast, be compelled to send notice to the nearest police station, or to one of his neighbours, and to supply a return of the age, sex, colour, and brands of each animal killed, witnessed, if possible, by one of his neighbours. To this I would add a suggestion that slaughtering cattle on open runs and away from homesteads should be strictly prohibited. Legislation on this subject, to be at all effective, must aim at making slaughtering in all cases to be done openly and above board. The present Slaughtering Act is most defective, and until more enlarged powers are given to the police in the way of search, especially in the case of hides, the Act will continue, as at present, a useless encumbrance on the Statute Book.

Complaints have been made to me by a few breeders of pure-bred stock, as to the inconvenience of being restricted to the neck and cheek for imprinting distinctive brands. I do not see any valid objection to allowing the breeder, or person imprinting the first brand, to place his stud or herd-book number immediately above or below his registered brand; but this can only be done by an amendment of the Act.

An ingenious and useful system of numbering cattle, by means of notches in the ears, has for years been in use amongst American breeders, which has the advantage over fire-brand numbering, in that it does not disfigure nor destroy the hides, whilst the notches show plainly in winter, when there is a difficulty in deciphering fire brands.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Vaughan Jenkins, of Callandoon, for details of this system, he having used and reported favourably of it in his pure herd. I give the details of the system as an appendix to this Report, in the hope that it may find its way into general practice amongst those who keep herd-books in this Colony. If generally adopted, stockmen and others in charge of cattle would become familiar with it, so as to be able to read it with nearly as much facility as ordinary numerals.

The Inspectors have received much assistance from the police. The East Moreton Inspector states that the sergeants in charge of the Cleveland and Humpty Bong Stations have been most indefatigable in this respect.

Amongst stock-owners, also, it is satisfactory to know that there is a growing disposition to keep the Inspectors posted up as to infringements of the Act.

I have, &c.,
P. R. GORDON,
Registrar of Brands.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF PERMANENTLY NUMBERING CATTLE BY EAR-MARKS.

One notch <i>over</i> left ear signifies	1
Two notches <i>over</i> left ear	2
One notch <i>under</i> left ear	3
Three notches <i>under</i> left ear	9
One notch <i>over</i> right ear	10
Two notches <i>over</i> right ear	20
One notch <i>under</i> right ear	30
Three notches <i>under</i> right ear	90
One end off <i>left</i> ear	100
One end off <i>right</i> ear	200
The two last together	300
The point of <i>left</i> ear cut square off	400
The point of <i>right</i> ear cut square off	500
The latter and notch for 100 added	600
The right ear cut square and notch for 200 added	700
Both ears cut square across the points	800
The latter and notch for 100 added	900
Punch hole in <i>left</i> ear	1,000
Two punch holes in <i>left</i> ear	2,000
Punch hole in <i>right</i> ear	3,000
The two last together	4,000

Giving a total of 3,999.

If a unit on the check is used to denote the year of birth, the higher numbers (which above 300 are somewhat complicated) would not be required.

P.R.G.

1875-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOULBURN CATTLE SALE-YARDS.

(BY-LAWS FOR REGULATION, &c., OF.)

Presented to Parliament as required by Law.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th June, 1876.

GOULBURN CATTLE SALE-YARDS.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Goulburn, for the Regulation and Management of the Cattle Sale-yards thereof, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published as required by law.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOROUGH OF GOULBURN.

BY-LAWS for the Regulation and Management of the Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough of Goulburn made and passed in pursuance of the "Goulburn Cattle Sale-yards Act of 1875."

1. The said Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough shall be open for the reception and delivery of cattle and other live stock on every lawful day from sunrise to sunset.

2. There shall be appointed for such Cattle Sale-yards an Officer to be called the Inspector thereof whose duties shall be as follows—

- 1. To see that the By-laws or regulations be duly observed.
- 2. To demand and receive all fees and charges due under the said By-laws or regulations.
- 3. To allot the yards to the use of the parties bringing cattle thereto for sale in such manner as in each particular case may seem to such Inspector most convenient.
- 4. To preserve order and cleanliness within the said Cattle Sale-yards and the precincts thereof and to summarily eject therefrom any person creating a riot or disturbance or cursing or swearing or using any gross or indecent language or being guilty of any gross cruel or indecent conduct therein.

3. No person or persons shall obstruct the Inspector or his assistants in the performance of his or their duty or shall release any cattle from the said Sale-yards before the fees and charges have been duly paid (the proof of which payment shall rest with the party charged with a breach of this regulation) nor shall remove the same from the said yards or from one part of them to another without the authority of the Inspector and any person committing a breach of this By-law in any respect shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

4. The owner or any person in charge of any cattle which shall break or injure the said yards or any part thereof or any erection connected therewith shall forthwith repair and make good such damage or injury or in default of his so doing shall be liable to forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twice the cost of repairing and making good such damage or injury.

5. Any person or persons who may be found drunk or disorderly within the said Sale-yards or the precincts thereof or cursing or swearing or using gross profane or abusive language therein or who shall cruelly beat or illtreat any animal therein shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding £5.

6. The party or parties placing cattle in the said Cattle Sale-yards or any other sale-yards within the said Borough for sale and also the auctioneer or agent to whom the same shall be brought for such sale and the person or persons bringing any cattle to any premises in the said Borough for slaughter and also the occupier of such premises shall be liable for the payment of all fees and charges accruing thereon.

7. Any person or persons who may place cattle in the Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough for sale and also for all cattle brought for twenty-four hours to supply such cattle with sufficient food and water shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £5 and in case of such neglect for such space of twenty-four hours at any time the Inspector shall cause such cattle to be supplied with sufficient food and water and the person so neglecting as above shall be liable to repay the cost of the same including a reasonable charge for labour and attendance.

8. The following fees and charges shall be paid and taken for all cattle brought to the said Cattle Sale-yards or yarded in or brought to any other sale-yards or premises within the Borough of Goulburn for sale and also for all cattle brought to any premises within the said Borough for the purpose of being slaughtered, that is to say—For every horse mare gelding foal ass or mule the sum of one shilling. For every bull cow ox heifer steer or calf the sum of sixpence and for every sheep lamb pig or goat the sum of one half-penny.

9. The following charges shall be paid and taken for use of the yards for travelling cattle or for cattle occupying the yards for any purpose other than that of being sold therein—For every horse mare gelding foal ass or mule the sum of three pence per head for each night. For every bull ox cow heifer steer or calf the sum of one penny per head for each night. For every sheep lamb pig or goat the sum of five shillings per one thousand for each night or any less number in proportion according to that rate.

10. The said fees and charges shall be payable by the several persons hereinbefore rendered liable to pay the same so soon as the cattle in respect of which they are chargeable shall be brought to the said Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough or yarded or brought to any other sale-yard or premises in the said Borough for sale or for slaughter and the same shall be paid accordingly into the hands of the Inspector of the said Cattle Sale-yards or his assistants. Provided that such Inspector may with the consent of the Mayor for the time being arrange with the owner or occupier of any sale-yards other than those of the Borough or of any premises for the slaughter of cattle or with any auctioneer conducting sales in the Borough Sale-yards for making weekly returns or statements of all the cattle brought to their yards or premises respectively for sale or slaughter or of all cattle sold by such auctioneer since the time up to which the next preceding return shall have been made and for payment upon such weekly return. And if any person shall fail to make payment as herein first above provided or shall after arranging as aforesaid make any false or incorrect return or statement therein or shall omit from the same any of the required particulars of cattle or shall fail to make faithful weekly payments in accordance with such arrangement he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for any such offence.

11. If any person so liable as aforesaid to pay any fees or charges under these By-laws shall refuse or neglect to make

payment thereof as hereinbefore provided the same shall without prejudice to any other remedy be recoverable with costs in the same manner as a penalty is recoverable under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

12. The said Inspector or the Council shall upon demand (and if he or they shall so require in writing) refund the fees and charges paid in respect of cattle intended for sale but not afterwards sold within the said Municipality and if any person shall obtain any such refund by wilfully making any false or incorrect statement he shall (without reference to any other liability) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £5.

13. Any person who shall neglect to comply with these By-laws or be guilty of any breach thereof shall in cases where no special penalty is provided be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

14. In construing these and any future By-laws or Regulations made under the said Cattle Sale-yards Act the word "cattle" shall have the same meaning as expressed in "the Goulburn Cattle Sale-yards Act of 1875."

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Goulburn this fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Mayor.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STOCK-STEALING.

(CASES REPORTED AND CONVICTIONS OBTAINED IN YEARS 1874 AND 1875.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 June, 1876.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th March, 1876, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of cases of Stock-stealing reported to the Police in the years 1874 and 1875, and the number of convictions obtained.”

(Mr. T. G. Dangar.)

RETURN showing the number of cases of Stock-stealing reported to the Police in the years 1874 and 1875, and the number of Convictions obtained.

Year.	Cases of Stock-stealing reported to the Police.	Convictions obtained.
1874	959	173
1875	1,056	177

In a large proportion of the cases reported to the Police as robberies the stock was subsequently recovered, having merely strayed.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 22 June, 1876.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

1875-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPROPER IMPORTATION OF STOCK INTO VICTORIA.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 June, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of New South Wales and the Government of Victoria, relating to the improper importation of Stock into that Colony, laid on the Table of the House in accordance with the reply given by the Minister for Lands to Mr. Macintosh's questions in reference thereto.

SCHEDULE.

Correspondence relative to the improper introduction of Stock into the Colony of Victoria.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Memo. from the Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Lands, relative to the improper introduction of stock into Victoria, with minutes thereon. 22 March, 1876	1
2. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, in reference to the above. 25 March, 1876.....	1
3. The Chief Secretary of Victoria to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales in reply, with minutes thereon. 12 May, 1876	2

No. 1.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Prohibition against the introduction of Stock from places outside the Australian Colonies.

22 March, 1876.

MEMO.—I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Lands the fact that entries appear in the Victorian Statistical Register for the year ending 31st December, 1874, of the introduction of eleven cattle and 1,033 sheep from the United Kingdom, and fifty-six sheep from the Colony of New Zealand, and to suggest that the Chief Secretary for Victoria be asked to state whether these entries are correct.

A. B.

Approved.—T.G., 22 March, 1876. The Principal Under Secretary—B.C., 22 March, 1876.—
W.W.S.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 March, 1876.

SIR,

With reference to the prohibition of the introduction of stock from places outside the Australian Colonies, I have the honor, at the instance of my colleague the Secretary for Lands—whose attention has been drawn to the fact, that in the Victorian Statistical Register for 1874 appear entries of the introduction of eleven head of cattle and 1,033 sheep from the United Kingdom, and fifty-six sheep from the Colony of New Zealand—to request that you will have the goodness to state whether those entries are correct.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 3.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 12 May, 1876.

SIR,

No. 2

With reference to your letter of the 25th of March last, inquiring if certain returns in the Victorian Statistical Register for 1874, relative to the introduction of sheep and cattle from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, are correct, I have the honor to inform you that it is reported to me that from inquiry it appears 319 of the sheep entered in the statement furnished for the Statistical Register as from the United Kingdom really came from Tasmania; the remaining 714 sheep and the 11 head of cattle came from the United Kingdom; but, although the entries were not passed until 1874, the ships which brought them arrived here in 1873. The 56 sheep from New Zealand arrived from that Colony in 1874, and were landed in Victoria during that year.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. MACPHERSON.

The Secretary for Lands.—JOHN R., 17/5/76. The Under Secretary for Lands, 17/5/76—B.C., H.H. Though the statements made herein appear to me extraordinarily strange, I do not see any good that would possibly arise from pursuing the correspondence further.—T.G., 22/5/76.

Mr. Bruce,—Note within decision, and return to me.—W.W.S., 22nd May.

Noted and returned. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 22nd May, 1876.—W.W.S. Returned, Colonial Secretary's Office, 23rd May, 1876. Put by, 26/5/76.

[3d.]

1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.

(ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vict. No. 36, sec. 4.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
16th November, 1875.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, further to amend the Orders and Regulations concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, as published in Treasury Notice of the 23rd November, 1874,—it is hereby notified, that in lieu thereof the following shall be enforced, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Abattoir shall be opened daily (Sundays excepted) for the despatch of business, from the 1st October to the 31st March, from the hours of 5 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. (except on Mondays and Saturdays, on which days the Abattoir will be opened from 2 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.), and from the 1st April to the 30th September, from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. (Fridays excepted, on which day the Abattoir will be open from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.); and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted during any other hour or day than the days and hours above mentioned. Pigs, however, may be slaughtered and dressed at the Abattoir during the whole of Friday nights, between the 1st November and the 1st March in any year. During Sunday, it will be permitted to drive in and yard cattle.

2. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses, be retained in the hands of the Government for the use of persons slaughtering therein.

3. Six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses shall be submitted to public competition, by lease, at an upset price of £175 per annum for the beef, and £110 per annum for the mutton, slaughter-houses.

4. An inspection fee of threepence per head shall be charged upon every head of cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

5. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an inspection fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf (including an inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

6. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary for Finance and Trade.

7. Printed receipts shall be given to all parties paying fees.

8. No person shall slaughter or yard any animal at the reserved Abattoirs, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

9. The hours during which cattle may be driven in and yarded for slaughter shall be from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st October and 31st March, and from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st April and 30th September in each year; and cattle shall in all cases be inspected before slaughter. Milch cows and stall-fed cattle may be driven in between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

10. In all cases where cattle are brought to the Abattoirs in carts to be killed or dressed, notice shall be given to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector before such cattle are killed or dressed, and the hours for killing and dressing the same shall be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

11. Should any animal die while in the cattle-pens connected with the Abattoir, the owner of the same, or person occupying the cattle-pen at such time, shall immediately remove the animal entire from the island, and destroy the same forthwith.

12. All animals on which fees are chargeable shall be reported to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, at his office without delay, and the fees paid forthwith.

13. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir-pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in.

14. No person or persons using any of the slaughter-houses shall expose for sale diseased meat, and no such person shall refuse or neglect to at once remove and destroy any diseased carcass or carcasses of cattle, when ordered to do so by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

15. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall thoroughly cleanse the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, immediately after slaughtering has been carried on, and with respect to the offal and blood, may select and shall immediately remove, not later than six o'clock p.m. daily, such portions, not being the whole of such offal and blood as the said lessee or occupier may require for disposal as human food, the remainder thereof to be the property of, and to be removed by the Government.

16. The premises attached to, and the roadways in front and rear of each slaughter-house shall be kept clean by the lessee or person occupying or using the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

17. The lessees of Abattoirs in which sheep or pigs may be slaughtered shall furnish to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, at their respective offices, a monthly return of all such animals as shall have been slaughtered at such Abattoirs, on or before the 4th day of each month.

18. No hide, carcass, or spleen of any horned cattle (not having been previously inspected), shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

19. No meat shall be blown at the Abattoir, and should any be found blown, the owner of the same, or the person blowing the meat, will be held liable.

20. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall cause the blood of all animals slaughtered therein to be immediately received into a pan provided for that purpose, which will be removed by the Government, who will undertake the removal and disposal of all blood from the premises, except as hereinbefore provided.

21. Should the lessee or occupier of any Abattoir slaughter between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., he shall cause the blood of the animal or animals slaughtered to be received into the pan placed there for that purpose, and put aside the same when filled. A sufficient number of pans will be provided by the Inspector of Abattoirs.

22. Cattle as they are brought in for slaughter shall be kept separate from those already in the yards, until the brands of those so brought in shall have been inspected.

23. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoirs only by way of the read at the rear of the buildings.

24. The hours fixed for driving animals into the pens of the reserved mutton slaughter-houses shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. between the 1st October and 31st March in each year; and between the 1st April and 30th September the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. in each year.

25. It is strictly prohibited to place candles or lights of any description upon or against the walls, or upon or against any portion of the woodwork of the Abattoirs or stables, or any other building or buildings in connection therewith; and the lessee or person occupying the Abattoir or stable where such prohibited candle or light is found will be held responsible for the same.

26. In cases where water is found running to waste in any Abattoir, the lessee or occupant will be held responsible for such waste.

27. Gambling is prohibited on Glebe Island.

28. Any person wilfully or negligently causing injury to any Government property of any description whatever on Glebe Island will be held responsible for the same.

29. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Glebe Island Abattoir, may at any time enter to view any of the slaughter-houses connected with the Abattoir, whether leased or otherwise; and no person or persons shall obstruct, molest, or assail with abusive language either the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Abattoir, while in the execution of his or their official duties.

30. It shall be competent for the Inspector of the Abattoir at any time, should any person or persons occupying any of the houses reserved by the Government, be found breaking or continuing to break any one or more of the regulations made concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, to refuse to allow such person or persons to use any of the houses reserved by the Government.

31. The owner or person in charge of any cart or vehicle used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir shall keep the same, and the awnings used therewith, in cleanly and proper condition, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoir. The Inspector may, when he considers it necessary, order any of the carts or vehicles used as aforesaid to be properly painted, and any such cart or vehicle shall not be used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir until such order shall have been complied with to his satisfaction.

32. The lessee or occupier of any beef slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited on the manure heap at the rear of the Abattoir; and the lessee or occupier of any sheep or pig slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited in the shoot erected for that purpose.

33. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings.